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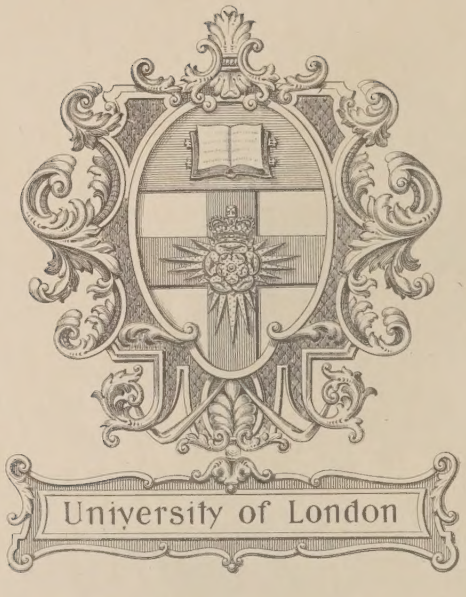
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

NINE VOLUMES.

—(9.)—

NATIONAL GALLERY SITE;
SUPERANNUATION ACT;
WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

Session

30 *April* —— 28 *August* 1857.

VOL. XXIV.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1857—Sess. 2.

NINE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

NINTH VOLUME.

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REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL GALLERY SITE COMMISSION,

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES, EVIDENCE, APPENDIX,

AND

INDEX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1857.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

1857.

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VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, John Cam Lord Broughton; our trusty and well-beloved Henry Hart Milman, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of our Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, London; our trusty and well-beloved Richard Ford, Esquire; our trusty and well-beloved Michael Faraday, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law; our trusty and well-beloved Charles Robert Cockerell, Esquire; and our trusty and well-beloved George Richmond, Esquire greeting:

Whereas the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Commissioners of Shires and Burghs, in Parliament assembled, have presented an humble address to Us, praying that We would be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission, to determine the site of the new National Gallery, and to report on the desirableness of combining with it the Fine Art and Archæological collections of the British Museum, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee, on the National Gallery, in One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three: Now KNOW YE, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint you, the said John Cam Lord Broughton, Henry Hart Milman, Richard Ford, Michael Faraday, Charles Robert Cockerell, and George Richmond to be Our Commissioners, for the purposes aforesaid: And with the view of enabling you, Our said Commissioners, to form a sound judgment on the premises, We do hereby authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to call before you, or any three or more of you, all such persons as you may judge most important, by reason of their situation, knowledge, or experience, to afford you correct information on the subject of this inquiry, and also to require the production of all books, documents, papers, and records which may appear to you, or any three or more of you, calculated to assist your researches in the execution of the trust hereby reposed in you, and to inquire of, and concerning the premises, by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: And We do also give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons whatsoever, to be examined before you, or any three or more of you, touching or concerning the premises. And We do command and require you, or any five or more of you, to report to Us in writing, under your hands and seals, as soon as the same can reasonably be, your several proceedings

by virtue of this Our Commission, and your opinion touching the premises. And We will and command that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued, from time to time by adjournment. And We hereby command all and singular Our Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Officers, Ministers, and all other Our loving subjects whatsoever, as well within Liberties as without, that they be assistant to you, and each of you, in the execution of these presents. And for your further assistance in the execution of these presents, We do hereby authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to appoint a Secretary to this Our Commission, whose services and assistance We require you to use, from time to time, as occasion may require. In Witness whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness, Ourself at Westminster, the Seventeenth Day of December, in the Twentieth year of Our reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

J. ROMILLY.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed "to determine the site of the "New National Gallery, and to report on the desirableness of combining with it the "Fine Art and Archæological Collections of the British Museum," in obedience to your Majesty's commands, have deliberated on the matters submitted to our inquiry; and, having examined many witnesses and consulted the records of the several Commissions and Committees of Parliament, which have been assembled for the consideration of these and similar subjects, we beg leave very humbly to submit to your Majesty the following Report, accompanied with the Minutes of our Proceedings, the Evidence of Witnesses, and certain explanatory papers connected therewith.

At our first meeting, we were informed that one of our colleagues, Mr. Ford, was unable, from illness, to act upon the Commission. His retirement reduced the number of Commissioners to five; and as the Royal Warrant requires that five signatures should be affixed to our Report, we have been compelled to frame a statement to which all of us could agree, and which, therefore, could hardly contain much more than a summary of our proceedings, without the arguments and inferences usually to be found in similar documents.

Having chosen a Chairman, and appointed, as empowered to do, a Secretary, we devoted several meetings to the consideration of the effects of the metropolitan atmosphere on pictures and works of art; and we agreed to the following resolution:

"The evidence hitherto adduced, considered collectively, does not lead to any "decisive conclusion against placing the new National Gallery within the metropolis."

To which words, it was proposed by Professor Faraday, seconded by Mr. Richmond, to prefix the following, "That the presence of the National Gallery "within the smoke and atmosphere of London, involves, from the consequent extra "dirtiness, and necessary cleaning of the pictures, an amount of wear and tear which "would occur only in a smaller degree in clearer and more airy situations; but—"

This proposed amendment was negatived by the votes of three of us, namely, Lord Broughton our Chairman, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. Cockerell.

We then considered it expedient to direct our attention to that which forms the second portion of our duties, namely, "To report on the desirableness of combining "with 'the new National Gallery,' the Fine Art and Archæological Collections of the British Museum." We took this course because it seemed manifestly indispensable to determine the contents, in order to ascertain the required size, and to know the size before fixing on the site of the proposed building.

For this purpose we held two meetings at the British Museum, and, assisted by some of the superior officers, examined the arrangements, and, in a cursory manner, the contents of that great establishment. To guide our judgment in this matter we consulted several eminent artists, and had the advantage of referring to two valuable documents, to be found in the Appendix.* In the course of our inquiry, our colleague, Professor Faraday, applied chemical tests to some of the discoloured marbles, and his letter on the subject will be appended to this Report.

The result of this part of our inquiry was that we came unanimously to the following resolution:—

* A Letter from C. T. Newton, Esq., to Colonel Mure, M.P., Chairman of the Select Committee on the National Gallery, 1853. Also a Letter, dated the 13th of May last, from the same gentleman to the Librarian of the British Museum.

"That it is not expedient to break up or remove the collections of Ancient "Sculpture and Archæology in the British Museum."

This resolution had no reference to the abstract question of uniting Sculpture and Painting—a combination recommended by the great majority of witnesses [a]—but contained only an answer to the specific question put to us by the Royal Warrant.

[a] Evidence. Bell, 2012, 2065. Barry, 2152. Westmacott, 2197. Marochetti, 2255—2264. Ruskin, 2393—5. Fergusson, 2553. J. F. Lewis, 3156.

At a subsequent meeting, indeed, Mr. Richmond, seconded by Professor Faraday, proposed to add to the above resolution the following words: "That though the "Commissioners think it undesirable to break up the collections of Ancient Art and "Archæology in the British Museum, and for the present inexpedient to remove them, "they are yet of opinion that the future combination of Sculpture with Painting should "be provided for in the new National Gallery, a primary use of which should be to "preserve examples of the art of past ages in all its branches, in the order best adapted "to exhibit their beauty, and to illustrate their sequence and character." This proposition the three other Commissioners did not think it necessary to adopt.

From considering this matter we proceeded to collect materials for forming a judgment on the main question submitted to our decision, namely, to determine the site of the new National Gallery; and on this point we must confess that we were embarrassed rather than aided both by consulting previously recorded opinions, and examining many witnesses. For not only did we find, as might be expected, a great diversity of opinion, but, in some instances, we perceived that the same persons, and those of the highest authority, might be cited for opinions either totally different from each other, or much modified. Two examples of this contradiction may suffice. The Committee of the House of Commons appointed in February, 1848, to consider of the best mode of providing additional room for Works of Art given to the public, or purchased by means of Parliamentary grants, "after careful deliberation unanimously "concurred in the opinion, that taking into account—

"The commanding nature of the site occupied by the present building, to which, "perhaps, it would be difficult to find a parallel in our own or any other capital;

"Its accessibility, and nearness to the chief thoroughfares and centres of business, "which are fed by what has been described in a well-known phrase as 'the fullest tide "'of human existence;'

"The aids to economy, which, without sacrificing the beauty of effect which a new "front and additional height may confer on the structure, would be furnished by the "rare circumstance of only one ornamental front being rendered necessary, from the "disposition of the ground, and by the means which are at hand for making use of the "whole of the present interior, due regard being paid to the convenience of the Royal "Academy, in providing suitable accommodation elsewhere;

"The space for further enlargement, which, in the process of time, and "concurrently with the exigencies of the collection, might be supplied by occupying "the uncovered ground, now in the occupation of public establishments, in the rear of "the present building;

"For all these reasons, without presuming to indicate the precise period for the "commencement of such a work, the determination of which may be governed by other "considerations, your Committee would recommend that, whenever it is undertaken, the "enlarged and improved National Gallery should be on the same site as the present; "and for the completion of such a work, which ought not to be unworthy of the age, "the country, and its own destination, they would gladly see the most eminent talent of "the nation invited to compete in designing an appropriate and enduring monument."

Such was the unanimous recommendation of some of the most eminent members of that Parliament;* but another Parliamentary Committee, composed† nearly of the same members, relying, as it appears, mainly on the Report of Commissioners‡ who sat, a few weeks before, to inquire into the "State of the Pictures in the National Gallery," on the 25th of July, 1850, reported as follows:—

"Many plans have been suggested by architects of eminence, with the view of "building on the present site a National Gallery not unworthy of the nation. Upon "reviewing the evidence here collected, your Committee cannot, however, recommend

* Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hume, Viscount Morpeth, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Charteris, Earl of Lincoln, Sir Benjamin Hall, Marquis of Granby, Mr. Parker, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Bankes.

† Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hume, Lord Seymour, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir Benjamin Hall, Marquis of Granby, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Bankes, Colonel Rawdon. Mr. Hope was substituted for Mr. Hume, and Sir Robert Peel died before the close of the inquiry.

‡ Sir Charles Eastlake, Professor Faraday, Mr. William Russell.

"that any expenditure should be at present incurred, for the purpose of increasing the "accommodation of a National Gallery on the present site.

"Your Committee are not prepared to state that the preservation of the pictures, "and convenient access for the purpose of study and the improvement of taste, would "not be better secured in a gallery further removed from the smoke and dust of London; "but being in ignorance of the site that might be selected, the soil on which it might "stand, and the expense which might be incurred, they cannot positively recommend its "removal elsewhere."

It will be observed that, although the opinion given by the Committee of 1848 is positive, and that of the Committee of 1850 negative, yet they were not easily reconcileable, and afforded us but little assistance.

The same may be said of the recorded judgments of an eminent individual. Sir Charles Barry was examined before the Committee of 1848. He was thus questioned by the Chairman, Lord Morpeth:—

"Since you were last examined by the Committee, have you directed your "attention to the site of the present National Gallery, with a view of ascertaining the "capabilities of that building for the reception of additional works of art?" His answer was: "Yes, I have, and I am now prepared to report to the Committee on the subject. "I am of opinion that if the site of St. Martin's Workhouse were purchased, an alteration "were made in the form of the barrack yard, and a portion of Castle Street stopped; "if the Royal Academy were located elsewhere, the portico and other projections "beyond the line of the present front taken down, and considerable additions were "made to the present building; a National Gallery could be obtained on the present "site that would be an ornament to the metropolis, and afford accommodation equal to "the requirements of the country for the national pictures for ages to come: I should "add, the proposed additions to the present building would have the effect of entirely "concealing the front of it. I have gone very minutely into the subject, and have "prepared certain plans and diagrams to illustrate my propositions, and I shall have "great pleasure in submitting and explaining them, if it be the wish of the Committee." (Answer 182.)

The whole tenor of Sir Charles Barry's evidence in 1848 is in favour of the site of the present National Gallery; but when examined by us on the 2nd of last April, and his former evidence being referred to, he said "I would not hold to that answer "now, because I have had opportunities since of examining very carefully the "capabilities of the British Museum; I have considered also the advantages of the "greater centrality of its position, and other matters which I was not aware of and "did not consider when I gave that evidence. My opinion is now modified, and I have "no hesitation in saying that the site for the National Gallery, in my opinion, is the "British Museum, in preference to that of Trafalgar Square." *

We have referred to these striking differences of opinion of the same eminent persons at different times, to show the small amount of assistance we have received from consulting authorities on the matter in question, and also to suggest an excuse for any differences of opinion which the Minutes of our Proceedings will prove to have existed amongst ourselves. And it may not be improper to add that our difficulties have not been diminished by the fact that our Commission originates in a difference between a decision of a Committee of the late House of Commons, and a vote of that House itself, the vote in each instance having been carried by a very small majority.

At the outset of our deliberations, it appeared that many sites might be considered worthy of especial notice; but on closer examination we found our choice to be limited to a very few. We felt that any encroachment on the Royal Parks would meet with general opposition, and we must add that it would, in our opinion, be most undesirable. This conviction excluded us also from recommending the site of either of the Royal Palaces, supposing that such a proposal could with propriety be made: for no suitable structure could be raised on such a site, without, to a certain degree, encroaching on the Parks, either by the building itself, or by the requisite approaches to it. A suggestion was made in favour of the Inner Circle of the Regent's Park, by a witness who has given much attention to the subject,† but our resolution not to advise the erection of large buildings on any of the open spaces now used for public resort, as well as objections to the nature of the soil, induced us to exclude that site from our final consideration.

We could not adopt the proposal to remove the National pictures to the upper

* See a Report, by Sir Charles Barry, to the Board of Works, in 1853, in the Appendix.
† Mr. Alexander J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P.

Evidence. Sir C. Barry.

floor of the British Museum, although that plan came recommended to us by a high authority.

After these and other deductions, for which we do not think it necessary to give detailed reasons in this Report, we found our choice, in fact, limited to two sites—the site of the present National Gallery, sufficiently enlarged, and the Kensington Gore Estate.

The advantages and disadvantages of the Kensington Gore Estate were stated in full and minute detail before the select Committee of 1853, and we examined some of the principal witnesses who then gave evidence on that subject.

So far as space for a building of great magnitude with capacity for future enlargement is concerned, this site is, in our opinion, undoubtedly to be preferred; and we cannot but conclude that the air must be on the whole less impure there than at Charing Cross. Whether it will continue to be so when the neighbouring land to the south-west and west shall be covered with buildings, and become a part of the metropolis, may by some be doubted.

We ought not altogether to overlook the fact, although it need not govern our decision, that the choice of this site would occasion a saving to the amount of whatever outlay might be requisite for the purchase of land elsewhere.

On the other hand, the site of the present National Gallery is, incontestably, more accessible—more in the way of all classes, and, from long usage, more familiar to them, than any position in the outskirts of the Metropolis. The surpassing merits of this site in this respect are fully set forth in the unanimous report of the Select Committee of 1848, to which we have previously referred. And in regard to capacity for enlargement, which seems to be the chief matter of doubt, there can be no impediments now which were not known to the eminent practical Statesmen who composed the Committee and prepared the report of 1848.

) Evidence. Eastlake, 4—16. Cooke, 618—620. Mulready, 784—786. Ruskin, 2410—2418. J. F. Lewis, 3097—3100, 3133—3138.

In regard to atmospheric impurities, it is, as has been previously admitted, inferior to the site at Kensington Gore; but additional care, the more general protection of the pictures by glass, which is strongly recommended by some of our more competent witnesses,[a] architectural improvements in a new building, and recent legislation, which has done much to purify the metropolitan atmosphere, and may do more, would probably much improve its present condition. Considered architecturally, the site of Trafalgar Square stands, by common consent, without a rival; and the substitution of a building worthy of the British people for the present edifice would command universal admiration, and do honour to the age.

It only remains for us to state that, having duly considered the premises, we have decided by a majority of three votes to one (one of our colleagues having declined to vote) in favour of the site of the present National Gallery.

Witness our hands and seals this 15th day of June, 1857.

(Signed) BROUGHTON. (L.S.)
H. H. MILMAN. (L.S.)
M. FARADAY. (L.S.)
C. R. COCKERELL. (L.S.)
GEO. RICHMOND. (L.S.)

H. Montagu Butler,
Secretary.

MINUTES.

Wednesday, January 28th.

The Commission met for the first time, at the Official Residence of the First Lord of the Treasury.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord Broughton.	Mr. Cockerell.
The Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Richmond.
Professor Faraday.	

Lord Broughton was elected Chairman; the document appointing The Royal Commission was read; and Mr. Henry Montagu Butler was chosen Secretary.

Friday, January 30th.

17, Great Queen Street, Westminster.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Richmond.
Professor Faraday.	

After deliberating as to the future course of their proceedings, the Commissioners resolved that they would first consider: "How far the conservation of the Pictures of the National Gallery is compatible with its present site in Trafalgar Square."

In aid of this inquiry it was deemed desirable to hear evidence as to the influence of smoke upon pictures in the heart of London.

Sir *C. L. Eastlake*, P.R.A., Mr. *Henry Farrer*, and Mr. *John Nieuwenhuys* were requested to attend at the next meeting of the Commission.

The Commission desired to be furnished with all important Parliamentary papers and debates and with all important official correspondence, having reference to the subject of their inquiry.

They desired also to have before them a Plan of the Kensington Gore estate, and also of the present site of the National Gallery, including the space occupied by St. George's Barracks.

The Commission resolved to meet Mondays and Thursdays, and fixed their next Meeting for Thursday, February 5th, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Thursday, February 5th.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

A plan of the present site of the National Gallery, including the space occupied by St. George's Barracks, which had been prepared by direction of the Board of Works, was laid before the Commission.

With regard to a plan of the Kensington Gore estate, with which the Commission had desired to be furnished, the Secretary stated that the Surveyor of that estate was engaged in preparing a large plaster model, showing the ground and the size and position of the buildings upon it.

Sir *Charles Eastlake*, P.R.A., was then examined, and after him Mr. *Henry Farrer* and Mr. *John Nieuwenhuys*.

Sir *C. Eastlake* and Mr. *Farrer* were requested to examine the Pictures in the following Collections:

The *Charter House;*
Barber Surgeons' Hall, paying especial attention to the *Holbeins;*
Gresham College;
Christ's Hospital, comparing especially the pictures in the Great Hall with those in the Court Room;
Merchant Tailors' Hall;
Bridewell Hospital;
Guildhall;
St. Bartholomew's Hospital;
The Temple.

In their examination of the Pictures in these Collections, and of any injuries sustained by them, Sir C. Eastlake and Mr. Farrer were to direct their special attention to the particular deterioration which may have arisen in consequence of the influence of the London atmosphere.

They were further instructed to extend their inquiry to any other Pictures in London, the state of which they might consider calculated to throw light upon this question; and they were desired to draw up the results of their investigations in a written Report.

Mr. *Nieuwenhuys* was directed to make an inquiry similar to that entrusted to Sir C. Eastlake and Mr. Farrer, but it was found that he was obliged to leave London immediately, not to return for six weeks, and the order was consequently withdrawn.

The Commission fixed their next meeting for Thursday, February 12th, at 12 o'clock.

Thursday, February 12th.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Lord Palmerston having forwarded to the Chairman papers containing information as to the number of Pictures and the amount of hanging room in the Galleries of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Brussels, Dresden, and Turin; the Commission desired the Secretary to thank his Lordship, and to have copies of the papers printed for their use.

Mr. *J. Bentley* was then examined, and questioned with reference to his partial restoration of two pictures of Turner's,—Queen Mab, and The Deluge,—which he produced.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Monday, February 16th, at 12 o'clock, when Mr. *J. P. Knight,* R.A., Secretary to the Royal Academy, Mr. *E. W. Cooke,* A.R.A., and Mr. *E. T. Parris* were desired to attend.

Mr. *W. Mulready,* R.A., was summoned for Thursday, February 19th, at 12 o'clock, and Mr. *J. M. Smith,* Picture Dealer, was desired to undertake an investigation similar to that entrusted to Sir C. Eastlake and Mr. Farrer. He was to examine in particular the picture of Vandyck at the Temple, and the Holbeins at Gresham College, Bridewell Hospital, Merchant Tailors' Hall, Barber Surgeons' Hall, and Christ's Hospital.

Mr. *Knight* and Mr. *Mulready* were informed that they would be specially asked for their opinion as to the influence of the London atmosphere on the Diploma Pictures in the Royal Academy.

Monday, February 16th.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. *Glaisher,* of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in reply to questions sent to him by the Secretary, respecting the extent of the London smoke, and its comparative density at different parts of the metropolis.

It was resolved that Mr. *Glaisher's* letter should be printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Commission.

Mr. *J. P. Knight*, R.A., Secretary to the Royal Academy, Mr. *E. T. Parris*, and Mr. *E. W. Cooke*, A.R.A., were then examined.

Mr. *Parris* was directed to examine a picture by Sir James Thornhill, which hangs in a room called the "Queen's Bedroom," in the Palace at Hampton Court. Mr. *Parris* was desired to compare the condition of the picture with that of others by the same artist in the Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and to report upon it in writing to the Commission.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Thursday, February 19th, at 12 o'clock.

Thursday, February 19th.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. *J. M. Smith's* Report on certain pictures in some of the Metropolitan Collections which he had been directed to examine was laid before the Commission.

Mr. *Wm. Mulready*, R.A., and Mr. *J. M. Smith*, were then called in and examined.

Mr. *Cockerell*, one of the Commissioners, was requested to construct ichnographical Plans of the principal Foreign Picture Galleries.

Mr. *S. P. Denning*, Curator of the Dulwich Gallery, was summoned to give evidence at the next Meeting of the Commission, which was fixed for Monday, February 23rd, at 12 o'clock.

Monday, February 23rd.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. *Parris's* Report on a picture by Sir J. Thornhill in the "Queen's Bedroom," at Hampton Court, was laid before the Commission.

Mr. *S. P. Denning*, Curator of the Dulwich Gallery, Mr. *R. T. Smart*, Picture Cleaner, and Mr. *Parris*, were called in and examined. Mr. *Smart* produced a picture by Wheatly, and explained to the Commission his method of cleaning.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Monday, March 2nd, at 12 o'clock, when Mr. *Farrer* was summoned to attend.

Monday, March 2nd.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Reports of Sir *C. L. Eastlake* and Mr. *Henry Farrer* on the condition of certain pictures in the City which they had been instructed to examine were laid before the Commission.

The Commission resolved that so much of the Report of Mr. *E. T. Parris* as relates to the immediate subject of the inquiry entrusted to him be received and printed.

The Secretary was directed to write to the Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Exeter, requesting them to furnish the Commission with means of information as to the methods employed to preserve the Collections of Pictures at Woburn and at Burghley.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Monday, March 9th, at 12 o'clock, when Mr. *Farrer* and Dr. *Lindley* were summoned to attend.

MINUTES.

Monday, March 9th.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters were read from the Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Exeter, with reference to the state of the Pictures in the Collections at Woburn and at Burghley.

A letter was read from Dr. *Lindley*, stating his inability to attend the Meeting of the Commission, in consequence of his absence from London.

A letter also was read from Mr. *Bardwell*, Architect, containing suggestions for the site of the new National Gallery.

A letter from Mr. *Panizzi*, containing information respecting the Pictures in the British Museum, was laid before the Commission.

Mr. *Henry Farrer* was then examined with reference to his Report on the state of Pictures in some of the Metropolitan Collections.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Thursday, March 12th, at 12 o'clock.

Thursday, March 12th.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners then proceeded to consider the following Draft Resolution, proposed by the Chairman.

"The Commissioners, in the first instance, inquired into the influence of the London atmosphere on pictures, and, after the examination of competent witnesses and receiving several communications on the subject, passed the following Resolution:

"'The evidence hitherto adduced, considered collectively, does not lead to any decisive conclusion against placing the new National Gallery within the Metropolis.'"

An Amendment to the above was proposed by Professor *Faraday*, that before the words "The evidence hitherto adduced" the following words be prefixed:

"That the presence of the National Gallery within the smoke and atmosphere of London involves, from the consequent extra dirtiness and necessary cleaning of the Pictures, an amount of wear and tear which would occur only in a smaller degree in cleaner and more airy situations. But——"

Question put, "That the Amendment be adopted."

The Commissioners divided.

For - - - 2.	Against - - - 3.
Professor Faraday.	The Chairman.
Mr. Richmond.	Dean of St. Paul's.
	Mr. Cockerell.

The Amendment was therefore negatived.

The following Amendment to the original Resolution was then proposed by Mr. *Richmond*:

"That instead of the words 'the new National Gallery,' the words 'the National Pictures' be inserted."

Question put, "That the Amendment be adopted."

The Commissioners divided.

For - - - 2.	Against - - - 3.
Professor Faraday.	The Chairman.
Mr. Richmond.	Dean of St. Paul's.
	Mr. Cockerell.

The Amendment was therefore negatived.

The original Resolution was then put and carried.

The Commissioners then resolved that, in accordance with the terms of the Royal Commission, they would take into consideration "the desirableness of combining with the new National Gallery

the Fine Art and Archæological Collections of the British Museum, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee on the National Gallery, in 1853."

They also resolved to hold their next Meeting at the British Museum, and the Secretary was directed to apply to the Trustees, requesting them to place some room in the Museum at the disposal of the Commission on Monday, March 16th, at 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, March 17th.

Meeting of the Commission at the British Museum.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners inspected the rooms at the British Museum containing the Fine Art and Archæological Collections, with the exception of those devoted to the Medals and Engravings.

These were reserved for their next Meeting, which was fixed for Saturday, March 21st, at 2 o'clock.

The Commissioners determined that evidence should then be heard from Mr. *Panizzi*, Mr. *Hawkins*, Mr. *Carpenter*, and Mr. *Oldfield*, Officers connected with the British Museum.

Monday, March 23.

The Commission met at the British Museum.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners inspected the rooms at the British Museum containing the Medals and Engravings.

Mr. *Panizzi* and Mr. *Hawkins* were then called in and examined.

The next Meeting was fixed for Thursday, March 26th, at 2 o'clock, at 17, Great Queen Street, Westminster, when Mr. *Oldfield*, Mr. *Carpenter*, and Mr. *Sydney Smirke*, A.R.A., were summoned to attend.

Thursday, March 26.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. *Sydney Smirke*, regretting his inability to appear before the Commission, owing to indisposition.

A paper was put in by Mr. *Cockerell*, one of the Commissioners, stating the number of superficial feet occupied by the National Galleries of London, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Paris. It was resolved that the paper be entered on the Minutes. The following is a copy:

	Feet superficial.
London	9,720
Berlin	24,200
Dresden	34,500
Munich	48,000
Paris	82,000

The Secretary was directed to write to the Trustees of the British Museum, requesting them to allow to Professor Faraday such opportunities of access to the Museum as should enable him to examine the surfaces of works of Sculpture, with a view to determine the effects produced upon them by smoke, dust, and atmospheric influences.

Mr. *Oldfield* and Mr. *Carpenter* were then called in and examined.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Monday, March 30th, at 2 o'clock, when Mr. *Sydney Smirke* and Mr. *W. Rich Hamilton* were summoned to attend. Sir *Charles Barry*, R.A., also was summoned to attend on Thursday, April 2nd.

Monday, March 30.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. *Hamilton* was unable to attend to give evidence, in consequence of illness.

Mr. *Sydney Smirke* and Mr. *John Bell* were called in and examined.

The Secretary was directed to apply for Returns for the last three years of the number of Visitors and Art Students who have, during each year, been admitted to the National Gallery, Marlborough House, British Museum, British Institution, Dulwich Gallery, and Hampton Court.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Thursday, April 6th, at 2 o'clock, when Sir *Charles Barry*, R.A., and Mr. *Richard Westmacott*, R.A., were summoned to attend.

Thursday, April 2.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. *Wm. Dyce*, R.A., stating his inability to attend this day before the Commission. It was accompanied by a published letter by Mr. Dyce to H.R.H. Prince Albert, on the Formation and Management of the National Gallery. The published letter was laid before the Commission.

A letter was also read from Mr. *James Fergusson*, offering suggestions on the choice of a site for the new National Gallery, and requesting the attention of the Commission to his pamphlet on the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the National Record Office.

A letter was also read from Mr. *S. P. Denning*, Curator of the Dulwich Gallery, stating, in reply to an application from the Secretary, the number of Students and Visitors admitted annually to the Gallery, from the year 1850 to the year 1856 inclusive.

Sir *Charles Barry* and Mr. *Richard Westmacott* were then called in and examined.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Monday, April 6th, at 2 o'clock, when Baron *Marochetti*, Mr. *Ruskin*, and Mr. *Hurlstone* were summoned to attend.

Monday, April 6.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commission were informed that answers had been received from the National Gallery and Marlborough House, from the British Museum, the British Institution, Dulwich Gallery, and Hampton Court, showing Returns of the number of Visitors and Students admitted annually to those Galleries during the years 1854, 1855, 1856. Resolved that these Returns be printed.

A letter from Mr. *Rainy*, accompanied by suggestions as to the site of the new National Gallery and architectural improvements connected with it, was laid before the Commission.

Baron *Marochetti*, Mr. *Ruskin*, and Mr. *Hurlstone* were then called in and examined.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Thursday, April 23rd, at 2 o'clock, when Mr. *James Fergusson* was summoned to attend.

Thursday, April 23.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. *J. Fergusson* was called in and examined.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Monday, April 27th, at 2 o'clock, when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and the Hon. *C. A. Gore* were summoned to attend.

Monday, April 27.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was then called in and examined. Mr. *C. A. Gore*, who had been summoned to give evidence, was unable to attend.

The following Resolution was then proposed, and carried unanimously:

"That it is not expedient to break up or remove the collections of Ancient Sculpture and Archæology in the British Museum."

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Thursday, April 30th, at 2 o'clock, when Sir *Charles Eastlake*, P.R.A., and Mr. *J. Doyle* were summoned to attend.

Thursday, April 30.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair:

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Sir *Charles Eastlake* being unable to attend as a witness, Mr. *Edgar A. Bowring* and Mr. *John Doyle* were called in and examined.

Letters from Mr. *E. C. Dunn* and an "*Observer*," advocating respectively the British Museum and the old Deer Park as sites for the new National Gallery, were laid before the Commission.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Thursday, May 7th, at 2 o'clock, when Mr. *A. J. B. Beresford Hope*, M.P., and Sir *Edwin Landseer*, R.A., were summoned to attend.

Thursday, May 7.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. *A. J. B. Beresford Hope*, M.P., and Sir *Edwin Landseer*, R.A., were then called in and examined.

A letter was read from Mr. Justice *Coleridge*, advocating the claims of the present site of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, on the ground of its general accessibility.

A letter was also read from Mr. *William Dyce*, R.A., calling the attention of the Commission to the fact that, in the year 1855, the Gherardini Collection, containing Sculptures in Wax and Terra Cotta, was purchased by the Government for the National Gallery.

The Secretary was directed to prepare a Circular Form, copies of which should be sent to some of the principal Employers in the Metropolis, requesting them to furnish the Commission with information as to the attendance of their workmen at the National Gallery, the British Museum, the Crystal Palace, and other places and institutions of general resort.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Monday, May 11th, at 2 o'clock, when Mr. *Lewis*, President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, Mr. *Warren*, President of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and Messrs. *T. L. Donaldson* and *M. D. Wyatt*, Secretaries to the Royal Institute of British Architects, were summoned to attend.

Monday, May 11.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were then called in and examined: Mr. *Lewis*, Mr. *Warren*, Mr. *Donaldson*, and Mr. *Digby Wyatt*.

A letter was read from Mr. *John Duke Coleridge*, advocating the present site of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, on the ground of its general accessibility.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Thursday, May 14th, at 2 o'clock.

Thursday, May 14.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners deliberated on the expediency of combining Works of Sculpture with Paintings in the new National Gallery.

Professor *Faraday* gave notice that, at the next Meeting of the Commission, he would propose two resolutions with regard to the considerations which should govern the choice of a site for the Gallery.

Mr. *Richmond* gave notice that he would, at the same time, propose a resolution advocating the future combination of Works of Art in all its branches in the new National Gallery.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Thursday, May 21st, at 2 o'clock.

Thursday, May 21.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. *T. H. Farrer*, Assistant Secretary at the Board of Trade, advocating the present site of the National Gallery, on the grounds of its general accessibility.

The Chairman having read part of the Draft of a Report which he had prepared, his Lordship was requested to complete it and submit it to the Commission at their next Meeting.

It was resolved that all the evidence given before the Commissioners should be appended to their Report.

Professor *Faraday* then proposed the two following Resolutions, of which he had given notice:

1. "That in respect of the future place of the National Gallery, the three leading considerations which should govern the choice of a site are, *clear space* for a building of magnitude sufficient to provide for the prospective increase of the Collection; *accessibility* for the Public; and the *preservation of the pictures*.

2. "That in the opinion of this Commission the *first* consideration is essential in any case; that the *second* and *third*, although of extreme importance, are *highly antagonistic*, inasmuch as the removal of the pictures to a clearer, but distant, place takes away that accessibility which the present site, though no doubt with a greater amount of wear and tear, provides.

The Commissioners divided on the first Resolution.

For - - - 4.	Against - - - 1.
Dean of St. Paul's.	The Chairman.
Professor Faraday.	
Mr. Cockerell.	
Mr. Richmond.	

A division was then taken on the second Resolution.

For - - - 3.	Against - - - 2.
Professor Faraday.	The Chairman.
Mr. Cockerell.	Dean of St. Paul's.
Mr. Richmond.	

Mr. *Richmond* then proposed that after the Resolution adopted on the 27th of April, "That it is not expedient to break up or remove the Collections of ancient Sculpture and Archæology in the British Museum," the following Resolution be added:

"That though the Commissioners think it undesirable to break up the Collections of Ancient Art and Archæology in the British Museum, and for the present inexpedient to remove them, they are yet of opinion that the future combination of Sculpture with Painting should be provided for in the new National Gallery, a primary use of which should be to preserve examples of the Art of past ages in all its branches, in the order best adapted to exhibit their beauty, and to illustrate their sequence and character."

The Commissioners divided.

For - - - 2.	Against - - - 3.
Professor Faraday.	The Chairman.
Mr. Richmond.	Dean of St. Paul's.
	Mr. Cockerell.

The following Resolution was then adopted unanimously.

"That after the consideration of various sites suggested to the Commissioners, they are of opinion that their choice is confined to the site of the present National Gallery, if sufficiently enlarged, and the estate at Kensington Gore."

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Monday, May 25th, at 1 o'clock.

Monday, May 25.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Rev. *M. Mitchell*, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, advocating the present site of the National Gallery.

The Chairman having read the Draft of a Report which he had prepared, it was resolved that copies of it should be sent to each of the Commissioners, and that it should be discussed at their next Meeting.

The Commissioners then, considering the Resolution come to at the last Meeting, proceeded to vote.

The Chairman, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. Cockerell voted for the site of Trafalgar Square.

Mr. Richmond voted for the site of the Kensington Gore Estate.

Professor Faraday stated that he felt the weight of the opposed considerations (preservation of the Pictures and access of the Public) to be in his mind so equally balanced, that he could not select one site in preference to the other. He therefore declined to vote.

The Commission fixed their next Meeting for Thursday, June 11th, at 2 o'clock.

Thursday, June 11.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners were informed that answers had been received from some of the principal employers in the Metropolis, stating the number of Visits paid by their Workmen in the year 1856 to the National Gallery, British Museum, Crystal Palace, and other national institutions and places of general resort specified in the Circular addressed to them on the 16th May, by order of the Commission. The substance of their replies was laid before the Commission.

The Commissioners then proceeded to consider the Draft Report presented by the Chairman, which, with some modifications, was agreed to.

The next Meeting was fixed for Monday, June 15th, at 2 o'clock.

Monday, June 15.

Meeting of the Commission.

PRESENT:

Lord BROUGHTON in the Chair.

Dean of St. Paul's.	Mr. Cockerell.
Professor Faraday.	Mr. Richmond.

The Minutes of the proceedings at the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Some final modifications were made in the Report, which afterwards was signed by all the Commissioners.

A letter was read from *C. T. Newton*, Esq., addressed to the Librarian of the British Museum. It was resolved that the letter be printed in the Appendix to the Report.

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NATIONAL GALLERY SITE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Thursday, February 5, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

SIR C. L. EASTLAKE, P.R.A., examined.

Sir C. Eastlake, P.R.A.

5 Feb. 1857.

1. *Chairman.* The Commissioners wish to have your opinion with respect to the injury which it is said pictures receive from being placed in a large city. We wish to know whether it is your opinion that they must inevitably suffer considerable damage from the gallery, in which they are hung, being placed in the metropolis?—I have no doubt that, in London, pictures exposed to the effect of smoke and of crowds, will suffer, and have suffered, much. Professor Faraday will be better able to explain in what that injury consists than I can; but certainly there is a state of the atmosphere produced by crowds, the consequences of which are that dust and smoke adhere to the surface of pictures more readily. Even assuming the atmosphere under such circumstances to be merely damp, it would appear that dust of any kind attaches itself more readily to surfaces so affected.

2. When you speak of the effect produced by a crowd, do you mean the crowd of persons visiting the gallery, or the out-of-door's crowd, affecting the atmosphere?—The crowd visiting the gallery.

3. That being the case, supposing that a crowd were to visit a gallery not placed in the metropolis, would not the same effect be produced wherever the gallery was placed?—Not if you suppose the crowd dispersed in a large locality. It is the confined space in which the crowd now moves which is the cause of the evil to which I have alluded. I may venture to refer you to a report on the question of the expediency of covering pictures with glass, in which Professor Faraday, who joined in that report with Mr. Russell and myself, expresses his opinion on that very question, of the effects of the atmosphere in crowded rooms on the surface of pictures.

4. I find, in the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the National Gallery in 1850, your opinion stated in these words. The question put to you was, "Upon the whole, are you of opinion that it is desirable to retain the present site, or that it is desirable to look out for another site for the pictures of the National Gallery?" Your answer was: "I should have no objection whatever to the present site if the pictures could be properly protected. I have no idea of the efficiency of the means proposed by Mr. Barry or Dr. Reid." Do you still adhere to that opinion?—At that time the question of protecting the pictures with glass was contemplated, though, perhaps, not included in the means referred to. I know that there are great objections on the part of many persons to covering pictures with glass, chiefly because pictures are not so perfectly seen when so covered. But I must confess, that since that mode of protecting pictures has been adopted in the National Gallery I am very much reconciled to it. Not only is the protection perfect from the effects of smoke and dust in the atmosphere, but there is a feeling of security against the possibility of accidents arising from the careless touch of visitors; for sometimes, with all possible care on the part of the attendants, pictures may be touched. I say so, because a gentleman very lately told me, that in the Turner Gallery, where there certainly happened to be a great crowd in a small room, he saw young boys put their fingers on the surface of the pictures. They were of course afterwards watched by the policeman who was in attendance. But such accidents may happen at any time, especially while such indiscriminate crowds and such young children are admitted. My feeling, therefore, in favour of glass is very much increased, from the certainty that the pictures will, by such means, be secured from ordinary accidents.

5. I see from this evidence in two or three places that the question has arisen, whether it would be dangerous to place the pictures under glass, supposing that the glass were in frames, because the glass might break into the pictures and destroy the surface of them. Do you think that that is a valid objection?—I think you will find the whole question of framing with glass considered in the report to which I have before referred. It is to be remembered that the kind of glass which is used for such purposes is so strong that no ordinary blow would break it. I never heard of an accident to any picture so protected in any gallery. There are some instances abroad where pictures are so framed.

6. Mr. *Richmond.* Would not a blow which would break a glass damage the picture much more if there were no glass?—Undoubtedly. With reference to the question of glass, I beg to say, that even if the pictures

Sir C. Eastlake, P.R.A.

5 Feb. 1857.

were placed in a gallery not exposed to any of those dangers to which we have referred, it would still be necessary to cover some pictures, or works of art, with glass. For example, cartoons. If our present rooms were sufficiently spacious, I should decidedly recommend placing the cartoons now at Hampton Court in the present building and covering them with glass. There is an instance now in the National Gallery of a large cartoon, after a design of Raphael, which is covered with glass in two pieces, and it has answered perfectly well. There is no work of art within any reasonable dimensions which might not be covered with glass.

7. *Professor Faraday.* How long has that cartoon been covered with glass?—About fifteen years.

8. Long enough for you to judge, by the condition of the cartoon, that it has not suffered?—It has certainly not suffered. It happens to be an instance of the inconvenience of glass as affecting the appearance of a picture; I may call it a picture, because, although it was once a cartoon, it is painted over partly with oil colours. It is weak in effect, yet, as the lights of the picture are low, the mirrored objects are almost as distinct as the picture. The conditions under which glazed surfaces act most as mirrors should be taken into account, in considering the expediency of protecting pictures with glass. Undoubtedly a very dark picture acts more as a mirror than a light one; and where the lights of the picture are low, and the whole effect weak, I think that glass is also prejudicial.

9. Is the back of the cartoon protected?—The back is effectually covered with stout brown paper.

10. Do you know whether the cartoon is paper, or canvas in front?—Paper attached to linen.

11. In protecting the pictures with glass, do you contemplate the removal of the glass at any time, when it is needed, for the purpose of careful study by artists, when the gallery is not in full use?—With regard to small pictures I do; but in such a case as a cartoon of Raphael, it would not be easy to remove the glass. There is no instance, I think, in the National Gallery of a picture with glass, in which the glass is not easily removable. Glass is generally fastened on drawings and cartoons, but there is no necessity for it.

12. In your judgment, would it be an interference with the power of studying a picture, by a high artist, that there should be a glass before it; and that there should be no means of giving him access to it?—In the case of pictures, certainly; but not in the case of drawings. There are many instances on the continent of drawings and cartoons under glass, and nobody ever thinks of removing the glass. At all events, as regards drawings, artists are accustomed to study them as seen through glass. But, I repeat, even in such cases there is no reason why the glass should not be moveable.

13. Do you think if a large picture were glazed, or covered with glass, the different conditions of the light at different times of the day would make such difference in the aspect of the picture, in consequence of the different reflections from the glass, as to make the picture what you may call an inconstant one in effect; and that, not having the power of removing the glass, artists would be unable to enjoy that picture?—It is possible that such a picture might be better seen at some times of the day than at others; but I have always considered that the effect of pictures under glass depends very much on the objects temporarily opposite to them. The presence of a person in a light dress, for example, will frequently destroy the effect by reflection. Such accidental circumstances are to be taken into account. With regard to the possibility of removing very large glasses from pictures, the strongest instance I know of that kind is the Madonna di S. Sisto, in the Dresden Gallery. There the glass is moveable, and I know an instance of its having been removed for an English gentleman, who wished to inspect the picture.

14. Mr. *Richmond.* If you have the cartoons of Raphael in London, you must have the power of cleaning the inside of the glasses. Could not some engineering process be applied which would render it easy to lift the glasses?—I have stated that, in general, the glass on drawings is immoveable; but this need not be so. I may state, that I submitted a plan to the Duke of Somerset, when Lord Seymour, and when he was at the Office of Works, for covering the largest drawings, such as the cartoons of Raphael, with glass, and at any time removing the glass by some simple machinery. According to that plan the glass, with its frame, was contrived to be independent of the picture, and could be easily moved away from it; and when before the picture, the whole would be closed so as to exclude dust. I have not a copy of that paper myself; but, if I am not mistaken, the Duke of Somerset has it still.

15. *Professor Faraday.* Would you not think it a great objection, for the highest uses of the gallery, that the pictures should be glazed, if the glazing were immoveable, and thus shut out the study of high art?—Certainly. I am quite prepared to recommend that in any case the glass should be moveable. The necessity of occasionally cleaning it is a sufficient reason. I have known instances, though not of glazed pictures, in which objects have been almost invisible under dirty glass. I remember the casts from Ghiberti's bas-reliefs so protected, to which Mr. Richmond has alluded. The glass had become coated with dust inside and outside. The casts were useless for the purpose of study for that reason.

16. *Chairman.* I find, in page 453 of the report of the Select Committee on the National Gallery in 1853, a question was put to you by Mr. Charteris. It is Question 6437, and is as follows:—"Do you feel disposed to concur in opinion with the writer of this paragraph, contained in a letter from Mr. George Richmond to the Chairman of the Committee. He says—'It is to be earnestly hoped that the next move will be to put the whole collection under glass, and it will be some compensation to us for the inconvenience of such an arrangement to think, that if we cannot see our pictures with as much comfort as we would, that future generations may do so, which I fully believe they never will unless they shall in future be more effectually guarded from injury than they have been?'" Your answer is: "You are probably aware that I assisted in preparing a report in conjunction with Mr. Faraday and Mr. Russell on that subject, and that we had numerous communications from Foreign Galleries on the subject." Then the question goes on: "Will you have the kindness to answer my question, giving us your own opinion?" And you say: "I was trying to refresh my memory by the report which we submitted, some notes of which I have here. I believe the only objection to glass which we entertained were that the pictures could not be well seen when so covered, and I think that is a very great objection." Do you still adhere to that opinion?—As to the extent of the objection, my present feeling is not so strong; whether it be from habit, or from the influence of the impression that the picture is, under such circumstances, more secure, I certainly have less objection to glass now than I formerly had.

17. *Dean of St. Paul's.* I find that in the report of the Committee of 1852, M. de Klenze says, that the smoke is particularly thick and offensive, in the neighbourhood of the National Gallery, from the chimneys of the baths and wash-houses, and from the river, and from the other side of the water, from which there is a constant emission of very thick smoke. Do you think the site of the present National Gallery worse than most parts of London?—It certainly is very objectionable on those grounds; the most decided evil, because it is the nearest, is that of the baths and wash-houses.

18. And also the barracks?—Yes; but the greatest volumes of smoke come from the baths and wash-houses. The smoke always passes more or less over the National Gallery, the effects being, of course, more apparent when the wind happens to be in that direction. It is necessary to keep the sky-lights open. The heat, when the rooms are full, is very great in summer, and there is no mode of excluding the smoke that comes in from the open windows.

19. Generally speaking, if there were more space, and if the space were better ventilated, would not the objections with regard to smoke and dirt be diminished in

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proportion?—The dirt I have distinguished from the smoke, because that is brought in by the crowds. Undoubtedly, if the space were larger; if those baths and wash-houses were removed; and if the present evils were diminished, the pictures would suffer less: but they would still suffer, in my opinion.

20. Have you ever had an opportunity of studying the pictures at Northumberland House, which is the nearest to this point, and the pictures in which, if you consider the river and the smoke from Southwark, are, perhaps, almost more exposed to deterioration from smoke than those in the National Gallery?—I have not looked at them with that view, and I do not know how often they have been cleaned. But there is one important difference, which is, that the windows in Northumberland House are not, I suppose, kept constantly open, as they are in the National Gallery. It is quite impossible in the National Gallery to keep the windows closed, which would be one effectual mode of excluding the smoke. The windows must be open, and in warm weather, and on crowded days, almost all the windows are kept open; so that the conditions in the National Gallery and in private houses, can never be quite equal.

21. With regard to the dirt arising from the visitors, would not a larger space, or a space better ventilated to a certain degree, remedy that?—Certainly; and I must say that since certain precautions have been taken, such as providing more mats, having more doors, and more effectual scrapers—precautions which have been adopted since I have had the honour of being Director—the dust on the floors has greatly diminished.

22. *Professor Faraday.* Did not you say that the pictures were certainly injured in their present place by the conditions arising from their being in London—that there was a certain injury, not a problematical one?—Yes.

23. Can you state whether this injury is a degradation of the picture beneath the dirt, or whether it is altogether resident in the dirt that comes upon the surface, and dependent only upon that. Whether the picture suffers a chemical change in its condition, or whether it simply exhibits the consequences, mechanical and otherwise, of the dirt that adheres to the surface?—Perhaps a chemist would be better able to answer that question satisfactorily by analysing the nature of the deposit which is formed on the surface of the picture. But my honest belief is, that the substance of the picture is not injured by the deposit. It is, however, indirectly injured, inasmuch as it necessitates the cleaning of the picture, and the cleaning of a picture is always, more or less, dangerous.

24. A chemist unfortunately cannot lay hold of any evidence in the picture which is not far more evident to the painter acquainted with it. He can only judge by the differences in quality of the substances that are contained within the picture; which differences in quality must, I think, be better known to a man, who, with knowledge in his own department, looks at the pictures from time to time, than to a chemist who comes upon the pictures once, and is called upon to judge of them. Can you give, or suggest to us, any evidence which we can receive independent of the appearance of the pictures, and of that personal evidence which depends upon the knowledge of the painter, or the amateur, who is a judge of pictures?—It is to be remembered that the cases we are considering are those of old pictures, the substance of which has become hardened, and, therefore, so to speak, proof against any ordinary influences of the description referred to. It would be for a chemist to say whether, even under such circumstances, the noxious qualities in the atmosphere could affect the surface of old pictures. But with regard to newly-painted pictures I am perfectly sure that they are not only obscured by the substances deposited on them, but chemically injured. Cases may be seen by the members of this Commission among the Turner pictures, some of which were very much neglected by him while they were in his keeping. Possibly, also, some of them were painted either with water-colours or with oil-colours diluted very much with turpentine; and if so, the white-lead would be more exposed to the action of the gases which affect that substance than in old pictures, or in pictures by other modern painters. From whatever cause, it is certain that, in some of his pictures, the parts which were once white are now black, and the effect of the picture is totally changed. There were three or four pictures so apparently ruined that I had no belief at all that they could be recovered. I invited a Committee to assist me in determining what should be done with those pictures. The Committee consisted of Mr. Munro, Mr. Stanfield, and Mr. Roberts; and the question was, whether Mr. Bentley (who had formerly cleaned several of Turner's pictures under Turner's own direction) should try to recover those works. He confidently asserted that he could, and he was, therefore, directed to make his experiments. He cleaned a portion in each of them, and he has, by my direction, left portions in two of them to be inspected as occasion may require. One has been entirely cleaned to show the possibility of renovation. Those pictures may be inspection by the Commissioners in their cleaned and half-cleaned state.

25. From what you know of those pictures, are you able to state that those effects of deterioration are the effect of the town atmosphere; or might they have happened, so far as you have the means of judging, with the same pictures under the same circumstances if they had been kept in the country?—Under the same circumstances, supposing them to have been exposed to a damp and a very smoky atmosphere, probably the same effect would have been produced. The question then is, what were those circumstances? There was no crowd. The conditions, therefore, were not precisely the same as those in the National Gallery. But there was far greater damp, and there was dust and smoke.

26. If the pictures had been kept in the same way in the country as Turner kept them, would they not have been in the same condition?—It is difficult to give an opinion. I do not suppose the conditions would have been the same in the country. Undoubtedly it would be possible for newly-painted pictures to be neglected in the country as well as in London, and they would suffer in consequence. But I imagine that there is a difference between the atmosphere in the country and in London; and my belief is, that the injuries would be greater in London.

27. Injuries of that kind?—Injuries of that kind.

28. Are you aware whether, in the cleaning of the pictures, Mr. Bentley removed the surface of part of the pictures, or whether he only took off the surface dirt from the pictures?—He has not touched the surface of the pictures—of that I am certain.

29. Then the real picture is not itself injured by the exposure to these deteriorating influences?—In the case of the white paint having turned black, if I am correct in supposing that change to be the effect of gases, there is a remedy which is often used in water-colour drawings when the white-lead has turned black, by which it is possible, by means of a wash, to restore it to its original tint; but that does not affect the substance of the paint.

30. The object of that is to restore the chemical condition of the substance?—To restore the chemical condition of the substance. It does not otherwise affect the substance. It must be remembered that those pictures of which I speak were given up as lost, and therefore the experiments were made as a kind of forlorn hope. The pictures have been subjected to experiments with the view to see whether it was possible to recover them, and I am prepared to state that the experiments have answered completely, and that the pictures are restored to that state in which they would have been had they suffered only from time.

31. Were the pictures varnished?—Some of them may have been varnished.

32. Where were they varnished?—Mr. Turner generally varnished them himself: he had his own methods.

33. Do not these experiments show that no injury can penetrate through mastic varnish, during three months of violent exposure?—I think the varnish which Mr. Turner used was not the ordinary varnish which is

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often thickly applied to pictures; and, I believe, some of his pictures were scarcely, if at all, varnished.

34. Then you would consider those pictures of Mr. Turner's an evidence that a town atmosphere can produce injury, which evidence can be submitted to a chemist, or to any one not accustomed to look at pictures, and of which he might make an analysis in order to get a knowledge of the results of town injury?—Yes. It is only to be remembered that the conditions in this case were very severe, and such as no pictures of which common care is taken would ever be subjected to.

35. Will you state, for the sake of our general information, what those circumstances were, which were so severe to the pictures, in order that we may judge whether they were such as depended upon the London atmosphere, or upon the way in which the pictures were exposed to dampness or neglect, which are common to London and the country?—I can only judge of the neglect with which the pictures were treated by the state in which they were found. Referring again to those extreme cases of the pictures which I have mentioned, I may say, that I have never seen modern pictures in so bad a state. It is, in some degree, a matter of conjecture what have been the causes of it; but we know that damp and neglect had a great deal to do with it, because there is a sort of mildew upon the surface. But the deteriorating effect as regards the appearance of the pictures was not merely that they were blackened generally, but that the effect was altered. What had been dark was lighter, and what had been light was dark. The pictures are scarcely to be recognized. They were in that state, and they have been wholly or (purposely) in part restored as I have already stated.

36. *Chairman.* Have you seen the room in which those pictures were, in Mr. Turner's house?—Yes.

37. Supposing his room had been in the country and not in Queen Anne Street, do you conceive that the pictures would have suffered much in the same way?—Certainly not, if there was not so much smoke. I cannot suppose that there would be so much smoke in the country. They might have suffered from damp to the same extent.

38. *Professor Faraday.* Were not Mr. Turner's pictures piled together in great confusion?—That was only in some cases. The walls of his gallery were covered. The pictures were hung up.

39. And the pictures were exposed to the air of the room, and all the accidents of the room?—Yes. Some that were in the worst state were so placed upon the walls of the room

40. Is not an effect of shutting out the light, by furniture or anything else, from whitelead which is not varnished, to darken the whitelead?—Yes, at first.

41. And the light was shut out?—Yes.

42. Do you know whether or not that effect would take place in the country as well as in the town; or whether the darkening of whitelead is consequent upon town air?—I think it would happen anywhere.

43. It is not the consequence of the town atmosphere, but of other circumstances which affect paint?—I believe so.

44. There is then very little evidence of an experimental kind, or such as approaches to experiment, that you would be able to direct our attention to, communicable from one who is a painter to one who is not a painter, and capable of being dealt with philosophically?—Those instances of the pictures of Turner, of which I have spoken, appear to me instances with which a chemist could deal.

45. Do you know the age of those pictures of Mr. Turner's which were so much changed?—As it happens they were recent pictures. I remember my attention was attracted to one of them, called Queen Mab's Grotto, in his gallery before it was decided what was to become of the pictures. I was astonished at the change, having seen the picture exhibited a few years before.

46. Do you remember the date of the picture?—It was exhibited in 1846.

47. This is the case of a modern picture. Are there any other cases of modern pictures besides this, which are likely to afford us evidence respecting the change produced by the London atmosphere?—I only know in the case of pictures of my own, that sometimes I have washed pictures that have become blackened after a year or two, and in all such cases I have remarked that after repeated washings, the cloth I used smelled strongly of soot. It was quite evident that there was a deposit of soot upon the picture.

48. That you would consider to be a deposit over the picture, not in the picture?—It would have the effect of changing the appearance of the picture. Again, I observe it would be for a chemist to say, whether there is anything in the nature of the deposit which could affect the picture essentially.

49. You do not assume that by cleaning and washing the picture you wash away any part of the picture, but you merely remove what was overlaying it?—Yes. The experiment may be made probably with any picture that has been long hanging on London walls, without washing it, merely by wiping it repeatedly with a silk handkerchief; the smell of soot will be found to be strong.

50. Does that cause any injury to the picture?—I am not aware that it causes any essential injury. We all know that is injurious to its appearance; my belief is, that it is not injurious essentially to the picture. I would go so far as to say, that a picture which is not affected by damp, but merely covered with a crust of dirt, is, as it were, protected, and if it could be really well cleaned from that crust, I think it would be found to have received no harm from it.

51. Then comes the injury of cleaning?—Then comes the possible injury of cleaning, which is a very serious consideration.

52. Do you think that glazing or covering with glass would be a considerable protection against the kind of injury sustained by those three pictures?—Unquestionably.

53. Inasmuch as pictures are injured within a reasonable time of observation, five or ten years, are there any experiments, that you are aware of, that are made by painters themselves for the purpose of ascertaining what is the degradation caused in their colours by exposure to the atmosphere?—No, I am not. I know of no such positive experiments; and even in the case of old pictures (for example, the pictures in the National Gallery) it is impossible to trace the progress of the evil. I have tried to compare from memory the state of a picture now with the state of the same picture a few years back, and I find it extremely difficult to say, whether it has undergone any change in appearance. I have little doubt that it has undergone a change; but it is very difficult to measure or define it.

54. As regards the effect of town and country atmosphere, is it an absurd thing to suppose that a painter might rough out a picture, and cut it in half, and keep half in the town and half in the country for a good many years in order to see the difference?—That is a possible experiment.

55. Are you aware of any trials of that sort that are in existence which we could have reference to?—I have only heard of experiments, not with pictures, but with colours. For example, when a new colour is introduced in the artist world, experiments are frequently instituted, by placing the colour in a strong light, and in situations exposed to very noxious atmospheric influences. Those experiments are made to try the durability of particular colours. But I never heard of any experiments on pictures unless it were with reference to particular colours used in them.

56. The colour being used as in the picture?—Yes.

57. But even those colours have not been tried to ascertain the difference of town and country air?—No; they have been subjected to severer tests. The object being to try the durability of a given colour by any violent means.

58. By fictitious atmospheres?—Yes. I may state with reference to the very difficult question of tracing the progress of change in a picture, that an ingenious plan was suggested by the late Mr. James Hall. He

suggested that little cubes of vitrified substances might be provided of a great variety of colours, and of the material which is used for mosaics. For example, the colour of the sky in an old picture might be matched at a certain date with one of those durable pieces of vitrified colour, and the observation being registered, the same test would be applied after the lapse of some years. That is a feasible mode of making the experiment to which reference has been made, and would be available both in town and country.

59. But nothing of the kind has been carried into effect?—I have never heard of anything having been done.

60. Then, in fact, all the evidence that is obtainable with reference to the deterioration of pictures in a town atmosphere, except in the case of Mr. Turner's pictures, must depend upon the personal judgment and opinion of artists, or men acquainted with these matters, and is not communicable as evidence direct to another person. Is not that so?—I am not aware of any experiments having been made which amount to the kind of evidence which you require; but that it is a very general opinion that pictures look better and last better in the country than in London, I believe is well known.

61. And is not the fact, that pictures that have been exposed in the London atmosphere are wonderfully benefited by being cleansed from the results of that atmosphere, a fact that is perfectly well known, and which can be demonstrated to another person by cleaning?—Yes.

62. That is all superficial?—That is all superficial.

63. Consequent upon that is the injury occasioned by cleaning?—Yes.

64. Where can the Turner pictures that you speak of be seen?—At the National Gallery; but, with the consent of the Trustees, those specimens might be brought here, if the Commissioners think fit.

65. Mr. *Cockerell.* There is a Holbein, so-called, in Christ's Hospital, a portrait of Edward VI, a very striking picture. There is in the Temple that magnificent picture by Vandyke (I believe painted for the Temple), of Charles I on horseback, engraved by Strange. There are in the Charter House pictures of 200 years old upon the walls of the residence of the Principal of the College. Have you had occasion to examine those pictures?—I have seen, at different times, most, if not all, of the pictures you speak of, but not recently. I presume the object of the question is to ascertain whether the effects of a London atmosphere are, or are not, perceptible in them. Another question which suggests itself is, whether and when last they were cleaned. I presume they have, from time to time, been cleaned.

66. But the pictures being so cleaned, have you examined their actual state as pictures preserved in a good state, and sufficiently evidencing the hand of the Masters?—I have not seen them recently enough to judge; but if they were in a very bad state, I should first examine whether they had been treated with neglect or not. For example, it is possible (I do not think it probable in any of the cases to which you have alluded) that the pictures may have been neglected, as some of the Turner pictures have been neglected. At all events, we are not at once to assume that those pictures have hung on the walls to which they belong without suffering any of the effects of damp or any neglect; that they have been kept properly strained on their stretching-frames so that the surface has not been liable to crack. If we are to presume that all proper care has been taken of them for the centuries during which they have been so hanging, then the information to be derived from the inspection would be more satisfactory as to the effects of a London atmosphere. But it would also be necessary to know whether and when last they had been cleaned. I have noticed the necessity of keeping a picture properly strained on its stretching-frame. If the canvas (not having been lined) has been suffered to become quite loose, the probability is, that in a century the surface of the paint will crack, and peel off in parts. When the canvas gets loose the paint is apt to crack and peel off. Such evils may result from mere want of care, and would not be attributable to atmospheric influences.

67. *Professor Faraday.* The things you speak of do not belong to the town position in any respect, they are quite independent of country and town?—Yes, such consequences are possible in all cases; and it only shows that all such facts are to be taken into account. If we find a picture in a dilapidated state in London or in the country, inquiry should be made as to what care, or whether any care, has been taken of it, and whether it has been fairly treated.

68. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is it not, however, an important point to ascertain whether, having remained for two or three hundred years liable to all this, they still are in a good state?—Yes; but that is the question. To determine it, actual inspection is necessary. I am not prepared to say what the present state of the pictures referred to is.

69. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you aware of any records or traditions of ancient pictures by great hands, such as Holbein, having perished in the atmosphere of the city of London from the effects of that atmosphere?—The only instance that occurs to me at this moment is that of Holbein's "Triumph of Riches" and "Triumph of Poverty," painted by him for the Easterling's Company in the Steelyard. Those paintings no longer exist. But whether they were executed on the walls, or whether, being moveable, they were carried elsewhere, is not quite certain.

70. *Professor Faraday.* Are not the pictures in the city of London fair evidence to refer to with respect to the effect of time, in London, upon such pictures?—I think so; taking also into account the history of such pictures.

71. Can you instruct us how we are to get the evidence with regard to the present state of these pictures?—You could have them inspected by such persons as you think would give you honest evidence upon the subject.

72. *Chairman.* Could you mention such persons as you think competent to give what you may call practical evidence upon that point?—I would rather leave it to the Commission to select such persons.

73. Mr. *Cockerell.* You spoke of the effect of the atmosphere, or other causes, upon the pictures of Mr. Turner. Do you attribute their decay at all to the employment of vicious pigments.—No doubt, in part.

74. Was not Sir Joshua Reynolds accused of the employment of vicious pigments?—Yes, and in some cases, perhaps, with reason; but such statements have been exaggerated.

75. Is it not certain that very great care was taken by ancient painters of the materials and the manner of preparing those pigments so as to secure them to future times.—No doubt.

76. *Professor Faraday.* Is it possible by a test, or by any other means, to distinguish between the effect produced by the use of vicious pigments and the effect of London atmosphere?—Only I think in the case where the vicious pigment was an unprotected pigment. If whitelead, even, is not tolerably well secured from the effects of the atmosphere, it will undergo a rapid change in London.

77. Mr. *Cockerell.* You spoke of the visible change in pictures which you had examined in former times and in more recent time. May that possibly arise from the change in yourself: the effect of novelty and delight in seeing works for the first time, and the absence of that delight when you see them at a future time? You spoke of a picture with which you were acquainted formerly, and which you had seen in more recent times, and you made mention of the deterioration of the picture?—No. I said that I could not trace the progress of the deterioration. It may, perhaps, be noticed from 20 years to 20 years; but I could not say after an interval of three or four years that the change is very perceptible, though I have no doubt such a change must take place because it takes place after a longer interval.

78. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think that any one could judge of the deterioration of a picture by one

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inspection without reference to former observations?—The progress of deterioration could not be marked without reference to former observations; but absolute deterioration is sometimes evident, though the picture may be seen for the first time.

79. Neither an artist nor a philosopher could judge of a picture which had fallen under the influence of the atmosphere by examining the picture for the first time, seeing that he could not tell what was the deterioration from the atmosphere, or what was feebleness in the original?—I think there would always be a great and appreciable difference between the effects of the atmosphere and feebleness in the work.

80. *Chairman.* You are familiar, of course, with the Dulwich Gallery?—Yes.

81. Do you conceive that those pictures are in a better state of preservation than the pictures that are to be found generally in the metropolis.—They are much freer from the effects of smoke.

82. They are in a better state of preservation?—They are in a better state of preservation as compared with the state in which they were when they were first placed there. Some of them had suffered from time when they were first placed there; but I do not imagine that from the effect of the atmosphere they have suffered since they have been there.

83. *Dean of St. Paul's.* How are they as compared with the pictures we will say in Lord Ellesmere's gallery, or in Stafford House, or in Lord Westminster's gallery, or in any other private gallery, putting the National Gallery out of the question, as being liable to other injurious influences?—I repeat, I do not think that the pictures at Dulwich have suffered from the atmosphere since they have been there.

84. Do you think that the pictures at Lord Ellesmere's, or at Stafford House, have suffered from the atmosphere?—I think that pictures in London must suffer, more or less, from the London atmosphere.

85. Have you ever examined the pictures at Whitehall?—Yes.

86. Have they suffered much?—They have suffered; but they have been cleaned at various times.

87. Have they suffered from cleaning, or from the atmosphere?—They have suffered from the atmosphere, and those effects of the atmosphere have been removed by cleaning at various times.

88. Has that been done without much damage to the pictures?—I am not aware that they have been damaged.

89. *Professor Faraday.* Are they restored by cleaning to their first state, or have they suffered permanently each cleaning?—In that particular case I cannot speak with certainty. I believe it possible, with great care, to remove those effects of smoke which injure the appearance of a picture, so that it shall be, after such cleaning, what it was before. But, as I have already said, I think the operation is always a hazardous one, and that any state of things which compel the repetition of such operations is to be avoided if possible.

90. Mr. *Richmond.* It seems very difficult to get access to any picture in London 200 or 300 years old that has not been cleaned. Could you inform the Commissioners of any such picture that you know of, which has been in London, and has not been cleaned?—I cannot at this moment recollect any; but almost any pictur cleaner could give you evidence upon that subject. I have frequently seen pictures in a state hardly distinguishable. Of course such an examination as you allude to, need have no reference to the merit of the pictures; but I have frequently seen, and I have no doubt those who are present have frequently seen, pictures hanging in private houses so blackened by time and smoke as to be scarcely distinguishable. It never occurred to me to inquire how long such pictures have hung there; but I think I have seen instances of pictures that, in much less than a century, have got into that condition.

91. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you consider that the actual state of the ancient pictures in London would be a fair test of the effect of the atmosphere and of the smoke and the dust in the air upon pictures?—Undoubtedly, if they have never been cleaned.

92. If they have been preserved in some way 100 or 200 years, is not that an evidence that they can be preserved with the usual care and protection that is given by artists?—The inference then would be, that whether pictures become blackened or not by the London atmosphere they can, by proper care, and by occasional cleaning, be kept in almost their original state. That would be the result of such an examination, if the appearance and state of the picture were quite satisfactory. But I fear that remains to be proved. I am not yet convinced that the pictures, which you have alluded to in the city of London, are in a perfect state.

93. Do you know of any ancient pictures of 200 or 300 years old in Italy, or elsewhere, that have never been cleaned, and that are still in perfect preservation?—I have an impression, but it would of course require investigation, that the great picture, by Paul Veronese, representing the family of Darius before Alexander, in the possession of the Pisani family, in Venice, has never been cleaned. I have always considered that picture as an example of a picture in a virgin state. It is slightly embrowned by the effect of the atmosphere even of Venice, but agreeably so; and it does not require the least cleaning. I cannot positively say, whether it has ever been cleaned or not; but my belief is, that it has never been touched.

94. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you believe that there are any pictures of that date in England, that are in a similar state, that have never been cleaned or varnished?—I cannot speak of any. I have no doubt that there are such cases, and I am quite persuaded that if you could find such, you would find the pictures in any town, and more especially in London, very much obscured. I will venture to say, that it would be so in any house were coal fires have been used.

95. Do you think that this injury to pictures is not peculiar to London, but generally to this country wherever coal fires are burnt?—That is a question of degree. The slight evil of a fire-place in a room, in the country, is not to be compared with the effect of the volumes of smoke which are always in the atmosphere of London.

96. *Professor Faraday.* Do you know whether any injury to the body of the picture, as a mechanical construction, results from its exposure to the London atmosphere; any destruction of the canvas or other parts?—I am not aware of any such injury; I have never been able to trace it in London, and am not prepared to say that it exists: I should suspect it more as evidenced by the fading of colours, but only with reference to recently painted pictures, as in the case of some few of Turner's.

97. With regard to those Turner's pictures, how do you consider that we could get the chemical evidence, which you said the two which were left would furnish?—There are two which have been purposely kept partially cleaned.

98. Can you give us an opportunity of seeing them?—Certainly: with the consent of the Trustees.

The Witness was requested by the Commissioners to examine the pictures in Barber-Surgeon's Hall, Gresham College, Christ's Hospital, Guildhall, the Court Room and Hall of the Merchant Tailor's School, Bridewell Hospital, Bartholomew Hospital, and the Temple; and to make a report of their state to the Commissioners, specifying, in each case, any causes which had had an injurious effect upon them; and particularizing those which appeared to be peculiar to the town, as distinguished from the country.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Mr. Henry Farrer, examined.

Mr. Henry Farrer

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99. *Chairman.* The object of this Commission in asking you to come here to-day was to know your opinion as to the influence of the metropolitan atmosphere and smoke, and the effects of crowds upon pictures in general?—With regard to the pictures in Merchant Taylors' School, I have cleaned some of those pictures, and, within the last two years, also those belonging to the Armourer's Company. I cleaned for the latter company a large Northcote, the finest Northcote, perhaps, existing now in the city. There is always a large amount of smoke attaching itself to pictures, just as to other things; but the coats of the pictures are not injured by it. I do not consider that the surface of the pictures is injured. As I have stated in evidence before, I consider that a picture is injured principally from the back and not from the surface. The oleaginous covering protects it to a certain degree. But the canvas at the back, by want of care in keeping up a warm temperature, becomes damp and is immediately relaxed, and the consequence is, that there is a constant action going on, which cracks the picture. And if you observe, as you will be able to do in looking at a gallery of pictures, those on canvas, you will discover that the first crack is generally round the stretching-frame, thus showing that an action is going on on the canvas in that part which is exposed; and you will also find that in the marginal part, protected by the stretching-frame, the colours have been kept completely perfect, while all the rest has changed. This I have seen upon very many occasions, and I have pointed it out often to artists and other gentlemen, in order to show them the destruction constantly going on. I do not think that will go on in future to such an extent as it has formerly, in consequence of the great improvements that have been made in warming libraries and places of that kind. But certainly it has been very destructive.

100. Mr. *Cockerell.* That applies to canvas pictures?—Entirely so.

101. Panel pictures do not suffer from variations of that kind?—Panel pictures would suffer injury from the front. Most of these pictures are generally upon a sort of calcareous ground, and, from getting completely saturated with the damp, they perish for want of care and something put upon the surface to resist that; so that you would find them cracking up and peeling off; and then people, imprudently, perhaps, instead of covering these pictures with glass in order to preserve them (which is the only thing they can do with pictures of that sort), leave them till they get dirty again; and then, instead of cleaning the glass, which they would do if they were glazed, they have to wipe the picture or wet it. The object of having glass is, that the picture is so tender. In the case of the Francia pictures in the National Gallery, where this is carried out, I think there will be no necessity whatever for cleaning them, thus, however fragile the picture may be, you have no necessity to touch it.

102. *Chairman.* The back is also protected by that means?—The Francia has a thick panel. But people are very much deceived sometimes, in purchasing these things, and I know what would be the effect in the case of many of these pictures, especially in Florence. There the surface of the pictures is raised from being in cold churches or other places, and they have a process of laying it down again with an iron. That reduces it flat. A man buys that picture; but it is not secure, and the consequence is, that if he places it into a little warmth it all blisters anew. And so it is with the Francia; nothing will do but keeping it in a moderate temperature.

103 Mr. *Richmond.* You are speaking of blistering? Yes.

104. *Professor Paraday.* Does that take place in the wood?—No, not in the wood; but in the *preparation on the wood.*

105. Individual portions of the painting break off?—Individual portions of the painting will rise and crack as the damp penetrates, and then fall off.

106. Mr. *Richmond.* Does that affect the ground upon which the picture is painted?—Yes.

107. It is a blister of the whole of the ground upon which the picture is painted, separating it from the wood?—Yes.

108. *Professor Faraday.* It is a partial mechanical separation?—Exactly so. That was the case with regard to those two very fine pictures at Antwerp, which my friend Etienne le Roy restored without doing any injury whatever to the original paintings. They were all laid down again; but he inserted a mastic varnish into the blisters, and in that way reduced the swelling, so that the whole thing was bound down by the gum.

109. He re-attached it?—He re-attached it, and that is the proper thing to do.

110. Has this liability to injury anything in it special to the town, or does it happen both in the town and the country?—The origin of these pictures getting into the condition which I have described, was their being left in a cold cathedral where there was no warm air whatever to protect them all through the winter. The surface had been left almost from the time that Reubens had painted them, or at least from the time when they were moved, in the first Revolution, from the churches of St. Walburg, &c., without protection. There was a desire to have obtained them for the Msuée at Antwerp, and very properly so, because, under the care which would have been taken of them there, they would have been free from the effects of damp. Now, I think it is very likely, that they would still be injured in the course of years.

111. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are you speaking of the great pictures of Rubens?—I am speaking of the great pictures of Rubens—"The Descent from the Cross" and "The Elevation."

112. You say that they have been recently repaired? Yes, they are admirably done.

113. *Professor Faraday.* Is the injury of which you have spoken, and which occurs upon the face of the picture, and not upon the part under the margin, an injury absolutely to the picture itself, or only to the thing as a gross mass?—Your question refers to canvas pictures only. Provided that the parts that have arisen detach themselves from the picture, and are not lost, the picture is very little injured, if at all, if it is properly re-attached.

114. Is each individual part of the painting injured as a picture?—No, I think not.

115. You think that the picture is left in all its integrity; that the different parts have been displaced more or less in consequence of the dampness, but that the town air has not injured the picture chemically speaking?—Not chemically; that is exactly as I understand it.

116. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are not pictures equally liable to this damage which they sustain from the damp, whether they are in the country or in town?—Quite so.

117. Would not the atmosphere of the town be rather warmer than that of the country?—Yes, everything would depend upon how the places in which the pictures were kept, were warmed and ventilated. I said before, that in the town there are some of them very badly kept. They have been cleaned, and suffered to get dirty again. But at the same time, I should say, that I know of other collections in town that are as perfectly clean as you could desire them to be. Among others, I allude to Mr. Thomas Baring's collection. That collection has never been suffered to get dirty. There has been, in the public mind, a great want of confidence in the persons who have had anything to do with the cleaning of pictures, and, perhaps, rightly so; because a great number of pictures have been injured by being intrusted to the hands of those who did not understand them. And the consequence of that want of confidence in cleaning pictures generally is, that people have gone to the opposite extreme, and have allowed their pictures to be covered with soot, so

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that often you can scarcely see the beauties which the artist intended.

118. *Chairman.* Have you seen some of the private collections on the continent?—Yes; such as the collection of the Duke d'Aremberg, and most of the first-rate collections

119. Have not you seen some of those collections in a very bad state, quite irrespective of the atmosphere or soot: in fact, in places where there is no soot?—No, I cannot say that I have; I have seen many private collections in France, and also in Germany. I went last year to look at the Mecklenburg-Schwerin collection, and the pictures there were in beautiful condition.

120. *Professor Faraday.* From all your observations of pictures, whether in this country or abroad, whether in town or in the country, have you any evidence to show that there is any deteriorating effect in towns which does not appear in the country, other things being the same?—Yes; I should say that pictures in the country are not apt to chill so much as pictures in town.

121. The injury arising from that is in the varnish?—It is in the varnish alone; it is not an injury to the picture, but merely superficial. It only wants a constant attention to keep the surface in the proper state by wiping with a silk handkerchief.

122. Does it not come to this, that in the town more care should be taken of the surface of pictures than in the country?—Just so.

123. *Chairman.* Do you consider that with care pictures may be preserved as well in the town as in the country, both in the superficial appearance and in the real substance of the picture?—Yes, quite so. I could prove that by the pictures in the collection of Sir Robert Peel in Whitehall Gardens, which are in a perfect condition, as also Mr. Baring's and others.

124. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You do not consider that atmospheric influences penetrate further than the surface?—I think it would be the case if the pictures had not proper and sufficient varnish upon them. The late Sir Benjamin West, in his later days, used to say that there was nothing like locking up pictures. He considered, and justly so, that paint was operated upon by the air (in fact, that is visible even upon the doors of a room), but that the moment the painting was locked up, as he called it, with varnish, the picture was preserved, provided it was proper varnish, such as mastic.

125. *Professor Faraday.* Did you not say just now that in certain cases the part of the picture under the marginal part of the frame was specially protected?—Yes; I was speaking of the stretching frame, not the frame into which the picture is placed. In the case I spoke of, the whole of that part which was just within the stretching frame would have a crack running in a square, round the surface, and radiating in every way from that particular part into the centre of the canvas, simply from the action of the damp air upon the canvas not protected; and the colour would be almost perfect round the rim, being protected by the frame upon which the canvas is stretched.

126. Would there be any difference between the colour of the parts protected by the frame and that of the part not so protected?—There would be a difference. The part protected would be more forcible in colour than the rest.

127. Is that caused by the damp from the back?—Yes.

128. Would it penetrate into the oil of the picture?—Yes. I have positive evidence of that, because I have seen it in many instances.

129. Mr. *Cockerell.* So that the panel is the sound thing to use?—The panel is the sound thing to use; but sometimes the joints of the panel become separated when the glue becomes perished. This was not the case in the panels that were made for Rubens. There was some society who made those upon which he painted, but many of them were enlarged, as if, in some cases, after his picture was finished, he took a fancy to extend it. These panels were marked with a hand, the arms of the city of Antwerp.

130. *Chairman.* Can you give us any other evidence in addition to what you have already given, as to the injury that occurs to a picture from the state of its back?—No, I do not know of anything else, except that there is a general decay going on, which renders it in time necessary to reline the picture.

131. *Professor Faraday.* Speaking of the picture as a picture, is there not any change of colour?—Yes, I have already said so. A most extraordinary thing happened to me on one occasion, with regard to a blue. It was in a very fine picture of Canaletti. The whole of the blue appeared to have flown, or, at least, it had gone to a grey instead of being a brilliant blue. I frictioned off a little of the varnish; I wanted to bleach this picture by putting it in the sun; I feared that perhaps there was a portion of oil in it, and I did not wish to clean the picture if I could avoid it; that portion of the picture from the surface of which I had taken off the varnish, after being in the sun came into one of the most beautiful blues I ever saw. But the part that was covered by the varnish was not changed in any way whatever; it still remained a dull heavy colour. The operation of the light upon the paint which had been cleared of all the varnish changed the blue in that way. I was so delighted with this effect that I cleaned half the picture, and the blue in that half became brilliant. I cannot account for it; I do not know what was the cause of the change, or what colour was used; but I dare say it could be accounted for chemically.

132. Your belief is, that the blue had changed in colour during the previous period; indeed that it had altogether changed as a pigment; but that the exposure to the sun, without the varnish, restored that blue physically and chromatically to what it had been before?—Exactly so.

133. Do you believe that there was a real change in the blue?—Yes.

134. That it was not a mere filling up with varnish to make the rest look transparent?—No; the picture was cleaned, and the varnish was taken off from half the picture, and the blue was in the whole of that half from which the varnish was taken off.

135. Where was the picture?—I do not know where the picture came from.

136. Was it in London?—It was purchased in London by the person I had it from. Where it came from I do not know.

137. You cannot refer this change to any effect of town influence?—No.

138. *Chairman.* Neither of the changes—neither the injury nor the restoration—can be referred to town influence?—No, I do not think that can have any influence in the matter The only difference that I see in the country, as compared with town, is, that pictures are less likely to chill. A chill or bloom often comes over the varnish at once, and after a certain time goes off entirely. I may mention the case of Mr. Fountain's collection at Narford, near Norwich, as an instance of that.

139. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Does the chill that injures pictures arise from cold, or from want of light?—It always comes on in damp weather; in the summer time you do not find it: but the moment there is a shower of rain, there comes a chill over the whole of the surface. This refers more especially to newly-varnished pictures.

140. Would not that occur in the country as well as in London?—Not so much.

141. Would the greater intensity of light in the country have any effect upon it?—No; I do not think that has anything to do with it. I have not only observed an extraordinary effect when the chill is in patches, but I have seen a picture that had a brilliant varnish struck right across, so that half should be bright and half chilled.

142. Would you think that London fogs had any effect upon it?—Most decidedly.

143. *Professor Faraday.* Is not the injury done to pictures in London owing to the greater facility for the attachment of dirt?—Yes, decidedly.

144. Whether it be dust, or smoke, or fog, or any

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other thing which leads to the greater attachment of dirt to the surface of the picture, is it not altogether superficial?—Yes, altogether so. I think that pictures get into bad condition really from not having persons to attend to them.

145. What will remedy that evil?—Nothing more is required than to wipe the pictures in a proper method.

146. Does wiping produce any slow but permanent deterioration in the pictures?—Nothing of the kind.

147. If you go further and clean the pictures, does the cleaning injure the pictures?—It all depends upon the manipulation. I consider that pictures kept properly should never require cleaning to the surface at all. I have always felt it necessary in a good cleaner not to go to the surface. The great art of cleaning is to leave the surface without a suspicion of its having lost anything.

148. Do you think that pictures can be kept in London for 30, 40, 50, or 100 years without cleaning?—Decidedly. I think that great care will prevent what is commonly called cleaning; but it certainly requires re-varnishing from time to time. The mere taking off of part of the surface varnish is not attended with any danger. But when the picture gets so dirty that the paint requires cleaning, there is great danger attending the process of cleaning those covered with oil; but none with those covered with mastic varnish.

149. Do you consider it a dangerous thing to wash pictures with a sponge and water?—It would depend entirely upon the state of the picture. I should say that in the case of the Francia pictures where they had parted from the panel, it would be highly dangerous to do so. I should think the same of any pictures which are suffering from damp. Water would be a very bad thing to use to them.

150. Do you know anything at all of those pictures of Turner's which have lately been looked at, and some of which have been very much changed by the action of the circumstances around them?—No, I have not seen them. I have seen those that have been hung up, but not his private collection.

151. You do not know enough of them to give an opinion as to the change which has taken place in the whites of his pictures?—No; but without looking at them I may say that there have been a great number of his experiments tried with the zinc whites, which go back to yellow again on being exposed to sulphurous influence.

152. Can you give us any evidence with regard to any change in the whites due to a town atmosphere?—I think I could account for it in this way: That many of the colours that have been made, and which are sold for pure whites, would all change to yellows.

153. That is a change depending upon the materials that are used in painting the picture, not upon the action of the atmosphere?—Yes. I am speaking of the colours that change of themselves, by being submitted to the air. Anything like sulphurous matter coming near to simple whites, formed of lead, would change them altogether in the same way as a steel knife would change Naples yellow.

154. When they are used as the appropriate material in the production of the picture?—Certainly.

155. Is it not the fact that nothing is more changeable than white lead?—Yes.

156. Do you think that there are certain pigments which when applied with varnish upon a picture, may suffer more in a town atmosphere than in a country atmosphere?—Yes, I should say, decidedly so. But I think that pictures which are in the manner I have described, viz., locked up by varnish, are not subject to that. I might illustrate that by the common Venetian blinds. That one which is varnished would not change colour; but that which is without varnish will change at once.

157. Employed as you are about pictures, do you know of any evidence of the difference between a town and country atmosphere, except the dirt upon the surface?—None whatever.

158. Do you know of any fact which shows the town atmosphere to be more injurious to pictures than the country atmosphere?—No.

159. Whatever change there is upon the surface, it can be prevented by close and careful attention?—Yes: except the injury to canvas pictures at the back.

160. That also is as likely to happen in the country as in town?—Yes.

161. There is no distinction, then, between the town and country in that respect?—None whatever.

162. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you know the best pictures in the city of London?—I have seen them many years ago.

163. Have you considered the action of the city atmosphere more destructive to pictures than that of the West-end or Kensington Palace?—No. I have seen two or three pictures from the Merchant Taylors' School which have never been varnished. One was by Sir Thomas Lawrence. They were as fresh and beautiful as at the hour when they were painted.

164. I think you have already said that you do not consider the atmosphere of London to be pernicious to pictures?—No, not at all. I do not mean to say that the pictures do not become exceedingly black. Suppose that pictures were warehoused for a considerable time, and they all became dirty, if those pictures were cleaned they would not have suffered by soot or dirt.

The Witness was directed by the Commissioners to examine the pictures in Barber-Surgeons' Hall, Gresham College, Christ's Hospital, Guildhall, the court-room and hall of the Merchant Taylors' School, Bridewell Hospital, Bartholomew Hospital, and the Temple; and to make a report of their state to the Commissioners, specifying in each case any causes which had had an injurious effect upon them, and particularizing those which appeared to be peculiar to the town as distinguished from the country.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Mr. John Nieuwenhuys, examined.

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165. *Chairman.* The Commissioners wish to have some evidence from professional men with respect to the influence of the London atmosphere upon pictures. Could you give us any such evidence?—Yes. I say that the atmosphere is hostile to the preservation of pictures.

166. Is it your opinion, from experience, that the London atmosphere is very prejudicial to pictures?—Yes. When I return to my home, after three months' absence, I am always obliged to remove the dirt occasioned by the smoke from my pictures. The atmosphere is very good, but it is the accumulation of smoke that spoils everything; you see it in the furniture of your houses. The smoke is not only prejudicial to the preservation of furniture, but more especially works of art.

167. Have you lately seen the collections of pictures that are in the very heart of the city of London?—Yes. I see them daily; but those are mostly covered up for about eight months by a cloth in the worst time of the year, and are only uncovered for three or four months in the summer season.

168. Mr. *Richmond.* You allude to such collections as that of the Duke of Sutherland?—Yes.

169. The question of the Chairman rather referred to the pictures which are on the east of Temple Bar, in the possession of the various Companies. Do you know them?—I have not paid attention to those pictures; but I have frequently visited all the galleries in London, and I have found that they cover the pictures up for a long time in the year when their owners are out of town; but when they come back they are obliged to wipe the pictures to take off the chill.

170. Is the damage necessarily sustained by these pictures from the London atmosphere deeper than that which can be removed by this sort of wiping, or is it merely superficial?—Although it is generally superficial, if you wipe a picture constantly it cannot do it

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good; by constant rubbing of the pictures with a silk pocket-handkerchief, or with a leather, you will at least produce a gloss, and sometimes even liquid is obliged to be employed; but the chill produced by damp and smoke will settle again on them, and the repeated cleaning is calculated to materially injure them. Then again, when pictures are hung in damp places, the varnish will decay and form a white moisture on the surfaces.

171. It will chill?—Yes.

172. *Dean of St Paul's.* Are pictures more liable to damp and chill in London than in the country?—They are more liable through the addition of the London smoke. The smoke penetrates through everything. When an old picture gets cracked, the smoke will get into the cracks as well as on the face, and in time it will deteriorate the picture and depreciate its value.

173. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is that peculiar to London, or to England in general?—Not to England in general; but particularly to London. If you get up early in the morning you will find that the sky is bright. We have not then the smoke which arises from the lighting of the fires of this immense population. The atmosphere of London is very good; but it is the smoke that soils everything.

174. Have you met with many instances of the absolute destruction of pictures from the smoke of London?—I have bought very fine pictures for little money, because people did not detect the beauty of them, owing to the dirt, caused by smoke, which veiled them; but the smoke alone does not produce the absolute destruction of a picture.

175. *Dean of St Paul's.* When you removed the smoke you brought out their beauty?—Yes.

176. Did you find that the pictures from which you removed this accretion of soot and dirt had materially suffered from the accretion which had been upon them for a certain time?—It did them no good. I observed that sometimes the pictures were cracked, and that when the dirt set into the cracks it was necessary to use more powerful spirit to get it out.

177. If the pictures are not cracked they are not liable to that?—No; but it will hurt the pictures to some degree. The smoke of London is injurious to the pictures, not only to the face of the painting, but the back of the canvas also is injured in addition, so that not only should the picture be preserved in the front, but the back of the canvas also.

178. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you find that pictures, which have been painted on panel, suffer less, in the same circumstances, than pictures which have been painted on canvas?—Yes. They preserve better when they are painted on sound panels. There are old paintings of the time of Van Eyck, and of other epochs, which are beautifully preserved; but there is one inconvenience in the panel pictures, which is, that sometimes, through dampness, they split.

179. Do you attribute the better preservation of those pictures to their always having been protected from the back, or to the superior pigments which those painters used?—Yes, in general; but it is to be regretted that painters have not always used good materials in mixing their colours; but have painted carelessly on canvases or panels badly prepared, so that there are many reasons for their not being well preserved; for instance, in any gallery where you place pictures you should be very careful that the walls are not damp, as I have already stated; because where the walls are damp, and being so much exposed to the humidity of the atmosphere, mixed with smoke, will have an influence upon the pictures in hastening their destruction, by decaying the colours, as well as having its bad effect upon the panels or canvases.

180. *Chairman.* Do you think that if pictures were placed under glass the smoke would then be as injurious to them as it is now?—It cannot get to the pictures so easily if they are covered with glass; but then you cannot cover all the pictures with glass: in a gallery you should not put glass on every picture, as it detracts from the effect. But I imagine that the object of this Commission is to know where you can place the pictures in the present National Gallery to avoid the smoke. If it is as to the preservation of the pictures in the present National Gallery, then I must say that the place where they are is more or less against them.

181. *Chairman.* Our object in calling you as a witness is a simple one; it is to know what is the opinion of men, who are competent to give a judgment, with reference to the actual operation of London smoke upon pictures; will you, therefore, confine yourself to that point?—Then I must say that all my life has been devoted to this pursuit, and that I find that my pictures in Pall Mall are constantly obscured by the smoke when I leave them a few months, as I have already stated, without taking off the dirt. I find them in an unsatisfactory state, and have sent many of them to the continent to avoid the injury occasioned by the smoke.

182. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think that that is a radical injury which affects the body of the picture, or is it merely surface injury, which, as you said before, may be removed, but which you think is a bad thing when it has to be removed often?—I think there is something in the substance of the smoke which not only penetrates into every crack, but will now and then injure the varnish if it is left on too long. My opinion is, that pictures which are out of the smoke will, I suppose, last two or three hundred years, and they will probably last, perhaps, only 150 years in the smoke; for instance, the pictures of Turner and others will not preserve so long, as they will not bear the cleaning.

183. Can you direct the attention of the Commissioners to any pictures by the same masters, some of which have been always in London and the others always in the country?—I could mention several in the National Gallery. You do not half see what they are; those kept in the country preserve their fresh appearance much better, and this is the reason why so many fine pictures are kept out of London.

184. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are there not other influences besides the smoke at work in the National Gallery; for example, the dirt which is brought in, and the exudation from a number of persons in a very confined and narrow room, and are not those also partly the causes of the injury?—I do not think so. I believe it is only dust created by them, which can be easily removed.

185. *Chairman.* You do not think that the effluvia which arise from the spectators create any injury to the pictures?—Not at all. I never heard this observation before, nor do I think it at all likely to injure them.

186. Do you think that by employing more care than is usually employed, the injurious effects of the London atmosphere might be obviated?—Of course it always requires great care to preserve pictures: you should have proper men to do it, and take proper care; because, if you have a man who does not know the consequences of neglect, the pictures will be destroyed.

187. If a sufficient number of experienced men were employed, do not you think that, to a certain extent, the injury might be prevented?—If you have a competent man to direct the others, and to tell each one what to do, it may be prevented to a certain degree, unless the pictures require restoring, which is another matter.

188. *Mr. Richmond.* Are there any pictures in the National Gallery that you think have been uninjured during the time they have been there?—I do not say exactly that the smoke has injured all the pictures; but certainly several of them, in having made it necessary to clean them.

189. *Mr. Cockerell.* Are you acquainted with the Holbeins, in the city of London, that have been 300 years there?—No, I have not seen them; but I am sure they would be better in a pure atmosphere. With a few pictures you can take more care of them; but if you have 400 or 500 pictures under your care, you cannot be constantly wiping them. There is a great difference between having a great number and a few.

190. Holbein was in this country, and we have many productions of Holbein; do you know any of them?—Yes. I have bought several fine pictures by Holbein in this country.

191. Have those Holbeins which you purchased in

this country been exposed to the atmosphere of London?—I suppose some of them have.

192. You bought them in London?—Yes.

193. You presume that they have been kept in London?—Yes. You can perform the same experiment yourself. Leave the pictures, without touching them, for a year, or a year and-a-half, and then go and look at them, and you will find that the pictures are covered with dirt.

194. Have you found those pictures of Holbeins which you bought permanently injured by the atmosphere, or were they in a good state?—I have found them in a good state, after carefully cleaning them, which shows they had not been injured by rubbing.

195. It is by the rubbing, and not by the atmosphere?—Improperly rubbing is worse than the effect of the atmosphere. The atmosphere brings on the crust of dirt, and you must take the dirt off to keep them in order.

196. You never saw a picture in London that had absolutely perished by the effect of the atmosphere of London?—If it is badly varnished. For instance, if the varnish is improperly mixed with the oil, like many have been treated in the National Gallery, then the smoke will mix and amalgamate with the bad varnish, and then you are obliged to take it off altogether, and then you must clean the pictures, and subject them to an operation which exposes them to be spoilt. It is very difficult to make this question understood. You must be a practical man, and have had experience; because it is by that experience that you know all the incidents of these sort of things.

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197. In your experience, have you found the Holbeins which you have purchased in London in a very bad state?—No, because they were painted on panel; and they were painted, in general, with pure oil, and they have been varnished with a superior kind of varnish, which I cannot explain without having the pictures before us. Often those pictures will be more injured than others, because they have been ill-treated by those who cleaned them; but this was not the case with those I bought.

198. But that injury is not caused by the atmosphere?—I can only say that the London atmosphere is particularly injurious to the pictures.

199. Mr. *Richmond.* The atmosphere occasions the dirt, and the dirt causes the repeated cleanings, and the cleanings injure the picture in its substance?—That is what I mean.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Thursday, February 12, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

MR. JOHN BENTLEY, examined.

Mr. John Bentley.
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200. *Professor Faraday.* The Commissioners were informed by Sir Charles Eastlake that there were certain pictures of Turner's which showed in a high degree the injury which they had sustained from the London atmosphere, and that you had had charge of those pictures for the purpose of cleaning them; is that so?—Yes.

201. He also informed us that one of those pictures will manifest the injury caused by the London atmosphere, part of it being still uncleaned?—Yes.

202. And he further said that he would send one of them here by you, in order to show the effect to us?—Yes; I can bring one of them.

203. Can you explain to the Commissioners by those pictures the particular injury which the London atmosphere produces on such pictures?—I do not think it is the London atmosphere that produces the injury; I think it is owing to neglect.

204. Whatever the kind of injury may be from which the pictures have suffered, can you explain it to us more distinctly, the picture being present, than you can without it?—I should like to have the picture present; I could give a better explanation of it then.

205. The Commissioners are looking for special evidence, that can be made manifest to those who are no painters, of the injury of any kind that is done to pictures by the London atmosphere; can you give us any information upon that subject?—I do not think that the pictures by Turner have ever been injured by the London atmosphere. The injury seems to have been caused by neglect, from the pictures not having been kept in a proper temperature. Mr. Turner's pictures in particular ought to be kept in a temperature of from 60 deg. to 70 deg.

206. Mr. *Cockerell.* Then it is the damp rather than the London atmosphere which has caused the injury?—Yes.

207. *Professor Faraday.* Then you think the Turner pictures do not present a clear example of the injurious effect of the London atmosphere?—No.

208. They have been injured in some respects, which you can better explain to us by the pictures?—I can.

209. Are there some of the light colours (the whites and so forth) in those pictures, that have been turned to black?—Yes, completely so. The colours which ought to have been whites are black.

210. Is it your opinion that that change has not been effected by the atmosphere of London?—Yes.

211. Do you think that it has been effected by other causes?—Yes, by other causes. The colours are completely oxydized in the same way as an iron railing which has not been painted.

212. Have you seen any other pictures except those of Turner in which any change has taken place from a like cause?—Never.

213. Do you think that it is the particular treatment which those pictures have received in Turner's Gallery that has produced that effect?—Certainly.

214. Do you know any other picture in London which will show that kind of change in itself occasioned by the London atmosphere?—I do not.

215. Or any change besides that effected by the hiding qualities of dirt?—No. I have had a great many pictures of Turner's painting; but nothing like this.

216. Do you know of any other pictures besides those of Turner's, recent or ancient, which will show the same kind of change?—No.

217. Do you believe in the existence of any injurious effect upon the pigments (that is to say, upon the picture itself) caused by exposure to the London atmosphere?—Certainly, I should say not; but I have hardly looked at it.

218. What is the injury occasioned to pictures by the London atmosphere?—After a certain time there is a sort of mucus upon the picture, the same as you find upon a looking-glass, which requires to be taken off. Now, I have kept pictures in London, and I believe that wiping them once in every two or three months would keep them in perfect condition if it were for a century.

219. May we believe, from what you state as to that picture, that dirt upon the surface of the picture is all that arises from any exposure to the London atmo-

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sphere?—That is all; it is nothing more, I am sure.

220. You cannot produce any evidence to any one who is not a painter to show that pictures have suffered from exposure to the London atmosphere except by dirt?—I cannot.

221. Do you know of any difference between the old masters and the new masters with reference to the effect of dirt upon the surface?—No, I do not.

222. Do the pictures become equally dirty after the same lapse of time and conditions of exposure, whether they are ancient or modern?—Modern pictures require far more care than the old pictures, because the surface of an old picture is very hard, and the mucus will not arise to the surface so quickly, and therefore it does not require so often to be taken off.

223. You think that the covering surface does not form so easily upon the surface of an old picture as upon the surface of a modern picture?—It does not.

224. Do you think that the covering surface comes from the atmosphere or from the picture?—It is from the picture; it is what we commonly call a sweating through.

225. An exudation from the picture?—Yes.

226. Is that exudation in any degree increased by exposure to the London atmosphere?—No, I should say not.

227. Is it greater in town than in the country with pictures of the same date?—I should say not.

228. You would make a distinction between exudation and that kind of mechanical dirt which consists of smoke and dust?—Yes. It depends upon how the pictures are situated. If there is a pure atmosphere, a modern picture will look well year after year, if it were nicely dusted now and then.

229. Do you believe that there is any difference between the dirtying effect of a London atmosphere and that of the country?—Very little, indeed, I should say.

230. Not as regards dust or smoke?—I do not think it would make a great difference. I have never found it myself.

231. Does not a picture require cleaning oftener if it is kept in town, than if it is kept in the country?—No, certainly not.

232. Does it not chill sooner?—No.

233. Nor become covered with the mucus that arises from it more quickly in town than in the country?—No.

234. *Chairman.* Have you seen many collections of pictures that are kept in the country?—A great many.

235. *Professor Faraday.* Have you had occasion to observe any of the old pictures now in London?—Yes; I have had to attend to a great many.

236. Can you state the names of any that would give us any evidence of the state of pictures in London?—I attend to the pictures at Mr. Thomas Baring's. They are in a fine state. He has a fine modern collection down at Norman Court. They were in town six years ago.

237. *Dean of St. Paul's.* How long were those pictures of Mr. Thomas Baring's in London?—I should think for ten or a dozen years.

238. And how long is it since they were removed to Norman Court?—About two years.

239. Do you see any difference between the state of those pictures since they have been in the country, and that which they contracted when they were in London?—None whatever; there is no difference.

240. *Professor Faraday.* Let me ask your particular consideration to the question whether the *colours* are at all changed. Does the light in the country make a picture brighter in its colours than it would be in the dull atmosphere of London?—Certainly light is of great advantage to a picture at all times.

241. Not merely for showing the picture, but for the absolute revivification or brightening of the picture?—It might be so; but I do not see any advantage in it.

242. I am asking your experience rather than your judgment; have you observed any difference in this respect?—Pictures become a little brighter in the country.

243. Is there any incidental injury that arises to pictures from their being deposited in a London gallery instead of a country one?—I think not, myself.

244. Not from the presence of dirt?—No.

245. Nor from the necessity of dusting the rooms?—No; I should think not.

246. Nor from the more frequent cleaning?—No.

247. You do not object to keeping pictures in London?—Certainly not.

248. You are speaking of oil paintings. What would you say as to cartoons?—That is another thing; there is no cleaning of those pictures.

249. You take the cleaning into your consideration when you say that you think pictures are not injured in London; you think they must be cleaned?—If a picture were cleaned, I should say that it would last, with proper treatment, for a century.

250. Does the process of cleaning a picture injure it at all?—Not if you put it into the hands of an experienced person.

251. Is it your opinion that cleaning need not involve injury to pictures?—Yes.

252. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Should you conceive that that sort of light friction which is necessary in removing the superficial dirt from pictures is injurious to them?—No.

253. *Professor Faraday.* Is it not the fact that, in cleaning Turner's pictures, which have been referred to, you have restored black lights to whites?—Yes.

254. Do you include that process under the term "cleaning?"—Not exactly so.

255. Is it a secret process?—It is a secret process.

256. You would rather not describe it?—I would rather not describe it.

257. Is that a process which does not injure the picture?—Yes. If I had a picture here, the Commissioners would be better able to judge of it. I could explain myself more fully.

258. In that case the pictures had been injured, and changed in their pigments, by the conditions under which they were placed?—Yes.

259. And you, who restored them by chemical means, consider that you have not injured the pictures at all?—No.

260. But you have left them in the state to which the artist brought them when he painted the pictures, both as regards the colour, and as regards the vehicle?—Yes.

261. Can you tell, from your cleaning process, what are the vehicles which Mr. Turner mainly used in those parts which you restored?—I cannot say.

262. Did they consist of oil or varnish, or a mixture of the two?—It was a complete conglomeration, as I may term it.

263. Was it such as would resist alcohol, or would it give way to alcohol?—If I were to touch it with alcohol, it would give way directly, just like a breath of wind.

264. Is that the character of all his paintings?—Yes.

265. You dare not touch any part of them with spirits of wine?—No.

266. Is there any part of his pictures that would be affected by mere water?—Water would affect them at times. I am obliged to look very carefully to see if they are painted with water-colours.

267. Have you, in those particular pictures, which are national property, found parts which water would injure?—Yes.

268. *Chairman.* They are water-colours, in fact, are they not?—They are next a-kin to that.

269. *Professor Faraday.* Were they varnished?—Mr. Turner varnished his pictures after he had washed them over with a preparation like water-colour.

270. Would water injure the varnish?—No, certainly not.

271. Was not the varnish, spirit mastic varnish?—Yes, that would protect the colours.

272. *Chairman.* I believe you are employed by Sir

Charles Eastlake in the care of the National Gallery?—Yes.

273. In what capacity are you employed?—I do not know what I should be called; I merely keep the pictures in order, and what I do to them I make my charge for.

274. Are you officially employed under Sir Charles Eastlake for that purpose?—Yes.

275. Mr. *Cockerell.* Who has the charge of the National Gallery?—Sir Charles Eastlake is the Director.

276. Who is under him?—Mr. Wornum.

277. You are a professional picture cleaner, are you not?—Yes.

278. *Professor Faraday.* Can you tell the Commissioners whether a town atmosphere has any different effect upon the varnish with which the pictures are covered, from a country atmosphere?—There is not the slightest difference between the two.

279. Does not the varnish become dirty sooner in town than in the country?—No, it does not.

280. Mr. *Richmond.* Does the picture perish sooner?—No.

281. *Professor Faraday.* Does it crack less in one place than in the other?—It would be sure to crack in a little time everywhere.

282. Does the picture become opaque?—Not at all.

283. Does it become darker in colour in the bright sunlight of the country than in London?—I should say it would make no perceptible difference.

284. So that, in your opinion, neither the painting nor the varnish of any picture would suffer by its residence in a London atmosphere?—I should think not, according to my experience.

285. Including in your calculation all the dirt and all the smoke, and the sulphuretted hydrogen, which is known to be in the London atmosphere, do you think that a picture would not suffer?—I should say not, myself.

286. And even if it should require a greater number of cleanings, you do not think that those cleanings at all involve a necessary injury to the picture?—None whatever.

287. Is there no wear and tear?—Certainly not; they never would require cleaning.

288. Did Sir Charles Eastlake speak to you about the pictures of Turner that were to be brought here?—Yes.

289. Did he tell you what point he wished you to illustrate to us?—Not exactly.

290. One point was to show an injury which would be manifest to others than painters. Was there any other point with regard to the pictures which he wished you to explain to the Commissioners?—No.

291. Can you bring one of the pictures here?—I think I could take it out of its frame. If it is not trespassing upon your patience, I could do it at once.

292. Mr. *Richmond.* Will you bring the picture of "The Cave of Queen Mab," which is partially cleaned?—Yes.

293. *Professor Faraday.* Is that one of the pictures upon which the black yet remains unreconverted?—Yes, there is a little picture of "The Deluge," which I will also bring.

294. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you acquainted with the ancient pictures in various parts of the city of London—the Holbein, for instance, at Barber-Surgeons' Hall, and the Holbein in Christ-Church Hospital?—I remember the second of those two well.

295. Are you acquainted with other pictures of great merit, and of very ancient date?—I have seen many of them; but most of them have been very badly treated. They have been covered over with boiled oil. It is not a fair thing to judge of pictures in that state. I remember some pictures in the National Gallery which, in Mr. Angerstein's time, were in a most beautiful state. They have had a sort of oil-varnish put over them, and it has changed the colours. They are quite yellow now. With a pure coat of mastic varnish they would have lasted for centuries.

296. *Professor Faraday.* Do you believe that the oil-varnish which you have referred to would change colour more in the town than in the country?—I think it would a little, but not a great deal. It always will change. These pictures have been growing deeper and deeper every year.

297. Is there any other substance upon those pictures except the boiled oil which you speak of, which does suffer a change in town which it does not suffer in the country?—Copal varnish will also make a picture very dark.

298. There are two copal varnishes, an oil and a spirit, which do you refer to?—I should say that copal at all times will grow very dark whether it is oil or spirit.

299. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you acquainted with the Vandyck in the Temple?—Yes.

300. Are you acquainted with the pictures in the Council Room of the city of London?—No; I have not seen those.

301. Are you acquainted with the most ancient and renowned pictures in the city of London?—I have seen a great many of them.

302. Do you consider that the atmosphere of the city of London has had a pernicious effect upon those pictures?—I do not. If they had been properly treated, and a clean coat of mastic varnish had been put upon them, they would last well; but if they are covered over with different coats of oil varnish, you must expect the pictures to grow very deep.

303. Mr. *Richmond.* When did you last see those pictures?—It was some years ago.

304. Did you examine them with great care when you saw them, or did you merely give them a passing look?—I merely gave them a passing look.

305. You did not get up near them, so as to examine the real state of the pictures, as you would have done if your opinion had been asked whether the pictures should be cleaned or not?—Certainly not.

306. You merely noticed them as a passer-by?—Certainly.

307. You could not report upon the pictures from your present knowledge as to whether they had been retouched, or whether they had suffered?—No.

308. *Professor Faraday.* Are the Commissioners to understand that you never met with any picture which had suffered any injury which you would refer to the London atmosphere?—I never did.

[The Witness withdrew; and after some time returned, bringing two of Turner's pictures, the "Cave of Queen Mab" and the "Deluge," which were examined by the Commissioners.]

309. *Professor Faraday.* Is this the picture from the Turner's gallery?—Yes.

310. How long have you known this picture?—I do not remember the picture till it came into the National Gallery.

311. You did not see it in Turner's gallery?—I do not recollect it. I might have seen it; but I do not recollect it.

312. Has it been under your care, in some respects, ever since it came from Turner's gallery?—For three months.

313. Can you tell us what is the cause of the difference between the middle part and the side parts; has it been cleaned?—It has.

314. Mr. *Cockerell.* Did you clean it?—Yes.

315. *Professor Faraday.* Are the side parts in the condition in which they were when it came out of Turner's gallery?—That I cannot say. There might have been a great accumulation since they came from his gallery.

316. *Chairman.* Where were these pictures from the time that they left Turner's Gallery till they came into your hands?—In the rooms at the bottom of the National Gallery.

317. *Professor Faraday.* Is it your belief that any part of the dirt which is here on the left-hand side of the picture, has been acquired anywhere else than in Turner's gallery?—I should think not.

318. The difference between that part and the middle

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part is owing to the fact that they have been cleaned?—Yes.

319. What is the cause of the extreme darkness on this left-hand side of the picture? Is it merely a covering of dirt, or is it a change of pigment?—It is a change of pigment. It is oxydized. It is like the rust of an iron railing which has not been painted.

320. Referring to this part of the sky which is here black, what do you consider that the colour was when it left the hands of the artist?—White.

321. Do you think that those portions of the picture which were white are now turned to black by the London atmosphere?—I do not think it is the effect of the London atmosphere.

322. What is the cause of that difference?—I think it is the great quantity of saccharine (sugar of lead) which was used in his pictures.

323. Is it your opinion that this part of the cloud, which is black, and which should be white, is a mixture of whitelead and sugar of lead, or saccharine?—Yes.

324. And that it is the saccharine that has suffered the change in his gallery?—Yes; there is no question of it.

325. Would that have taken place had the whole existence of the picture been passed in a dry gallery?—It would not.

326. Have you any information to give us with regard to the particular circumstance which has converted the white into black?—It is damp which has caused the change.

327. Damp only?—Damp only. If this picture had been kept in a temperature of 60 or 70 degrees you would see it as it left the easel.

328. Do you know of your own knowledge, that whitelead with saccharine would turn to black by damp?—Yes.

329. Do you think that that would happen in a country atmosphere as soon as in a London atmosphere?—Nearly so, there is very little difference.

330. Will this blackness come off with mere washing with water?—No.

331. Is it deep into the paint?—Yes. What I would take it off with would take the paint off the shutters.

332. Do you think that the black penetrates into the picture to the depth of the thickness of the paint?—Yes.

333. You do not wish to tell us the way in which you touch the colours within the pictures so as to convert the black into white?—No; it is a secret which is known only to myself.

334. Must you not penetrate the oil of the painting in doing that?—Not exactly. It is extracted in a very singular way.

335. *Chairman.* Have you any chemical knowledge?—Yes; I could not do this without. It is of no use without that.

336. Have you studied chemistry?—A good deal.

337. *Professor Faraday.* Chemistry applied to this subject, I suppose?—Yes, it would be impossible to do it without; a common picture cleaner could not do it.

338. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You have no objection to saying that it is a chemical process by which you have produced this result?—No; I have not.

339. *Professor Faraday.* Would your process clean the picture perfectly, or would it want any restoration.?—I do not use any restoration. In cleaning the blues it requires a different sort of liquid to any other part of the picture. Turner painted with pure ultramarine, and the most delicate acid, which he must have used at some time or other, has turned it completely black. The blue is as pure now as ever it was

340. Do you expect that the black along the edge of the uncleaned portion of the picture will become white, and form a continuation of the light parts in the cleaned portion of the picture?—Yes.

341. Is this picture varnished at present?—There is a sort of varnish over it, but not pure varnish. Turner called it glazing.

342. The varnish is his own?—Yes.

343. Do you remove the varnish in cleaning?—No; if I did, the picture would all go away. If I were to touch this with spirit, of course the varnish would come away, and that is what you want to preserve.

344. *Chairman.* If the varnish came away, the picture would come away with it?—Yes, it would come away with it.

345. Mr. *Richmond.* Upon this portion which you have cleaned, do you apprehend that the original enamel of the picture is left?—Yes. It has never been removed in the slightest degree.

346. *Chairman.* What is the name given to this picture?—"Queen Mab."

347. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think the atmosphere penetrates through this varnish on the picture?—No.

348. Nor moisture?—I should say not.

349. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Was the Swan in this picture black before you cleaned it?—Nearly so. This bright cave was quite black.

350. Mr. *Richmond.* It has been reversed. Those parts which are lightest now, were darkest in the uncleaned state?—Yes; generally speaking.

351 *Professor Faraday.* Were these pictures hanging in Mr. Turner's gallery, or were they lying one against another?—Some were against one another; others were on the walls.

352. How was this particular picture placed?—I do not remember.

353. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have been in Mr. Turner's gallery?—Yes; I have worked for him.

354. Are you aware of the structure of the gallery, and the imperfect glazing of the gallery, which admitted the air and damp?—Yes.

355. And that there was hardly a fire-place in it; certainly no fire regularly kept?—I think not; it is many years ago since I was there.

356. *Professor Faraday.* Were there many pictures found in the gallery in the same state as this picture?—They were nearly all chemically affected.

357. You have said that you worked for Mr. Turner in his lifetime?—Yes.

358. Did you clean any of his pictures in his lifetime?—Yes; I think that once I was employed in cleaning pictures in his lifetime.

359. Were the pictures that you cleaned in his lifetime in an injured condition?—No.

360. *Chairman.* You said that the mode by which this picture was restored is a secret?—Quite so.

361. Have you not communicated the secret to Sir Charles Eastlake?—No.

362. When did you restore this picture?—I think it was about two months ago.

363. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you consider that damp is the greatest enemy to a picture?—I certainly do.

364. *Professor Faraday.* Have you had any occasion to convert the black parts of his pictures into light during Mr. Turner's lifetime?—Not so much.

365. Had you occasion to do it at all?—Very little indeed.

366. Did he always approve of the change you made in his pictures?—Yes.

367. He employed you afterwards in consequence of his trusting you?—Yes.

368. Have not the backs of these pictures been kept very well?—This has been lined.

369. What was the state of the back of that picture when it came into your hands for cleaning?—The same as it is now. It was lined many years ago. It has not been recently lined.

370. Do you think that the injury which has occurred to the surface of that picture occurred through the lining?—No.

371. All the injury to this picture has happened to it from the front?—Yes, certainly.

372. Are you aware of any injury occurring to the surface of pictures from the state of their backs?—No.

373. Mr. *Cockerell.* Would not damp penetrate through the back more readily than it does through the front, the front being varnished, and the back having no protection?—It sometimes happens to attack the front in preference to the back.

374. Do you think that this picture is at all injured

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by the process of cleaning to which you have submitted it?—Certainly not.

375. Did Mr. Turner in his lifetime ever express any opinion that any picture that you cleaned for him had been injured?—Certainly not.

376. *Chairman.* And he continued to employ you, as you said, to clean his pictures?—Yes.

377. For how many years did he employ you?—About twenty years previous to his decease.

378. *Professor Faraday.* Had this picture ever been cleaned since its production by the artist before the time that you had it in your hands?—I should say not.

379. Do you know the age of the picture?—Not exactly.

380. Is there any record when it was painted?—Yes, Mr. Wornum has the record of it.

381. Is there any date on the picture?—No.

382. Do you know of any other picture, in or abont London, that presents the same change from the original lights into blacks or darks which has taken place in this picture?—I do not.

383. Are there not two or three pictures in the same state in the Turner gallery?—They are all alike, or nearly so.

384. You say that the pictures are "oxydized," what do you mean by that?—The colour is rusted upon the surface.

385. Do not you think, as a chemist, that the word "sulphuretted" would apply better to the case?—Perhaps it would.

386 Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you consider that the roughness of the surface has given great occasion to this accumulation of dirt?—No.

387. *Professor Faraday.* You mean that that does not cause the change of colours?—It does not.

388. Do not you think that a rough picture would dirty sooner than a smooth one?—The dirt might get into the interstices.

389. Have you another picture to exhibit to the Commissioners?—Yes.

390. *Chairman.* What is that picture called?—"The Deluge."

391. Mr. *Richmond.* Is the right hand portion of that picture, which you have so skilfully restored, uncleaned?—Yes.

392. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would the dirt come off the right-hand side by the application of water only?—Water would have no effect upon it

393. Would soda and water affect it?—No.

394. Spirit would take off the picture?—Yes; I am obliged to protect the birds in this picture, because they are put in in water-colours; they would go away if I put a sponge upon them. What I use to restore the whites would have no effect upon them.

395. *Professor Faraday.* Of what colour was the highest light upon this picture when you began your operations?—It was perfectly black; as black as the birds on the picture; in fact, the high light was high dark.

396. Mr. *Richmond.* What reason have you for saying that these birds are in water-colour, while the other portion of the picture is in oil?—I can tell by the look of them.

397. *Professor Faraday.* Are there any white parts in the centre part of this picture not restored?—No.

398. Has it been cleaned down to the bottom?—Yes.

399. Mr. *Richmond.* Is the gloss which is now upon the picture the original gloss of the picture which Mr. Turner left upon it?—It is.

400. You have not covered it with varnish since you cleaned it?—No.

401. *Professor Faraday.* The varnish Mr. Turner put on is still left there?—It is.

402. Do you consider that this cleaning does no harm to the picture?—None.

403. Should I, by rubbing the picture with a wet handkerchief, get off the varnish, or merely the dirt?—You would not touch the varnish. Where you see the dulness, is water-colour. There is a great mystery in Turner's pictures.

404. *Chairman.* Is this the first time that this picture has been cleaned?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Monday, February 16, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

J. P. Knight, Esq., R.A.

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JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, ESQ., R.A., examined.

405. *Professor Faraday.* It is a very important point for the Commissioners to ascertain, if possible, by the best evidence, the amount of degradation which occurs to pictures, ancient and modern, by their residence in the London atmosphere. Are you able to give us any information upon that point?—I hardly think that I could take upon myself to give a decided opinion upon the subject. My observation of pictures has not been very extensive, and I have not looked into the subject with a view to ascertain what is the result of pictures being retained in a London atmosphere, so as to give any positive opinion upon it.

406. Are you aware of any experiments, or have you made any experiments, in which recent pictures, or parts of pictures, have been exposed for some period to a London and a country atmosphere, to see if there were any difference resulting from the two kinds of treatment?—I have not made any experiments myself with that view. I have observed that the pictures belonging to the Royal Academy, both those which have been exposed upon the walls for many years, and those which were exposed more recently, have come into a much more decidedly deteriorated condition than could have been expected, or than I have seen in any pictures exposed for a similar time in the country in cases where I know they have been exposed for an equal time in private collections that I am acquainted with.

407. Is the kind of injury to the pictures a surface injury, or an injury of the body of the pictures?—I should rather suspect that it is a surface injury. I have not noticed that any injury has been done to the body of the pictures. We have some upon proof now at the Royal Academy. The diploma pictures have been solicited for exhibition by the Committee of the forthcoming exhibition at Manchester, and the Council of the Royal Academy have given permission for those pictures to be so exhibited. But upon inspection it has been found that they are in such a filthy condition that it would be absolutely essential to have something done to make some of them even visible. I have been watching the operations that have been going on, and I must say, that some of the pictures were so caked with filth (it was not dirt, it was a cake of filth upon them), that they were scarcely visible until the picture cleaners employed at the Royal Academy had, by frequent washings, brought out the condition of the pictures; and I was very much surprised to see what the pictures were. Now that they are so cleaned, they are very different from what I had conceived them to be.

408. According to your judgment and observation

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upon those pictures, has the injury been altogether upon the surface by a veil over them, or are they at all injured within?—That I am not prepared to say, as the result of this operation has merely gone to the surface injury, to see how they would answer for exhibition at Manchester.

409. Do you think you would be able, by an examination of the pictures after they were cleaned, to ascertain whether the lights were degraded so as to show any change in the colours of the pictures?—I might form an opinion; whether it would be a good opinion or not I cannot say.

410. Is it not a difficult thing to judge by an inspection of a picture from its appearance whether the colours have been deteriorated within, or whether they are what the artist put on?—That point would require a nice judgment. Perhaps it might be necessary for a person making this examination to know what the pictures were in the first instance.

411. You do not think it very likely that a person unaccustomed to look at pictures would be able to judge of a possible change of that kind so well as one who was well acquainted with pictures?—Certainly not.

412. Were these pictures in a room which has been exposed to the crowds that come to the exhibition or to the National Gallery, or were they in a private room?—They were in a private room.

413. Have they not been more exposed to the atmosphere of London than such pictures as were in Northumberland House, or in Sir Robert Peel's house?—No; I should not think they were more exposed than the pictures in any private gallery. The rooms in which they are placed are used as schools during the time the exhibition is closed, and therefore we cannot admit strangers to see them, except on application to the President in Council; therefore they have not had that injury which might have arisen to them from overcrowded rooms.

414. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is not there a crowd when the pupils have them before them?—There have been only a few students there.

415. *Professor Faraday.* Have those pictures been cleaned?—Some of them have been cleaned. When a selection has been made for exhibition at the British Institution, they have been washed or cleaned previously to going there.

416. Has it been the custom to clean these pictures by washing since they first came into the Royal Academy?—Some of them, I suppose, have never been touched.

417. Would those pictures which have never been touched, show the amount of dirt and degradation which occurs in a certain number of years?—Yes.

418. Cannot the times and dates of those pictures be ascertained?—Yes.

419. Have these pictures been washed?—There was one which I examined the other day, which I was curious to see, because it had frequently fallen under my observation. It has been cleaned; and I must confess that it quite astonished me to see the colours that there were in that picture. I had no idea that they were there before. The picture was entirely caked with dirt. It was one of the pictures which, I suppose, had never been cleaned since it was first presented to the Academy as a diploma work.

420. Was that picture varnished before it was thus cleaned?—That I cannot answer; but if you asked the picture-cleaner, I dare say he could give you information upon that point.

421. Has it been varnished since?—Yes, it is now varnished.

422. Are there any other pictures among those that have been exposed to this deteriorating influence for a long time that have been varnished?—I could not answer that question with any degree of certainty.

423. Are there any pictures which, to your knowledge, have been varnished which have suffered by the change of the varnish from the effect of the London atmosphere?—That I cannot answer.

424. Is it a fact, within your knowledge, that varnish does, or does not, become injured by exposure to the London atmosphere, as compared with the country?—I cannot answer that question.

425. Do you know the pictures of the Society of Arts; Barry's pictures?—Yes.

426. The first of the series, I believe, is a varnished picture, and has been varnished lately. Do you remember the state of that picture?—No.

427. Of your own knowledge, is varnish, using the general term, liable to change upon modern as well as ancient pictures, from the effect of the London atmosphere, more than in the country?—I cannot answer that question comparatively. I know that I am continually distressed by the varnish upon my own pictures, in consequence of its chilling so rapidly as it does in London. Whether that is the case in the country or not I cannot tell; but I have been so distressed at it, that I have been trying, for many years past, to do without varnishing my pictures.

428. Would you not think it a good thing if you were able to dispense with varnishing your pictures?—Yes; unless I could meet with a varnish that would not chill. What the chill is, I am not prepared to say. Some say it is vegetation. It has a very disagreeable effect upon the pictures. The picture which I sent to the French Exhibition came back to me in a bad condition. It was the varnish which had suffered, and I put it into the hands of a picture repairer to remove all the varnish. Before he took it away, there was a large stain across the surface of the picture which I could not remove.

429. That picture had been in Paris?—That picture had been in Paris.

430. How long had it been there?—During the Great Exhibition of 1855; during the whole time of the Exhibition.

431. Do you consider that the effect upon that picture was caused in Paris, or by circumstances connected with the transit?—I suspect it arose from some circumstances connected with the transit. It appeared as if some acid had escaped into the case in which the picture was packed, and had floated across it.

432. You could not attribute it to the effect of the Paris atmosphere?—No, certainly not. I mention the deterioration of the varnish while the picture itself was not injured.

433. *Chairman.* Had the sea air got to it?—It evidently was something that had floated across it which had caused the injury. It was an ordinary canvas picture. The varnish has been removed and the picture restored without any injury whatever.

434. *Professor Faraday.* The picture has not suffered at all?—Not at all.

435. *Chairman.* It has not suffered injury either to the surface, or to the substantial part of the picture?—No. The varnish having been removed, and the picture re-varnished, there is now no injury to the picture.

436. *Professor Faraday.* Do you know the pictures of Turner which have been produced before the Commission?—I have seen them before.

437. Certain parts of those pictures were painted white, and, as we are told, became black, under the circumstances in which the pictures were kept. Would you consider that to be a change in the colour of the pictures?—Unquestionably, in the surface of the colours.

438. Are you aware of any other cases than the two which we have here of that kind of degradation of the colours of the picture itself?—I have never observed that in oil paintings; but where water colour has been used upon oil surface, which, I am given to understand, was much the practice with Mr. Turner, then I believe there is a tendency to change especially in certain water-colour whites which might have been used in those cases.

439. Would you be able to tell, by looking at this swan in the picture of "Queen Mab," whether it had been painted in oil or water colours?—It is a difficult thing to say; because the colour might have been put on just as it is, either with water colours or with oil; some spirit might have been used to the colours.

440. Some spirit varnish might have been used?—It need not even have been spirit varnish. It might have been spirits of wine, or one of the many expedients proposed in books on painting, and Mr. Turner might have tried some of those experiments. I have found, on trying such experiments, that the whites have frequently turned quite brown or black.

441. Have you found that these effects did not occur when the whites were mingled with oil and varnish; but only when they were in an uncovered state?—I could only perceive it in unvarnished colour, where it had not been used with oil. I do not know of any case of the colour white turning so decidedly black as that. It is quite a different colour. Of course it would deteriorate in a degree, whether it was used with oil or with varnish.

442. Is not much of the degradation of colours which we see in pictures due more to a change in the oil, which is their vehicle, than to a change in the colours themselves?—I should consider that such may be the case.

443. Is not the change often due to the oil, and not to a change in the colours?—It is frequently the case. We are very anxious indeed to have a better vehicle for our colours.

444. Do you think that, as far as those circumstances may affect the picture, a change in the oil is more likely to happen in the town than in the country?—I should think it is very probable that it is so. I know that there is a very different action upon certain oils, according as they are used in town or in the country. The same oil that I have used in London dries in considerable less time in the country. It dries more rapidly, and much more satisfactorily in the country, than it does in London.

445. Would you rather paint in the country than in town?—I conceive that colours dry more rapidly, and, therefore, more satisfactory in the country than in London; indeed, I sometimes find that dryers which I use in London dry too rapidly for me in the country.

446. That you consider as a real action of the atmosphere of London?—Yes.

447. It is not the action of a coat of dirt, but it is a real internal action?—It is the action of the vehicle which I use. I should always attribute it to the action of the atmosphere of the town and of the country, and I have heard also that such is the experience of other artists.

448. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Does that arise from the greater comparative warmth of London?—I should not consider that it was the warmth, because the warmth rather tends to dry. I should consider that it is something in the purity of the atmosphere.

449. *Professor Faraday.* It is something besides the mere dirt, something due to the effect of the other elements of the atmosphere?—It is an impression in my own mind that there is something of a greasy nature in the atmosphere of London which prevents oil vehicles from drying with the perfectness with which I have noticed that they dry in the country.

450. What do you consider to be the effect of light upon pictures? Does it brighten or darken their colours?—I rather prefer the pictures to be exposed to the light if I want to preserve the lights of the picture.

451. You do not consider that that would have any influence in degrading them?—No. I consider that if I wish to degrade the colours I must put the picture into the dark; and if I want to test a colour before using it, I test it by placing it in a close atmosphere and in the dark, and after a time I bring it out into the light and compare it with the same colour which has been continually exposed to the light, and I find that the one which has been in the dark is in most cases degraded as compared with the other.

452. When you try your colours in that way, do you mingle them with oil or varnish, or use them as water-colours?—First of all I mingle them simply with oil, and then I mingle them in a kind of vehicle composed of oil and varnish; I test them in both ways.

453. Have you made any experiments with reference to the question whether the London atmosphere injures pictures more than the country atmosphere?—I should say, from my own observation, that there is a much more rapid accumulation of dirt upon pictures in London than in the country.

454. According to your judgment, the pictures which you have had cleaned lately are not so much injured as you expected?—No. I am quite surprised to see them looking so well.

455. Mr. *Cockerell.* You spoke of the dirt that was accumulated on the pictures belonging to the Royal Academy in the Council Room. Do not you consider that that arises in a great measure from the burning of lamps and gas in your Council Room, making the rooms often sooty and smoky?—Recent years, no doubt, have added to it considerably; but this picture that I am speaking of has been in that condition of dirt long before it used to be kept in the Council Room of the present building. It is only in the present building that the Council Room has been subject to the operation of gas. In the former building it was not so.

456. Are the pictures in the ceiling of the Council Room, by Sir Joshua Reynolds?—Some by Sir Joshua and some by Angelica Kauffman, and some by Sir Benjamin West.

457. They have been put to a severe test?—The situation in which they are placed must be very severe.

458. What do you consider to be the state of the pictures?—They are in a very bad condition indeed. They must be taken down to be cleaned.

458*a*. *Professor Faraday.* Do you expect to find them in all their integrity when you have taken off the dirt?—I hope so.

459. You have no reason to doubt that yet?—No. But still, since they have been subject to the action of the gas I shall be curious to know the result of the cleaning, because one would naturally expect that the escape of the gas would injure the colours.

460. How soon are you likely to know the result of that?—At present we are preparing the pictures selected for the Manchester Exhibition, and when they are ready we shall clean the others; but we can have one or two cleaned, if the Commissioners would like to know the result, as soon as they please. I will give orders to have one or two taken down from the Council Room.

461. Mr. *Cockerell.* You spoke of one picture that had turned out extremely well, and had surprised you; but you did not name the author of it?—I believe it is by the elder Reinagle. It is a picture that is well known, the Eagle and a Wolf. Before it was cleaned you could scarcely discern what the colours were. I find upon its being cleaned that it is rather a brilliantly-coloured picture.

462. Would not that be about the year 1780?—I cannot recollect the date.

463. *Professor Faraday.* Do you know of any old pictures about London, that, having come under your observation, you could give an opinion upon?—No; I could not give any opinion upon them. I have not directed my attention to them with the view of forming any opinion as to their condition.

464. Do you consider that any injury happens to a picture from the back?—Certainly; if it is hung upon a damp wall no doubt there would be injury in that case.

465 Do you think that the mould might penetrate into the body of the picture?—Certainly; I take precaution myself with respect to that, for I generally have a double canvas, both of the pieces painted and placed back to back, thread to thread; so that there is a painted surface on both sides of my canvas.

466. Is that a common precaution among painters, or is it only your own practice?—I adopted it from a suggestion made by some artist many years ago, and I have recommended it to several, who, I believe, have adopted it also.

467. Have the canvases ever been prepared by varnish before they come into your hands?—I do not know what the preparations of the canvases may be.

468. Are you aware, whether, when the canvas comes to you, it is pervious to water?—The surface I paint upon is, I conceive, impervious to water; you may wet it as much as you please; the threads at the back will not show damp. You may damp the threads

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at the back by wetting the back, but not by wetting the front.

469. Would not a weak acid penetrate the ground, and dissolve the white lead, and get slowly into it? I have never tried it with acid, but I should say that water might lie upon the face for a considerable time without showing itself through.

470. Do you consider that if you were to wash an unvarnished picture freely with water, any of the water would penetrate into the picture?—I should think not, unless in case of accident.

471. You do not think that the picture is permeable to water?—I should think not. I should not hesitate to wash my own pictures.

472. Either with water or anything else?—I should think that water never could penetrate the picture. I should not hesitate to wash the picture myself.

473. Mr. *Richmond.* If it were painted on a plaster ground should you not hesitate about washing it?—I was speaking of pictures painted upon an oil-ground. If they were painted upon a plaster-ground I should be sorry to venture to wash freely either the front or the back of the picture.

474. *Professor Faraday.* Would you not hesitate through fear of cracks rather than through fear of the picture not being constant?—I should be afraid of disturbing the picture in either case.

475. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you consider that the larger use of mediums and oil varnishes, and so forth, in modern pictures, has occasioned them to suffer more, perhaps, than ancient pictures?—I have been for many years experimenting with different vehicles, and I have endeavoured to do without oil altogether in my vehicles; and I consider it as a matter proved by experiment that the less oil used in a picture the better. There should be merely a sufficient amount to serve as a vehicle for the colour, and any oil beyond that, I consider to be a source of deterioration to the picture. I have experimented with vehicles in which there was no oil, varnishing afterwards, and produced the effect of oil colours; and I find that the colours so treated have stood all tests to which I have submitted them; and I have observed that the colours retain their freshness and purity more so than if painted with oil; but the process has been infinitely more laborious.

476. *Professor Faraday.* Has it not been the practice of English masters generally to use a great deal of the vehicle on account of the facility which it affords to painters?—I am quite astonished to see what some artists do in that way. I should be afraid of it myself.

477. Do you think that there would be the same harm arising from that in the country as in London?—I do not consider that system harmless in the country which is injurious in London. I should think that it is injurious everywhere; but that it would be more likely to be injurious here than in the country, because of the greater hindrance to the action of dryers in London than is experienced in the country. During which operation I believe a picture would have undergone a greater amount of deterioration.

478. Mr. *Cockerell.* The condition of pictures in London causes them to require cleaning. Do you consider cleaning injurious to pictures?—I think not, when it is judiciously applied.

479. Do you think that cleaning may be done without any injury to the picture cleaned?—It would be of course a matter of nice consideration how the picture was originally painted. If it was painted solidly with oil and varnish I consider that no amount of fair cleaning could hurt it; but if the painter had indulged in experiments, sometimes painting with water colours over the oil, and then varnishing, or painting again in oil colours, as some of our artists have done to a certain extent, such pictures would require most judicious cleaning. Etty used to do this to a great extent, and I am given to understand also that Turner did it to a certain extent; and, therefore, I am not surprised to see the extraordinary change which has taken place in his pictures.

480. *Professor Faraday.* Are the Commissioners to understand that what you call cleaning can be effected without injury to the pictures?—I would say so with some pictures.

481. Supposing it can be effected with safety up to a certain degree, do not you think that, taking the average of picture cleaners, and their processes, picture cleaning is rather a dangerous operation?—I think it is very dangerous. The Council of the Royal Academy is acting upon that judgment at this present time. The Keeper is instructed to inspect the progress which is made with those pictures belonging to the Royal Academy which are now being cleaned. Strict orders have been given that nothing which can in any way disturb the surface of the pictures shall be applied; but that they shall use mere repeated washings with water and sponge, and that no acid or anything shall be applied which can in any way touch the body of the pictures. I am fully impressed with the dread of picture cleaners and their processes, and am, therefore, anxious that our pictures shall not suffer from any process of that kind. We have one picture in the Royal Academy which I am much distressed to see; it is a very fine picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds which has been subject to the operations of picture cleaners, and I am certain that it has been injured; there are some touches upon the picture which I feel assured Sir Joshua Reynolds never could have painted, for they represent nothing in nature.

482. Mr. *Richmond.* What picture is that?—The portrait of Sir William Chambers.

483. *Professor Faraday.* Is it your opinion that the injury done to that picture by cleaning was evident immediately after cleaning, or has it become evident since?—That picture was placed rather high upon the wall, so that I never noticed the accident before; but now it has been taken down and washed for the Manchester Exhibition I see it. I pointed it out to a gentleman who went to see the pictures with me. In consequence of your summons I thought it right to inspect these pictures, and I pointed out to him some peculiar touches upon the picture, which Sir Joshua Reynolds could not have left upon the picture. They might have been caused by an accident; but he would afterwards have obliterated them by painting over them.

484. Could they have resulted from any gradual change consequent upon their treatment since they were painted?—I consider that these touches have been exposed by cleaning.

485. Therefore there is no assurance from the unchanged condition of the picture, as seen in an observation made immediately after cleaning, that it has sustained no injury?—Not in all cases.

486. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not that picture a panel picture?—Yes.

487. Has it not been cracked at some period?—Yes.

488. Has not that crack been repaired?—Yes.

489. Is it not probable that that crack has something to do with those marks which you have been describing?—I am not aware that the crack extends to the face of the portrait. What I am alluding to is upon the face. I cannot account for those touches being there, accustomed as I am to looking at faces with the view of representing them. It seems to me that those touches never could have been put upon the face by Sir Joshua Reynolds, or that if they had been put by accident he would afterwards have obliterated them by painting over them, and I fancy, that by means of cleaning, that is becoming evident which he would have hid.

490. You stated that the cleaner was employed in washing the pictures with a sponge and water. Is he not also using friction upon the pictures, rubbing them with his finger with a kind of sand in order to remove the dirt?—I suspect there is something of that kind in use. What it is I do not know. But it may be necessary where the dirt lies in the interstices of the pictures.

491. *Professor Faraday.* Is not that the process by which they clean door steps?—Yes.

492. Is it not sometimes necessary in the cleaning of pictures?—It is necessary to get into the interstices of the work. You must, therefore, use something that will enter those interstices in order thoroughly to clean

the picture, and therefore there may arise great surface injury.

493. Therefore you would rather keep a picture clean than that it should get dirty, and then have to undergo this process?—Yes.

494. *Chairman.* Is there not a process of picture cleaning which is not injurious to pictures?—I believe myself that there is not anything beyond a sponge and clean water which is safe.

495. Would that mode of cleaning be sufficient for pictures in general?—I have found very frequently where I have myself desired to clean a picture that has been in a bad condition from lying neglected in my lumber-room, that repeated washings with a sponge and water, rubbing the picture dry with a silk handkerchief, without doing anything more, has produced almost all the advantage of cleaning and varnishing.

496. If that process were always resorted to, would the general effects of picture cleaning be so prejudicial as they are now supposed to be?—If that were all that was done, of course there could not be so much mischief done.

497. Is there any reason why, if that is acknowledged to be an advantageous mode of cleaning pictures, it should not be always adopted?—I can only say that, as regards my own pictures, I should be very cautious how I applied any other mode of cleaning.

498. In any great public establishment, would it not be very easy to lay down certain rules for the cleaning of pictures, which rules should never, except under proper supervision, be departed from?—I am not a picture cleaner, therefore I do not know what injuries may happen to pictures which may require other treatment; but if I had the guardianship of any pictures, I never would have anything more than a simple cleaning applied to them, without the judgment of competent persons who should examine the condition of the pictures, and pronounce whether anything further should be done.

499. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Supposing you get a picture in a good state, can you keep it in that state by a sufficiently frequent use of those less injurious modes of cleaning which you have mentioned.—By constant care it can be sufficiently cleaned.

500. Mr. *Richmond.* Would not you think that a very unsafe process to use for any pictures which had been painted upon a plaster ground, where the surface was cracked?—Certainly.

501. Are not almost all the old Italian pictures painted upon plaster ground?—I believe so.

502. Would you not think it the highest imprudence to take water and wash the face of an old picture which had been painted on a plaster ground, and which was cracked?—I should think it a sure means of destroying the picture.

503. *Professor Faraday.* Again, with regard to such pictures as those of Turner's, where water colours have been used, would you not think that the use of water would be injurious?—I can speak of what I have seen done already. I speak, of course, with great diffidence. I saw a picture that had undergone what was said to be nothing but a sponge-and-water cleaning. It was one of Turner's fine large pictures; and I noticed such a change after the cleaning as made that strongly evident which I had never noticed before, and in a case where I was assured that nothing but a sponge and water had been used.

504. *Chairman.* Supposing that it had been accurately ascertained what mode of cleaning was best for the preservation of the pictures, would there be any difficulty in laying down a rule, and having that rule followed by those who had the care of the pictures?—I am not prepared to say that, because different pictures will require entirely different treatment.

505. *Professor Faraday.* Are you of opinion that in a national collection of pictures, such as ought to exist in our age, there would be many that would be injured by the application of water to the surface?—All pictures that are painted upon a plaster ground would be liable to injury in that way.

506. And are there many of those pictures in the National Gallery?—A considerable number, I believe.

507. Is it your opinion that any general rule could be laid down which would be applicable to all the pictures in the National Gallery?—Certainly not.

508. Could any rule be laid down which would be applicable to more than half?—It would require great judgment to fix any such rule.

509. Could you draw up instructions, so that a person of ordinary intelligence should be able to carry them out with safety, as to the pictures in the National Gallery?—I would not consent to pictures being subject to any process without constant supervision.

510. You would want supervision in every case?—Yes.

511. *Chairman.* According to your opinion would not each picture require an individual examination and a distinct application of the artist's attention?—I should say that it depends entirely upon the structure of the picture; how it has been built from the foundation, and how it has been carried on.

512. *Professor Faraday.* Would you not go further still, and say that you could not form a judgment upon a picture, except as the cleaning proceeded—that you could not say that a picture should be cleaned in one particular way, and that that way should be pursued to the end, but that you must watch to see how it succeeded?—Certainly; and, therefore, the Council of the Royal Academy gave an order the other day that the cleaning of the pictures under their care was to be carried on under a constant superintendence to prevent any accidents.

513. Mr. *Richmond.* Have not some of the diploma pictures remained nearly as they were painted for the last half century, or more?—Yes; no doubt they have.

514. Are their surfaces for the most part pretty sound?—I think they are, as far as I have seen.

515. *Chairman.* If the same injury were operating upon a whole collection of pictures, would not one mode of removing that evil be sufficient, instead of a detailed examination of each picture?—I should say not.

516. For example, in any great gallery of pictures, would not the same mode of removing the smoke be, generally speaking, applicable to all the pictures?—I should be sorry to apply any rule in that general way; because the pictures being produced by different methods will be differently affected by the deposit which is formed upon them.

517. *Professor Faraday.* Have you not some cartoons which you could not clean in the same way as other pictures?—Yes.

518. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are not some pictures, likewise, in a different state of preservation from others?—Yes.

519. Do you conceive that if an innocuous system of keeping these pictures in order had been employed from the time that they came into the possession of the Royal Academy, much of the accumulation which has now taken place upon them would not have taken place?—Certainly; it is the accumulation of many years.

520. Might not that accumulation have been prevented by ordinary care which would not have damaged the pictures?—Certainly. I do not know that the pictures are injured even now. I do not say that the picture itself is injured. As far as I have at present seen, I am very much satisfied to find the pictures in so good a condition as they are.

521. Might not ordinary care prevent that accumulation of dirt which necessitates a more rough mode of cleaning?—I should conceive that ordinary care would produce that result.

522. *Professor Faraday.* Do you mean to say that they would require less absolute cleaning, or that it would be distributed over a greater number of operations?—I should think that if care was taken to prevent the accumulation of dirt on the pictures, it would not at any time be necessary to resort to those strong measures for cleansing the pictures which have been referred to.

523. Does that continual friction which you require for that purpose do any harm?—Pictures would not

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ordinarily require anything further than a sponge and lukewarm water. If stronger means are resorted to, the picture is liable to be injured.

524. Do you think that the pictures you were referring to, would have required altogether more washing than they now require in the one great washing which is now going on?—I should conceive that if they had been kept perfectly clean from the commencement they would not now require friction, and the strong efforts which may now be necessary to restore them.

525. Are you aware of any secrets that the picture cleaners have with respect to the recovery of colour in pictures?—No, I am not aware what are the means in use for cleaning pictures.

526. Are you aware that they are supposed to have in their possession secrets in the art of cleaning pictures?—When I have spoken to picture cleaners, and asked them about their methods, they have always impressed me with the idea that they had some secret which they were in the habit of using.

527. And therefore you trust to their integrity on all occasions when you employ them?—Yes. I was once present upon an occasion of that sort when a picture cleaner was cleaning two very fine pictures by Gaspar Poussin, for a nobleman, and he was describing the process to me as he went on. "See," he said, "how I will bring this out." And he certainly went on to such an extent that he brought out one of those feathery trees standing against the sky, so that it completely vanished. I said, "What will your patron say to that?" "Oh," he said, "I can easily restore that." He must have used some strong means, to have brought it out so completely as he did.

528. Mr. *Richmond.* You stated that there was a diploma picture which had been restored very satisfactorily, and that, therefore, you could trust this process of moistening and washing?—I have not observed any injury as yet by that process.

529. If there were cracks in the picture, even although they had been painted upon an oil ground, should you trust to the same process, or should you think that the water penetrating under the paint through the crack, would be likely to separate the paint from the ground?—There is no question that, if any water or any moisture could penetrate under the upper surface, it must have an injurious effect upon the picture.

530. Is there not a picture in that collection attributed to Giorgione, which is painted upon a plaster ground?—Yes.

531. Would you submit that picture to the same operation that was being performed upon those pictures which were oil pictures, and painted upon an oil ground?—I should be very tender of trying anything upon that picture.

532. Would you not think that as most of the Italian pictures in the National Gallery have their surfaces more or less cracked, and are for the most part painted on plaster grounds, the application of a sponge and water, or whatever else is used to other pictures, would be a very unsafe mode indeed?—Yes.

533. For the Francias, for instance, would you not think it utter ruin?—I should consider that it would be highly dangerous to apply water to any picture painted upon a plaster ground.

534. Have you not five or six Reynoldses in your collection?—Yes.

535. Some of them are on canvas and some on panels?—Yes.

536 Are there more than two on panels?—There are Sir Joshua Reynolds's own portrait and the portrait of Sir William Chambers. Sir Joshua's own portrait has come out most beautifully from the process.

537. The whole-length portraits of the King and Queen are upon canvas?—Yes.

538. Were they not some years ago extremely degraded in tint?—Exceedingly so.

539. Have they been submitted to the cleaning process yet?—I have not seen them yet.

540. It would be very interesting to the Commissioners if they were able to see one of those pictures after the process of cleaning, and to compare it with the uncleaned one. Do you think that could be done?—Certainly. I will go from here to the Royal Academy, and give orders that they shall be submitted to your inspection at any time during the process of cleaning.

541. With regard to the preservation of these pictures, do you think that those on panel are better preserved than those on canvas?—I am not able to say, for I have not seen the effect of cleaning the canvas pictures at present, and therefore I do not know; but from the result, it would seem that the portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds himself, which is painted on panel, has come out very well indeed; I think without any injury in the cleaning.

[The Witness withdrew.]

EDWARD WILLIAM COOKE, ESQ., A.R.A., examined.

Edward William Cooke, Esq., A.R.A.

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542. *Professor Faraday.* A main point with the Commissioners is to ascertain, if possible, whether any irreparable evil results to pictures from their residence in the London atmosphere. Have you any knowledge that you can volunteer to us which touches directly upon that subject?—The reply that I might make would be by comparing the state of pictures here with those in other climates. I have never taken an accurate view of the pictures in this country and noted them down; but I have a strong opinion upon the subject. I may say, that on returning from abroad, I generally visited some of our principal collections. I thought it might be useful hereafter, and felt interested to see the state of the pictures in our galleries as compared with those I had seen abroad; and I found that my first impression was that of dulness and heaviness of colour in most of our pictures; though I must say that they appear brilliant and luminous when we go to see them from the streets of London. Still, on coming from abroad, I always feel a desire that we could have the bright atmosphere of the continent.

543. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You are speaking of the brilliant sun of the south. What we want is to compare London and the country?—I think that London has the same ratio with respect to the country that the general tone of this country has with respect to foreign countries. I think that light is one of the greatest agents in the preservation of pictures, and that it helps to develop them in every way, particularly with regard to the varnish. I think that light has a great and beneficial effect upon them.

544. *Chairman.* Do you think that it is the darkness rather than the evil influence of the atmosphere that would affect the pictures?—I think that there are two considerations to be taken into account, but I cannot help feeling that light is the principal thing. It seems so very important that I am sure if we could gain in that way we should be securing a great benefit.

545. Should the National Gallery be removed, light is a principal object to be sought?—Yes, I thing so. Of course there would be but a little change wherever it is taken to; for we must have it near the metropolis, for that seems to me to be a point which ought to be chiefly considered.

546. *Professor Faraday.* Are you of opinion that such a change as is within the reach of possibility is deserving of great attention?—I think that taking the map of London and the immediate vicinity, we should consider the prevailing winds of the year, and if we can choose a point from which the wind blows towards the centre of London we shall thus get a better position than any other.

547. Judging from your observation of the winds, on which side of London should the gallery be?—I think there is no doubt whatever that the prevailing winds are from the south-west. They are very much charged with moisture certainly; but still I think they are better because they carry away to the north-east the great

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mass of London smoke. The plants, for instance, which within a few years used to grow at Hackney pretty well, since the vast accumulation of houses and factories in London, do not thrive at all, and when I brought some from there to my house I succeeded with them to a certain extent.

548. *Chairman.* Has not the chief contrast that you have made been between a continental climate and our insular climate?—Yes, that was with respect to light.

549. *Professor Faraday.* Is it within your personal knowledge that plants that formerly flourished in Hackney cannot now be cultivated and sustained as they could in former times?—Certainly. I know numerous instances that I could mention.

550. Do you believe that those influences which are favourable to plants, are also favourable to pictures?—Yes; with respect to the nature of the air. Light affects them in a different way, because, with respect to pictures, if a limited amount of light reaches a picture, its tone is deepened. It is an inverse ratio with respect to plants. You may whiten the plants, or at least you may prevent them from growing to colour by keeping light from them.

551. With respect to the causes which are good for the health of plants, are they also good for the corresponding health of pictures?—Certainly. I cannot but place them together.

552. Besides, the effect of light upon pictures, is there any other injurious effect in what we call the London atmosphere?—Yes. I consider that the sulphurous acid generated, to a certain extent, in the atmosphere (I do not say sulphuric acid, for that is a very powerful agent), has an injurious effect. It acts upon the various oxydes of metals, particularly upon whitelead, which forms a very large ingredient in our colours. It appears that that pigment is very much affected indeed; and I cannot say that varnishes, upon the whole, quite protect the colours. They do protect them to a certain degree, but I think they are so injurious, that, from the very first, I have protested against any of my pictures being varnished. Not a picture that I have painted has been varnished with my consent.

553. You think varnish is an injury?—Very great indeed; but I think pictures sometimes require it to preserve the body of colour. I have seen at Venice, in the Scuola di S. Rocco, Tintorettos, which are so completely perished from the want of attention, that it is quite painful to see them. They have been sadly neglected, and have gone to nothing.

554. *Dean of St Paul's.* Have not many of those large Tintorettos at Venice and at Padua perished?—Yes. Some of those at Venice, particularly in the church of the Madonna dell'Orto.

555. What do you attribute that to?—To pure neglect, and probably, also, to damp, to a great extent.

556. Mr. *Cockerell.* Did Tintoretto originally use more oil than Veronese used?—Yes, I believe so.

557. He used a great deal of oil as a sort of facility to his pencil?—Yes, and less pigment.

558. Do you think that is one of the causes of the difference between his pictures and others?—Yes; and he used very inferior colours, I am sure, compared with other Venetian painters. Now Titian was particularly favoured. I have seen receipts from him to the Senate of Venice for sundry ounces of ultra-marine, which colour Canaletto seldom used; his blues are so wretched, he used common blues, which have become very dark. The effect of those beautiful tones in which ultra-marine was used, of course, is preserved much better.

559. Mr. *Richmond.* Is there not a picture of yours in the Vernon Gallery?—Yes; there are two.

560. Are there any other pictures that were painted about the same time that you could compare with those pictures?—I have been looking at several this morning.

561. What is the result of the comparison between those pictures which have been kept in town and those which have been kept in the country?—I generally perceive a degree of duskiness in those which have been kept in town. But I have been in the habit, for the last fifteen years, of using copal varnish in painting, and using very little oil, for oil has a tendency to change; and I have been surprised to see how exceedingly fresh some of those pictures look. They have not changed as I should have expected.

562. The copal pictures?—Yes.

563. *Dean of St Paul's.* When the Vernon Gallery was first exhibted, it was exhibited in small low rooms, with a great multitude of people who must have brought in a great deal of dirt, and caused a great deal of exudation: must not the pictures have suffered from that materially?—Yes: and I think from being thus confined with the carbonized air from a large body of people without proper ventilation.

564. Even at present they are in very small rooms where they are subject to the same sort of influence as before; do you think that affects them materially?—Yes.

565. If those pictures had been (even in London) in larger and better ventilated rooms, and rooms better proportioned to the multitude of visitors, would not they have suffered considerably less?—Yes; I think one great point is, that they should not imbibe the atmosphere of London that will penetrate the rooms; but I feel that the openings in the ordinary mode of ventilation should be protected by a very fine gauze or a perforated plate, so as to prevent the soots from passing through. Any one who has examined the ventilation at the National Gallery, and the Royal Academy must have observed that the openings are not protected from the entry of the soots; and the roof and skylights being much lower than the parapets, the reverberation of the wind would tend to collect great quantities there and blow the soot into those openings. I was astonished to find that they were not protected by some kind of perforated material, or frames with wire work, or strong gauzes to cover the openings: I may mention a curious fact; my former house at Kensington faced the east, and when the east wind blew, a quantity of smuts came in. I had a transparent blind put up, and the quantity which was caught in this net was perfectly surprising. My present house faces the south, and I have never had occasion to put up a blind at all, because the wind from the south-west does not bring with it any of those matters.

566. Then you would consider that the best site for a National Gallery, whether in London or in the neighbourhood, would be to the south or the west of London?—Yes; I think that the west is even better than the south, as being further from the river Thames.

567. Leaving the question of the environs, a west or a south aspect would be the best?—Yes; I do not like south unless it is south-west. If a south aspect, it must be clear of the river; for the river, by reason of great changes in the tidal surfaces, presents a large amount of mud since the removal of the Old London Bridge.

568. Do you consider that a further removal, and a greater degree of elevation above the river would be better?—Yes. The river is one of the worst things for pictures; for I have observed, particularly at London Bridge, the great changes that have taken place. Instead of having one-sixth water-way as formely, only one-sixth is now solid; so that the ebb tide drains away to an amazing extent, and exposes in consequence an extensive surface of mud on the shores of the most deleterious character.

569. Mr. *Richmond.* Would you make the same observation with regard to Chelsea?—Yes; because the amount of evaporation south is formidable; in fact it is an evaporation from mud which even more than a liquid injures the pictures; so far that the action of the sun upon mud is so much worse than upon mere water, as being stagnant.

570. *Professor Faraday.* Evaporations which are colourless and transparent are still very injurious to pictures?—Yes.

571. But not in the manner that smoke is injurious?—I consider that it is the sulphuretted hydrogen which is injurious.

572. You think that there are two different kinds of injuries to pictures from the London smoke, a mecha-

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nical and a chemical action?—Yes; the sulphurous acid, which is evolved from chimneys, and the sulphuretted hydrogen, which arises from the decayed animal fæcula and vegetable matter in the river.

573. *Chairman.* Do you refer to tidal rivers or fresh water?—The injury is caused by the mud left by the draining away of the tide; the tide leaves such a surface of mud. Now that Old London Bridge is removed it is worse than ever. I have very careful estimates of the tidal areas, and the change is something quite amazing. I believe the quantity of mud left is nearly double what it used to be. Vessels often get aground where they sailed formerly. I can mention a curious thing with regard to this question. I have often been in Amsterdam; they have there a remarkable practice of painting their doors and wainscots of a most brilliant white; it is like porcelain in fact; it is very beautiful, and it is most charming to see how they get such a surface up by rubbing and varnishing. When the canals begin to evaporate, which they do in summer, making a most dreadful effluvium, the paint becomes perfectly slaty, it is so dark a colour.

574. *Professor Faraday.* Is that whitelead paint?—Yes.

575. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is it washed every day?—They never attempt it. I have tried it myself, and under the hand it rubs clean; but it instantly clouds again, such is the rapid action of the atmosphere. When the first frost comes it becomes entirely clear.

576. *Professor Faraday.* Is that paint varnished?—Yes, but not thickly varnished. I think that the injurious influence penetrates the varnish. I have no great faith in the protective power of varnish. I think that when the glycerine of the varnish has evaporated there is left a resinous, dry, or crystalline portion which the gases penetrate easily.

577. Mr. *Richmond.* What is the tone which that white comes to?—It is a dull grey colour.

578. And it quite recovers its former colour when the atmosphere changes?—Yes, at the first frost it becomes quite clear, and only requires just washing and rubbing to take off the dulness.

579. *Professor Faraday.* Have you seen the difference between the effect produced by the atmosphere in the country and in London?—Yes; but not noted it much. I went this morning to the Linnæan Society to examine the coloured prints of plants in some of the books, and I found that some colours were invariably changed by the action of the air. It even penetrated the books which were closed. I saw to-day one plate of a ranunculus* (in which the yellow was, I presume, a chromate of lead); it was so grey that the plant presented quite a different character.

580. Were these pictures in water or oil colours?—Water colours. I found the earlier edition of this very print to be coloured with gamboge. That was just as bright as ever.

581. Were those prints exposed to the air, or were they in books?—They were in books.

582. They were not exposed to the air?—They were not exposed to the air. I saw another plate in which white was used, which was changed to a dingy silvery colour.

583. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Where were those pictures kept?—In the library of the Linnæan Society, in Soho Square.

584. *Professor Faraday.* Do not you think that these colours would have changed in the same way if they had been in your house?—I consider that my house is still under the influence of London atmosphere; but I do not think they would to the same degree. I believe that the change arose entirely from the action of an impure air.

585. Then you object to a London atmosphere, both on account of the dirt which adheres to the pictures from it, and also on account of the chemical change which it produces?—Yes.

586. In the pictures of Turner's, which are now in this room, we are told that the swan in the middle of the picture, which was painted white, had become black, and has been reconverted; do you think that the colour was degraded in that way by the chemical action of the atmosphere?—Yes; and also by the want of light.

587. Are you then prepared to say that this colour has been much injured, chemically speaking, by the atmosphere of London?—Yes, the pictures in London are being injured by that cause. The gases evolved here are very noxious; but it is the sulphur and the sulphurous acid that does the mischief.

588. That is not merely matter of opinion, but matter of judgment?—It is.

589. Mr. *Richmond.* Have you found a great difference in the drying of the same materials, according as you have been painting in the country or in town?—Yes; I find that they do not dry well in London.

590. You find a difference, although in both cases you have been dipping out of the same bottle?—Yes. Some painters have told me that they cannot get anything to dry so well in London; and they have thought of going out of town to paint, because their colour would not dry well in London.

591. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Whereabouts should you suppose that, with regard to these special influences, London would end and the country begin?—That rather depends upon how far the smoke would be carried by the wind.

592. What do you think is the distance to which the smoke and those other bad influences in the air of London are carried?—I constantly remark, on going out of London, that the trunks of trees are blackened on the side towards London by the action of the smoke. I have observed 30 miles off a distinction between one side and the other. I have known which side was toward London by the colour of the trees.

593. *Professor Faraday.* In which direction from London have you seen that?—I have seen it, if I remember right, in the neighbourhood of Woodford and the Forest, on the north-east of London, and in other directions also. I have had some large pollard trees transmitted to my garden from Hainault Forest, which have actually presented the same appearance. I am sorry to say, that now they look pretty dingy all over; but when they came to me they had their black side.

594. Mr. *Cockerell.* Considering St. Paul's as a centre, to the extent of what radius would the effect of London atmosphere be felt and seen?—I have already mentioned that I have seen the effect as much as thirty miles from London.

595. That is in the particular direction traversed by the south-west winds?—Yes.

596. Generally speaking, to how large a circle would you suppose that influence extends?—I am afraid that you must take rather a large circle in order to be free from the London atmosphere.

597. *Dean of St Paul's.* Of course that would be a continually diminishing influence?—Yes; of course, as you approach London you would find that it got worse; but I consider that even at the distance of two miles from the general mass of the buildings in London there is a great difference.

598. *Professor Faraday.* Taking two miles on the west or south-west, as the distance to which the London influence extends, how many miles would that be equivalent to on the east or north-east?—I consider that the smoke which would travel two miles on the south-west or west, would travel probably on the other side twelve or fourteen miles.

599. That is the measure in your judgment of the amount of smoke upon that side of the town as compared with the other?—Yes. If we look at the general plan of London (without reference to what has been said as to the question of the site of the National Gallery), we perceive that the parks present a large open area on the west, but that Regent's Park is the only open area to the north of London, the rest is a mass of houses eastward, north-east, south-east, and south. In the south I consider that the river is equivalent to a great mass of houses in its injurious effects, and that there is an amazing difference in the tone of

* In "Sowerby's English Botany."

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the air in the west of London as compared with the north-east and east.

600. Do you not live to the west of London?—Yes, I do.

601. Had you any practical reason for selecting that site with regard to your paintings, or was your preference influenced by other circumstances?—I lived for the greater part of my time at Barnes. I came to Kensington as being more convenient, and chose that particular locality for the sake also of my plants. I considered that I could grow them better there than in other parts near London from their being more out of smoke.

602. Mr. *Cockerell.* Was not your early life passed at Hackney?—Yes, I was there for eleven years.

603. *Professor Faraday.* Do you use any process of cleaning to your pictures, or are they left from year to year without cleaning?—I wipe them carefully, but I have a great objection to using water, and I never touch them with soap of any kind. I consider that the alkali in soap decomposes the dryers, particularly acetate of lead, and has also a powerfully injurious effect upon paintings, and the surface of varnishes.

604. Mr. *Richmond.* Are you speaking of your own works or of your collection of pictures?—I am speaking of my own works. When they come from the Exhibition or anywhere else I always avoid using any soap. Water, I think, is also bad.

605. *Professor Faraday.* You do not clean your pictures except by wiping them?—No. Except with crumb of bread. My pictures not having been varnished, part of the colours stand out in a sort of cameo instead of being equally smooth.

606. Do you object to picture-cleaning upon the whole?—Yes. I have been looking a good deal into the matter, and I find that wherever pictures have been varnished they have suffered, because the varnish must change in colour to a very great extent, and then, on taking the varnish off, much of the beauty of the picture is gone. In the representation of water, many of the tints are so thinly painted that they would be entirely lost. I therefore use copal, with oil of spike, which is a very delicate, volatile, and transparent oil.

607. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think that anything that would remove the varnish would make the picture weak in itself?—Undoubtedly. A most lamentable instance of this practice may be adduced; the great picture by Paolo Veronese in the Academia di Belle Arti at Venice, has recently (1853) been restored. In removing the varnish, it has been so rubbed down, that most of the fine mellow tone of the light portions of the architecture (the peculiar charm of this master) has disappeared: the picture now looks cold, and crude, and white.

608. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think that it is possible for a man who does not know a picture which he is cleaning, to know when he is upon the varnish, and when he is upon the glazing?—No. The principle I have adopted is this: I have been painting with copal as a vehicle, which is one of the hardest and most permanent of all the resinous varnishes; but when a picture is finished there are always certain parts which do not bear out properly. My plan is to spread a little varnish upon a flat service, so that the tips only of my brush will touch it, and then use it over every part of the picture; I then rub it off with a dry brush so that there is scarcely any left.

609. Mr. *Richmond.* Supposing that any portion of that which you have just added should become dirty, do you think that it is in the power of any cleaner to take that off, and leave the other portion of it?—No. It attaches itself to the colours, and becomes part and parcel of the picture.

610. *Professor Faraday.* Do you as an artist consider that that film is a part of your picture or not?—Yes, I consider it part of my picture; but as the film is very light, it is merely a surface.

611. Mr. *Richmond.* Would not you say, that it is an important part of the picture?—Yes; it brings out that which has sunk in, and, I think, that to a certain extent it may protect it, as the surface lies more smooth than the surface of the paint, so that the process has a preserving effect.

612. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are there not different kinds of varnish?—Yes, some are more deep than others, the mastics are very bad and weak, and soon effloresce.

613. *Professor Faraday.* Is that part of the picture which you have just now spoken of permanent, if the picture is kept in the country?—I think so.

614. You consider it to be permanently part of your picture?—Yes; I scarcely like to call this process varnishing. The ordinary mode is to lay it on very much thicker; and I am sorry to say that I was lead into a great error when I was commencing to paint (we all find out our mistakes by experience). It was this: I frequently used to cover my pictures with megilp, or drying oil and varnish, and I put it on very thick. It looked very bright at first; but now it has changed brown into streaks like rain. Two of the pictures to which this has happened, were once pearly, and with a very delicate tone, now they are perfectly brown. The subject of one is Mount St. Michael, in Normandy; the other is a scene on the Sands at Brighton.

615. Mr. *Richmond.* Have those pictures ever been kept in London?—No, but they have changed their appearance so sadly, that I can scarcely bear to look at them. I would willingly paint two more pictures in their stead.

616. *Professor Faraday.* Would it be possible to keep either your pictures or any others in London, without cleaning?—They must have a great deal of cleansing, because the atoms of smoke in the atmosphere are so small, that if they fall on the sky of a picture, there is no means of getting them off successfully.

617. Is there any mode of cleaning pictures either by the application of some dry material or by moistening them with water or by hand, which will remove the dirt without some degree of injury to the picture?—I can hardly say; but the picture must suffer. I think the attachment to the surface of the particles of soot which are flying about in the atmosphere, make it much worse. When they settle on the sky of a picture while the colour is wet, there is no getting them off; if we blow them, they go to another part of the picture, so they must be incorporated in the colour, and painted over so as to be hidden.

618. Have you any objection to covering pictures with glass?—I would recommend glazing for all pictures that could be glazed. I object very much to that sort of looking-glass appearance which is sometimes produced by glazing; but still we must get over that. It preserves the gilding also in a very satisfactory manner. It is absolutely necessary for the Byzantine and early Italian pictures having gilt grounds. The atmospheric influences, gas in particular, have a bad effect upon the gilding of frames; on those parts which are not covered with glass, the gilding is very much changed; and, I should say, that bringing the glass over the gilt flat of the frame would protect it a great deal.

619. You think it is more desirable to protect pictures by glazing, than to let them get dirty and clean them afterwards?—I think, that within a circle of six miles round London, pictures should be glazed.

620. *Chairman.* Do you think that there would be any obvious objection to covering by glass the whole of a large collection of pictures?—No; I think it would be a very great advantage to the pictures.

621. *Professor Faraday.* You recommend it as a measure of preservation?—Yes: perhaps the pictures which are in the finest condition in Europe are those in Holland, in the collections of Mr. Six and Mr. Van Loon.* They have never been varnished from the moment that they were painted, and they are still in the same frames in which they were then placed. I have often perused them with the greatest possible delight.

622. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are they glazed?—No; they are not glazed. The only pictures that I have seen in this country that could be compared with them

* These two once formed the united collection of the *Burgomaster Six.*

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are those of the late Mr. Jeremiah Harman. I used to visit him at Woodford, and he assured me that he never touched them but with a soft silk handkerchief. They had never been varnished.

623. That is ten miles from London?—Scarcely so much; about eight.

624. And in an easterly direction?—North-easterly.

625. Mr. *Richmond.* How long do you suppose those pictures have been there?—He bought them, I believe, during the troublous time in Europe which followed the French Revolution. When the French overran the greater part of Europe, the possessors were then glad to sell their pictures, and to turn them into money.

626. Were not many of them pictures by Crevelli and the other early Italian masters?—Yes; but I am more acquainted with the Dutch pictures of that time.

627. *Professor Faraday.* Have you anything to say with reference to the greater or less difficulty of washing pictures on canvas and on panel?—I should say that, in a damp position, canvas becomes extremely rotten. Many pictures at Venice by Tintoretto are so decayed, that it is really quite grievous to see them. But that has arisen from sheer neglect and damp, and not from the deleterious effects of the air, as wood only is used as fuel.

628. Would you recommend backing pictures to protect them behind?—Yes. At the back of nearly every picture of mine I have attached pieces of cork so as to insure perfect circulation of air.

629. So as to give a free passage, and yet prevent the access of dirt?—Yes. The "Turner" that I possess, and which my father had from the time it was painted, I believe is not faded in the slightest degree, although always exposed to the light. The colours are so delicate, that it is almost like the work of an angel's hand; the tints of the sky are most refined and subtle.

630. Mr. *Richmond.* Where has that picture been kept?—Mr. Windus has had it from the period of my father's death, in 1834. He then purchased the whole of the collection of thirteen drawings, and I have lately possessed myself of one of them. They were formerly at Hackney and at Barnes, for nearly 20 years.

631. *Professor Faraday.* Are they water colours?—Yes, and the colour is still perfect in all.

632. Mr. *Richmond.* Were they glazed?—Yes.

633 *Professor Faraday.* Do you not use a great deal of whitelead in the foam of your sea?—Yes.

634. You do not varnish your pictures. Does that whitelead degrade or fail in colour?—I always paint those white portions of the sea of a more lively tone, as much as I can, to allow for change. I am obliged to paint them as fresh as possible: without any mixture of oil or varnish if I can help it.

635. Is that because the oil fails, or the colour fails?—The oil comes to the surface and becomes browner.

636. It is not the white that changes, but the oil?—It is the oil that changes in that case. I was very much surprised at a picture I lent to the Crystal Palace Company for exhibition. I felt desirous to help them in any way I could, and I sent a large picture. When it came back, five months afterwards, I was surprised at its extremely bright appearance, and every body that knew the picture seemed to think that it was much brighter than it had been. I consider that the great quantity of light was the chief cause. I imagine that the ridge and furrow light has done that picture a great deal of good.

637. Has it operated to brighten the oil?—It has prevented the oil from darkening, because the oil has not discoloured.

638. The oil has not discoloured as it does in an ordinary light?—Just so. If we take a canvas and place it in the frame, that portion of the canvas which is covered by the edge of the frame soon becomes extremely dark in colour.

639. It is not the colour which gives way, it is the oil?—It is the oil. At Stockholm I was amazed with the brilliancy of all the pictures there. That occurred because the light was so great and the air so pure.

640. Have you any further information to give to the Commissioners from your experience touching the difference between London and the country?—I do not think that there is anything particular; but I believe that the great amount of light which those pictures enjoy in finer climates is one great cause of the beauty which they possess. However trifling the thing may appear, I think that the pictures suffer injury from the canopy which overhangs London. I think that the wind in one respect does good by clearing it away and bringing fresh air from the country, but there is a very great veil hanging over London.

641. *Chairman.* Does not that veil hang over any spot near London that would be available for the National Gallery, such, for example, as the parks?—It will occasionally, when the wind is in the east and south-east. In fact, we always know whence the wind is blowing from the state of our atmosphere. But I am speaking now with respect to this dark canopy, which really injures pictures very much.

642. Mr. *Richmond.* That is why you recommend a removal?—Yes, and with respect to the diploma pictures in the Royal Academy, I am informed that they are obliged to be put into holes and corners pending the period of the Exhibition, and they suffer so grievously from the want of light, that it is really quite painful. I do not know of any set of pictures which are injured as they are, merely for want of those four months of summer light.

643. They have four months of darkness every year?—Yes; there is no room. The very attics are appropriated to various schools, &c. The colour of some of these pictures is very dark. I saw them only a day or two ago, and particularly noticed one which is getting darker and darker every year, for want of being constantly exposed to the light.

644. Do you think that the original brightness and lustre of that picture is recoverable by exposure again to the light and by washing off the dirt?—Yes, it would bleach to a certain extent.

645. Only to a certain extent?—Only to a certain extent. I know how the picture looked when first painted. The skies in some of these pictures must be injured for want of light. Some are exceedingly horny. The delicate tints of the sky have become so, wholly for want of being always exposed to light. What we want very much in the Royal Academy is more light, and for these pictures especially it is very desirable. In all our galleries we can bear a great light, if we can shade it from the eye of the spectator underneath. It is astonishing how the want of light darkens pictures.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Mr. Edmund T. Parris.

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Mr. Edmund Thomas Parris, examined.

646. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You have been, I think, employed by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in the restoration of Sir James Thornhill's pictures in the dome?—I have.

647. Upon what ground are those pictures painted?—Upon a ground of lime and sand very carefully prepared. Here is a specimen of the original stucco, or plaster, with the paint on it. I believe the whole was painted with drying or boiled oil, and not very pure whitelead.

648. Had the surface of that painting undergone any process of cleansing or repairing between the time that it passed from Sir James Thornhill's hands and the time when it came into yours?—Never, I am certain; have been familiar with the paintings in the dome from my earliest recollections, more than half a century, and have constantly watched the progress of their decay for the last thirty-five years.

649. Have those pictures suffered much from damp?—Considerably, but in a very peculiar way.

650. In what manner did the damp affect them?—I

will endeavour to explain. I believe the Commissioners are aware of the construction of the inner dome or cupola, on which the pictures are painted. It is formed of several courses of brick work 18 inches thick, and rises about 60 feet from its base (springing from a stone cornice) to the top, where is an opening of 20 feet diameter: at the back of this brick dome is a mass of masonry rising nearly 20 feet above the cornice, and partly exposed to the external atmosphere. It is here the painting and plaster were so much injured all round the dome, and for upwards of 25 feet high, as to induce me, after consulting the architect, to cut away all the old damaged plastering, and replace it with new. I suspect the injury to the plaster by the damp coming through had been discovered during the progress of the painting by Thornhill, as I found several patches cut out of the stucco, and filled in with gypsum, or plaster of Paris. Above the stonework, where the brick dome is exposed to the air, both back and front, the plaster and paint are as sound as this specimen: altogether it is the finest piece of plastering I have ever met with. I consider the fog and damp so constantly about the dome, by acting *only* on the surface of the paint, has done so little injury to the upper part, whereas in the lower part, where the stone, absorbing moisture, and which, acted upon by frost and condensation, and this moisture being locked in by the oil painting, having no other means of escape, has by expansion thrown off both paint and plaster. The inner surface of the painting had a very peculiar effect. The Commissioners will see the colours which the painter has used are only black with ochre and umbers, and that no oil has been used, excepting drying oil. In the darkest shadows, and wherever black was used, I found the smoke hanging like cobwebs upon it, having detached it from the plaster. I scraped all this loose black away: it came off freely, bringing down some of the loose plaster with it. But as to the other parts, and I have been over every inch, all remains as hard as this specimen. You may scrape this with a knife, and you will find that it is perfectly hard, but in this upper part of the dome there was an admission of air at the back as well as at the front.

651. If there had been that admission of air at the back, do you think that effect would not have been produced?—I think if it had been solid, and exposed to the external air, it would all have come off together; but I do not think it would be so if it were not exposed to the external air. The picture most damaged was that over the entrance to the choir, at the eastern side. The picture of the "Conversion of St. Paul" had been laid bare to the bricks for many years.

652. Have you any suspicion yourself as to what caused that part of the painting to be in a worse state than the rest?—I think it arose from the prevalence of north and south-easterly winds in winter.

653. Mr. *Richmond.* Acting on the back of the picture?—Yes.

654. *Professor Faraday.* Is this an injury to the picture, or to the plaster structure on which it is painted?—To both. The plaster, of course, being thrown down from the wall, has carried the painting with it. I found, where the gilding has been on the damaged parts of the picture, that there were three surfaces of gilding, one over the other; and I found large circular holes in the stucco which had been repaired, and filled up with plaster of Paris and painted over. During the progress of the work (which must have occupied a considerable time), I have no doubt they discovered the damp coming through and destroying the work, and so endeavoured to repair it. In some places I found the holes filled up with a sort of bitumen or pitch.

655. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Has there not been some process adopted in consequence of which we may hope that the damp will cease to affect those pictures?—I think it is from the peculiar construction of this part of the building, and that it must occur again; but I think it will take 80 or 100 years to produce the same result. I think it is as certain as that we are here that it must occur precisely in the same manner.

656. It is something peculiar to the construction of the building which renders those pictures liable to damp, But with regard to the general atmospheric influence of London, do you conceive that has an effect upon those pictures?—Not more than it would anywhere else.

657. Do you suppose that the effect upon those pictures would have been the same, supposing St. Paul's had been in the country?—I think it would have been affected precisely in the same manner if it were painted as it is, and with the same material. I think, perhaps, we have not attended sufficiently to the vehicles used in painting by different artists. There is a quality which I have found, by long experience, in drying oil that none of the resins possess. It seems to have a sort of liking for the smoke, or whatever else is hovering about it, and it imbibes it to a certain extent, wherever it may be, whether in or out of London; and I should say, the smoke and dirt is as much in private houses as in public buildings.

658. The denser the smoke the worse it is?—To a certain extent; but I think it will only take up a certain amount of the injurious qualities of the smoke.

659. Mr. *Richmond.* What was the ground of this picture on which Sir James Thornhill wrought? There was first of all a plaster, of which you have produced a portion; then upon that there was a ground laid. What was that ground?—Only lime and sand, with a greater proportion of lime in its surface.

660. Was it not a white ground?—Yes.

661. There was no oil used in the ground itself?—None whatever.

662. It was wholly a plaster ground?—Exactly, without any coating of oil on it.

663. And quite white?—Yes.

664. Have you found other painters who have used oil as a vehicle which has penetrated further into the surface of the picture?—No.

665. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is the painting on the dome of St. Paul's an oil painting?—Yes; entirely.

666. Mr. *Richmond.* How can you account for the oil used in the painting not having penetrated into the absorbent plaster ground, unless it was rendered unabsorbent before painting upon it?—I account for it in this way, that if you use a great quantity of lime for the ground of a picture it will *not* absorb much drying oil; but if you mix turpentine with the oil it will. Now, at Norbury Park (here is a piece of the stucco), the preparation has been entirely different from that at St. Paul's. This was done about eighty years ago.

667. Who was it painted by?—By four different artists. The landscapes by Barrett; the cattle by Gilpin; the figures by Lipriani; and the framing of trellis-work and flowers by Pastorini. The room was painted for Mr. Locke. I restored the paintings in 1852; they were in a bad state; the stucco had cracked in many places, and the whole had become very dark and obscure, I have no doubt caused by the liberal use of boiled oil, absence of light, and varnishing two or three times over the dirt on the surface. This specimen will show where the oil has penetrated into the stucco, and become a dark brown or yellow.

668. Has it sunk in consequence?—Yes. I think those are rather interesting cases, one being in the centre of London, and the other near to Dorking, Surrey.

669. *Chairman.* The brightest is the country one?—Yes.

670. Mr. *Richmond.* Is there not this essential difference between the two cases, that in one the picture has been saturated with boiled oil, and in the other there has been no such saturation?—None whatever; there is no difference in the actual painting, boiled oil having been used as a vehicle both at St. Paul's and Norbury; but in the latter the plastering was first saturated with the oil which has penetrated below the surface, while at St. Paul's they appear to have painted at once on the face of the stucco. The point I wish to explain is, at Norbury a pure flake white has been used in the high lights generally, while at St. Paul's the high lightswere stone colour, and that no purer white had been used that common whitelead. In this specimen from Norbury the Commissioners may see how the

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white has changed; it is merely on the surface where the oil appears that it is discoloured. I think the vehicle they used in those wall and ceiling paintings was used also as a varnish, that is, boiled oil. This work was executed about eighty years ago. I do not think it would have changed more in St. Paul's than it has at Norbury, nor have changed less if a hundred miles off.

671. *Professor Faraday.* Is that change of colour a change of the vehicle in which the colour is enveloped?—Yes, of the oil. The colours, that is, *certain colours*, never change.

672. Is the colour which was used a bismuth?—No; it is the purest white we have. I think the changing of the oil is caused by the general atmosphere. It is only the oil that changes; but I think that light and air have an immense deal to do with retarding that change. That is a question of great importance.

673. *Dean of St. Paul's.* The brighter the light and the purer the air the less, generally speaking, is the change?—There can be no question of it.

674. Then the change would be less rapid in the country than in London?—Decidedly; because we have less of those injurious influences which we have in London. Every one must have observed, in going over London Bridge, with the wind in a particular way, the horrible smell from Bermondsey. Certainly that must have some influence; but I do not think there is any material change going on in the colours beyond a certain point, provided you keep them from dust, darkness, and damp. I tried a number of experiments some years ago upon the effect of light, and I do not think that the change takes place in London alone. I think that the oil on the surface of pictures will change anywhere.

675. Mr. *Richmond.* Has this portion of Sir James Thornhill's painting that you have produced been cleaned by you since you took it down or not?—No; it has only been washed. This has been washed with plain water and with nothing else. I rubbed a little oil over that portion.

676. Does it represent the general state of the picture which you were called upon to clean?—Yes, as much as possible; the whole surface was entirely like that.

677. Had it ever been varnished?—No, never, except with boiled oil when painted. Many of the pictures in London, which were painted about that period, were done with that material.

678. Do you consider the position of the dome of St. Paul's favourable to the preservation of pictures; do you consider that it has any peculiar advantage from its height?—I do not think that any picture will change in the dome more than in any other place in the country.

679. Why do you think so?—Because it is above the influence of the smoke, and that was the reason I required the colonnade windows to be closed, because the smoke, entering the cathedral through the windows of the peristyle, was admitted into the dome, and by closing the eye of the dome, I think, prevented the issue of the smoke, and it hung on the upper part considerably thicker there than anywhere else, but it had not stained the picture.

680. While you were working, did you observe any falling masses of soot, such as you see at the open window of any house in London?—Certainly not at the height of the dome; that is 200 feet from the ground.

681. If you had left a sheet of paper on any flat surface up there at the lowest portion of the dome occupied by the picture, would it have become covered with soot?—Decidedly; that is the reason why I closed the windows. The blacks used to pour on to my drawing from the windows in the peristyle, which are at the base of the dome. The air gets in at those windows, and I have seen the smoke pouring in from every side, rising and then dispersing itself. Tee blacks used to fall upon my paper, but I could not see how far they would rise. But a quantity of smoke always came in from the windows on the weather side when left open, also from the doors and other sources, and the blacks had gradually accumulated at the highest point round the eye of the dome, the opening having some time ago been closed for warmth, and, consequently, there the soot had collected and found a gradual softening down from the top. In some places the soot was three-quarters of an inch in thickness. It was the most filthy thing I had ever had to do with.

682. That was at the highest point of the picture?—Yes. I consider that this deposit has only taken place within the three or four years previous so my commencement in 1853, since the eye of the dome was closed. I think the smoke, having no egress, accumulated at the top more than anywhere else.

683. *Professor Faraday.* Do you not rather think that, while the dome was open, the smoke was continually going up the side of the dome, and it was a thoroughfare of dirt?—It is probable that you are right. I only state the fact that I found it so.

684. As far as you could tell, the accumulation might have been going on for some time?—Yes.

685. Mr. *Richmond.* From what you have stated as to St. Paul's, it does not seem to have offered any peculiar protection to the works of art placed in it. Have you ever met with any other instance of such an accumulation of filth upon any painted works?—Yes; proportionably to the time of their duration.

686. Have you ever seen such an accumulation of dirt on paint?—Never quite so thick as that; but at Stanwick Hall, one of the seats of the Duke of Northberland, I had the staircase to clean, and restore the paintings some years ago, 1845, and I found the cornices quite as much loaded as those of St. Paul's.

687. Would not the surface be turned exactly the other way, the dirt in St. Paul's being pendant, whereas, in the other case the dirt was on a shelf!—Yes; the dust on the great cornice in St. Paul's was over one's shoes.

688. *Dean of St. Paul's.* It had never been cleaned? No, nor touched since it was executed.

689. *Professor Faraday.* Can you give us the probable date of the accumulation of the dirt?—Yes. I think the last stone was laid upon the lantern by Sir Christopher Wren's son in 1710. I imagine the picture was in hand, perhaps, from 1710 to 1720, about 137 years ago.

690. Do you know the pictures by Sir James Thornhill, at Greenwich?—Certainly.

691, Are you able to compare the state of these pictures with the state in which you found the pictures in St. Paul's?—Some years before they were cleaned, I believe, under the direction of Mr. Stanfield, I noticed the walls were considerably darker than the ceilings. I have noticed *that* generally in wall pictures, and I think it will be found so at Hampton Court, and other places.

692. Where the walls and the ceilings both painted by the same hand?—Yes; that is the assistants worked out the designs of the master, working with him according to their grades of ability, but using the same materials. But the effect of the ceilings appears cleaner than the walls, where the dirt or soot is mostly at the upper part, and gradually softening down the same as at St. Paul's, settling most on the walls out of reach, but not adhering to the ceiling which is flat. The painted walls at Greenwich seemed to have changed as much as at St. Paul's (if the dirt on the surface may be called changing.) The paintings at Norbury Park had become so dark that I believe they were condemned to destruction as past recovery when I undertook their restoration. The usual cleaning was out of the question. A man was employed for two or three weeks in washing the walls; it had no effect whatever. The oil seemed to have darkened through to the stucco. The rooms of Mr. Locke, at Norbury, were so dark that they were given up as hopeless until I undertook them, as to having any cleaning it was quite out of the question. We set a man for two weeks to wash them, and it had no effect whatever. The drying oil seems to have the quality of changing.

693. You found that washing would not touch them?—I found nothing changed their dark appearance, and when I scraped them I found the colour went through in the same manner to the ground. But in the high lights where less oil was used with flake white, the change

was on the surface only, and this white below the surface was as fair as when it was first painted.

694. *Chairman.* The colour changed on the surface?—Yes.

695. *Professor Faraday.* Was it the oil or the colour which had changed!—I do not think it was the colour, but the oil.

696. Your opinion is, that it is not the colour that deteriorates but the oil?—Just so.

697. Are there white lights in that picture?—Yes.

698. Are not the white lights changed?—Not under the surface. I think there is a sort of photographic process going on in pictures which we know nothing about. I have tried many experiments by shutting up parts of the pictures. Some years ago this very question was submitted to me, and I tried for three years experiments of this kind. I took a plain piece of whitened canvas, whitened with the usual priming. I gave it a coat of Nottingham white, as they call it, which is, I believe, a more pure sort of white lead.

699. Mr. *Richmond.* Was the vehicle of that priming oil?—Yes. I painted on this primed canvas a strip with soot and water; on another strip I gummed a piece of paper; upon another I put a loose piece of paper; on another, a piece of flannel; on another, a piece of glass, and I found by hanging the canvas on the wall that they had all changed considerably. I left a little strip between each of them. That which was exposed to the light remained as white as the white of a picture generally is after the first three or four months. I consider that during the first three or four months pictures always change. I kept that canvas for two or three years, and then I took the coverings away, and I found the canvas under them all strongly marked, that under the glass as much as the rest.

700. As I understand you, only one portion of this table was painted, and that was painted with soot and water; the other portions were covered, one by glass, another by flannel, another by paper pasted, and another by paper loose, and the colours on the canvas had changed under all these circumstances. Is not that so?—Yes; that under the flannel was changed the least.

701. *Professor Faraday.* That under the glass was changed as much as the others?—Yes; more than under the flannel. My object was to ascertain whether the change which takes place in pictures was the effect of light, or whether it was the effect of smoke, and I did not find that that portion of the canvas which had been covered with soot was affected more than the rest.

702. Was the whitelead in that experiment varnished or left unvarnished?—It was left unvarnished. I was removing a picture, a fortnight ago, which was hanging from the wall by two lines, and I found that the shadow of the lines was fixed, but is now nearly gone. It must often have been observed, that when a picture has been hung up for a long time, and then removed, the peculiarity will be, that that part of the frame which touched the wall, or is nearest, is always the darkest marked, but that where the canvas is, is less so. I always fancy that the light penetrates through the whole of the picture.

703. Have you ever met with a case in which the board upon which the canvas is stretched either preserves or injures the colours that are upon that part of the picture?—No.

704. What effect could you expect from the action of the stretching frame?—I think if you were to hang the picture with its face to the wall it would affect it.

705. In the ordinary position of the picture you would expect no injury and no good?—No.

706. Mr. *Richmond.* Have you or have you not observed that in front of the wooden portions of the stretching frame a picture is better or worse preserved than the other portions of the same picture?—I think it is considerably better preserved where the frame is. So much so, that in painting panels I have adopted the following course. I have painted a great many panels for the Duke of Northumberland and other noblemen, and I have never found any injury come to them. Some have been exposed to damp, and heat, and all sorts of tests. Those panels are supposed to be part of the wall, and the frame was generally screwed over the picture, the picture being attached to the wall first, and I found that the damp affected some pictures which I did in 1835. I gave the subject some attention, and adopted the following plan: I had a frame made (not a stretching frame, but a common straining frame), and I strained coarse brown paper, which I glued upon the front of the stretching frame, and upon that I laid the canvas. I never found the damp affect these pictures in any kind of way. There are no kinks or puckerings at the corners, or anything of that sort. There are now upwards of fifty small, and thirty of these panels eight feet high, in different parts of England, and not one of them has ever failed.

707. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you mean that these portions of the canvas afford proofs of the extraordinary effects upon the pictures of washing them?—Yes, it appears so. I conceived that any moisture or damp getting at the back of a picture seizes hold of the size with which the canvas is prepared, and I, therefore, first of all, tried two canvases together, to prevent that occurring, but it did not succeed. I then glued brown paper to the frame, and I have never found it fail. The brown paper seems to absorb the little moisture that gets behind the picture from the breath and atmospheric influences, as cold and fog; then, as the temperature rises, the moisture leaves the brown paper, and the picture never "bags" or requires wedging.

708. Are you speaking of pictures fastened to the wall, and not of those hung up in frames?—The same in both cases. If the picture were hung up on the wall you would see it expanding; but damp would stretch it out again by wedging.

709. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you state that the brown paper is placed as close to the canvas as a lining?—Yes.

710. Is it turned over the edge of the frame as the canvas itself is?—Exactly. If the pictures were about to be prepared in this way, I should have four sheets of brown paper and glue them on the inner frame, and then have them pumiced very smooth, then nail on the canvas. I have never found any of these fail, and I believe they have been adopted by several other artists, as I have shown them its many advantages without any reserve.

711. Have you lately seen the pictures by Sir James Thornhill at Hampton Court?—Not very lately; not for some years.

712. Then you cannot inform the Commissioners of the state in which they are now?—I should be sorry to give any positive answer to that question. I think that parts of the painted panels there are changed to a colour that was never intended. One thing I think I may make a remark upon: It is, that pictures want a little grooming occasionally, if I may so term it. I find that those vast pictures in St. Paul's and Greenwich, and many other places, have never been touched, even with a hair broom, for half a century.

713. *Dean of St. Paul's.* With ordinary precautions, do you think that the accumulation of soot, or whatever it is that collects from the atmosphere, might be so frequently removed without damage to the picture as to prevent the necessity for a more coarse and rough mode of cleaning?—Decidedly. I think that there would be no occasion whatever for cleaning, as it is called, such pictures.

714. *Professor Faraday.* Are you speaking of pictures in general?—Yes.

715. *Chairman.* Do you refer to pictures in ordinary galleries, and not particularly to those in the Royal Academy?—Yes, to pictures generally, wherever they may be, in town or in the country. I think that if they are neglected and shut up in a dark room, as they are in many noblemen's houses or elsewhere, pictures get injured, and require to be put in the light for two or three months to be bleached. I always expose a picture that has been turned to the wall to the light, in order that it may recover its colour; and I find that a north light is the best for that purpose.

716. Mr. *Richmond.* Are not the surfaces of some old pictures so cracked as to be liable to be removed by a

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touch?—Yes, some pictures are so, but not those of the finest quality. I think many of the later pictures are so. I think that after Vasari's time a great many pictures are subject to that objection.

717. Do not you think that the old Italian painters from Giotto's time upwards come under that class?—Yes, but we cannot ascertain what has been done with those pictures.

718. Take of the two large Correggios, the "Bacchus" and "Ariadne;" take the two "Francias," and half the oldest Italian pictures in the National Gallery; are not the surfaces of those pictures in so tender a condition that there would be some risk in allowing a feather broom or silk pocket-handkerchief to touch them?—I hardly know what to say.

719. Have you not observed that pictures sometimes scale off?—Yes; but it may be the varnish, which has been applied to them, which does that. If the picture scales off, perhaps the varnish is the cause. If a hard, quick, drying varnish is used over a soft vehicle it is sure to come off.

720. The question had particular reference to the mode in which you said pictures might be kept in good order, which was by dusting them?—I have a great aversion to water being used to pictures. I think that is our great enemy. So much so, that on the two occasions on which I have restored that large "View of London," which I painted 30 years ago at the Collosseum, I have never allowed them to touch it with water. It has never been washed. But I have used bread in cleaning it. Now I should say with regard to every picture, that if bread were used first without water, there would be little danger incurred.

721. You say that you have twice restored that picture within thirty years?—Yes; it is an oil painting.

722. Mr. *Cockerell.* What is the superficial area of that picture?—46,000 feet.

723. Mr. *Richmond.* How do you account for the rapid degradation of that picture, which has required restoration twice in thirty years?—The picture is 50 feet from the base, and there is an accumulation of dirt hanging on it, and over the dome of the Collosseum, much as it is at St. Paul's, although it is nearly out of London. I finished the picture in 1830, and in 1845 I was called upon by the new proprietor, Mr. David Montague, to retouch and revive it. I went over the whole of the picture, and I found that parts which I had painted in 1830 had lasted from fifteen years before, were just as pure as I left them. The greater part of the picture is painted in turpentine, with as little oil as I could possibly use; knowing the mischief that oil generally does, I endeavoured to avoid it as far as possible. I found none of the picture actually *changed*. I cleaned it with bread, and I found it covered with dirt, but the colours unchanged; but when I state that the dust was as thick as a penny piece upon the front of it, and half way down, you will wonder at its remaining so fresh. It had been subject to the fumes of gas. They had had the gas laid on, and burning near the painting for several hours every evening. Another picture was placed before it and taken down in the morning; it was a copy of my picture by Mr. Danson in distemper, and which is now being shown in the evening; the gas was burnt to light it, behind and in front, being partly transparent. An immense quantity of gas was burnt; so much that I can give you no idea of the heat between the two pictures; it was so intense, they were obliged to give up that mode of lighting it, and it is now lighted from the front. I cleaned the picture again in 1851, and I examined the two turrets which were painted in pure turpentine, mixed with drying oil and mastic varnish. They were not changed at all, and the white was as pure as at the time when it was painted, though it had been subject to the heat and fumes of gas, &c., likely to injure it.

724. *Dean of St. Paul's.* There was an immense number of people in constant succession, was there not?—Always.

725. And the picture was exposed to the dirt that they would bring in, and the exudation from the multitude of visitors?—Exactly so. Yet the picture was not changed. I do not think any part of the picture was changed, except where I had used boiled oil and mastic in the shadows, which had altered the colour to a certain extent on the surface, and there it remained till I cleaned it off.

726. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not that the state to which a great number of the high lights in the pictures in the city are reduced?—Yes. I was called upon this time last year to examine the dome of one of the city churches, painted by Fuller, who lived earlier than Sir James Thornhill. It was at St. Mary's, Abchurch. It was supposed to be painted by Sir James Thornhill, or some of his pupils; it was painted by Isaac Fuller. I persuaded the architect, Mr. J. Anson, to go upon the scaffold with me, to see the state of it before I made my report. It had been covered several times, I should think, with coats of the varnish which house painters generally use, which is composed of boiled oil mixed with copal. It had never dried since it had been varnished, 20 years ago, and, on putting our hands upon it, it was not dry. The boiled oil had run down like treacle, and so it remains. That is the way many of the city pictures have been preserved in public halls and other places. They are generally put into the hands of people who know nothing about pictures, who call themselves decorators, and so on. They wash them with soap and water, and then varnish, as they would wainscoting. I think it would be interesting to examine those pictures in the city, the Northcote and some others, because I do not think they have been touched.

727. *Professor Faraday.* Do you know the pictures of the Society of Arts; Barry's pictures?—Yes.

728. Do you remember whether those pictures are varnished, or not? Has not the "Orpheus" been cleaned and varnished?—Yes.

729. Does it come within your knowledge that varnish causes pictures to become discoloured, under some circumstances?—Under some particular circumstances. Sir William Beechy's picture at Hampton Court, of George III. on horseback, the last time I saw it, seemed as fresh as when it came from his hands. In the latter part of Sir William Beechy's life he was very fond of using oil with his varnish, to prevent his pictures from chilling. That appears to be one great objection among painters to the use of varnish. He always would put boiled oil in with his varnish. It was mastic, and about one-third of boiled oil. The oil will run down in streaks, and is invariably the case where boiled oil is used in great quantity.

730. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would not that be the same, whether the picture were in London or the country?—Yes.

731. Are not those works of Sir James Thornhill's at Mr. Locke's, at Norbury, which you have contrasted with those at St. Paul's, painted in a different manner?—Yes, they are.

732. Therefore, they are not strictly parallel cases?—They are not.

733, Can you give us any parallel cases of pictures in the country painted in the same way with those of Sir James Thornhill's in the dome of St. Paul's, which you can contrast with them, so as to give you any notion of the comparative effect of the London atmosphere and the country atmosphere?—I think you will find, at Hampton Court, some parts painted in the same way. The bas-reliefs that are painted round the walls seemed, the last time I saw them, quite as brown as anything there is at St. Paul's. Those at Stanwick are changed just as much as those at St. Paul's. They were very numerous. They were painted on canvas in Cipriani's time.

734. Are they near any manufacturing town?—They are ten miles from Darlington. One of them was so damaged that I found it impossible to restore it, so painted another.

735. Mr. *Richmond.* There is a painting in the room called the "Queen's Bed-room," in Hampton Court, attributed to Sir James Thornhill. Will you examine that, and compare it with the state in which you found the dome of St. Paul's?—As far as I remember, that has much the same appearance that the

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ceiling at Greenwich has, which looks very much cleaner than the pictures in St. Paul's.

736. Is not that picture at Hampton Court as fresh as if it had been painted yesterday?—I think so. It is as fresh as the one at Greenwich; but that has been cleaned a few years ago under Mr. Stanfield's direction. I think that brings us to this conclusion. In St. Paul's there is nothing used but common whitelead, while I think he used flake white at Greenwich and at Hampton Court, consequently, that would make all the difference. I do not imagine that the brown has changed much, but it is the white that has changed.

737. *Professor Faraday.* Is the distinction made by painters between flake white and white lead, a difference in material or a difference in preparation?—I think they are the same thing in substance.

738. Mr. *Richmond.* As Sir James Thornhill was paid 40*s.* a square yard for the dome of St. Paul's, it is probable that he would use the cheapest materials?—Yes. You will find that pictures were all painted in the same manner in those days.

739. *Professor Faraday.* Is not it your opinion that the whiteleads which are used, are changed very gradually in tint?—Yes, to a certain extent, and then remains the same.

740. There is in this room a painting of Turner's, in which the white lights have become black, and now are made white again. Is that a change beyond anything that you ever met with in your experience?—One peculiarity in painting in the usual way is, that the oil always comes up the next day; and I make it a rule invariably to wash my picture before I paint again upon it. That removes something objectionable which rises to the surface in drying. I do not think the blackness has *penetrated* the white in this picture by Turner.

741. Mr. *Richmond.* If this portion of plaster which you have produced to the Commissioners is a fair specimen of the work at St. Paul's as you found it, why should it have been cleaned, seeing that it is in as perfect a state as if it had been painted yesterday?—For 25 feet up all round the dome the plaster was like this, dropping from the wall, and it had to be repainted. There is not a morsel left now of Sir James Thornhill's work.

742. And yet you found the dome in this condition?—Yes, I did.

743. Was all the plaster detached and dropping off mechanically?—No; but on this piece which I have detached I do not think that this dull black colour was ever originally intended. I think it has become much darker from the use of boiled oil. I thought it necessary to get light into the dome, and I have used white instead of this dull colour to get as much light as possible. I have painted it in a considerably higher key than it was before; besides, I do not think it will ever go dark as before. I have used very little oil, with wax, resin, and turpentine.

744. Do you suppose that the key in which you have now painted it is the key in which Sir James Thornhill left it?—No, I do not; I think it is much higher. I think he never attempted to carry up the tone of the stone below: I do not think he could see it because the scaffolding covered the whole of that. My intention has been to give more light, and to try and continue the tint and lightness of the stone masonry to the top of the building: I do not think that was his intention; I do not think it was ever. I much doubt if the painters of that time considered the architecture so much as their own work.

745. This and similar pieces of plaster are the only portions remaining of what may be fairly called Sir James Thornhill's work?—Exactly so.

746. You conceived that that repainting was rendered necessary by the state of the picture, and you would not have repainted it unless the picture had required repainting?—Decidedly not.

747. It was so degraded that it was necessary to repaint it?—Exactly; and being obliged to renew it for twenty-five feet up, which occupies the greater portion of each subject, the figures being sixteen feet high (nothing but the heads of some of them were left), I thought it would be better to carry the light tone *up* instead of bringing the dark tone *down* into my pictures.

748. *Chairman.* Have you ever seen the dome painting in Italy?—No, I have not.

749. *Professor Faraday.* We are not to consider the state in which the dome of St. Paul's is now, as the state to which it is restored, but as the new state to which you have brought it?—Exactly.

750. It has not suffered from degradation caused by the London atmosphere?—No.

751. Mr. *Cockerell.* Has it been changed by damp?—No; it is not the damp that has changed the painting at all, but has destroyed parts of it. It is a number of circumstances combined. I think the want of light has affected it.

752. Mr. *Richmond.* Have you or have you not ever seen any work by Sir James Thornhill requiring such a complete obliteration as the painting on the dome of St. Paul's?—No; because none have been subject to the same influences. I think if the damp had not affected this picture at the back it might have been cleaned in the usual way.

753. *Professor Faraday.* Do you mean to say the structure of the greater part of the picture was mechanically separated from the wall, but that the picture was not degraded at all?—Yes; I should never have thought of repainting it if I could have avoided it.

754. Mr. *Cockerell.* And the picture never was varnished?—Never; most of the pictures in the city have been varnished.

755. Mr. *Richmond.* Will you go to Hampton Court, and examine the pictures by Sir James Thornhill in the Queen's Bed-room, and report to the Commissioners in writing in what state you find it?—I will.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Thursday February 19, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF S. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

W. Mulready, Esq., R.A.
19 Feb. 1857.

WILLIAM MULREADY, ESQ., R.A., examined.

756. *Chairman.* You have been, I believe, many years a Member of the Royal Academy?—Yes, about forty years.

757. *Dean of St. Paul's.* For the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the London atmosphere upon pictures, we wish to ask you if you are well acquainted with what are called the diploma pictures which belong to the Royal Academy?—I think I may say that I am acquainted with them.

758. Have they suffered much from the London atmosphere to which they have been constantly exposed?—They suffer by the accumulation of smoke and dust upon the surface, but that is from time to time removed. To what extent they suffer permanently, from having been subject to this process for so long, I do not know. I know that from time to time they are found covered with smoke and dust, and that that, by careful wasning, can be, to a great extent, removed.

759. Do you apprehend that that accumulation of smoke, or of dust, gets to the body of the pictures, or

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that it is confined to superficial effects?—I think that it may, in some degree, affect the extreme surface of the picture itself. To what extent the effect of smoke travels into the picture I do not know.

760. You have no means of ascertaining that?—No.

761. Have those pictures been preserved with ordinary care?—They have been preserved with ordinary care, certainly.

762. Have they been especially exposed at the times of the Exhibitions, and so forth?—They have been for the last eighteen or twenty years excluded from all the incidents of the Exhibitions; but during some previous years they were part of the Exhibition, that is to say, the room in which they were contained was open to those of the public who chose to enter it. It was the Council Room of the Academy.

763. Was this in Somerset House?—Yes. There they were liable to all the ordinary accidents of the Exhibition, and they were also liable to the accumulation of smoke and dust from the room being used for the general meetings, and for other purposes. There were many meetings in the course of the year. At night, candles and lamps were used. While the Academy was in Somerset House, the general meetings were held in the Council Room. The Councils were held in the Library. The ceilings of both of these rooms were painted.

764. Was gas introduced at that time?—I am not sure that gas was used during the whole of the time the pictures were in the Council Room of the Academy in Somerset House.

765. Are they at present under the process of cleaning?—They are under the process of washing. I believe that the only operation they are subject to at this moment is very careful washing. I have seen some of those that have been washed lately, and they look very well.

766. Do you think that this process restores them as nearly to the original state in which they came from the easel of their master as one could ordinarily expect for pictures of that age?—I cannot tell how near it brings them to their original state. Many of those pictures were painted before I was born. Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures were in existence perhaps thirty years before I first saw them. I cannot see much change in the earlier Sir Joshua's. A picture in the first thirty years of its existence suffers the greatest change that it ever suffers.

767. Are those pictures usually varnished?—Yes; they are usually varnished.

768. Does the varnish protect them?—Yes, I believe the varnish protects the surface of the picture from many dangers. The varnish receives the dust and the smoke, and the varnish itself may be removed.

769. From those varnished pictures the dust that has accumulated may be removed?—Yes; and the varnish itself may be removed, but in that operation there may be some degree of danger.

770. Has it been found necessary in the case of the pictures belonging to the Royal Academy to remove the varnish?—I believe it has not been thought advisable in the present instance. It is thought safer to leave the varnish, and to have the pictures carefully washed.

771. Has the washing restored them to a state nearly resembling their original state?—I think it has brought them to the state in which I remember seeing them after the former washing. There is among them at this moment an unwashed picture which has gone through the same trial that many of the washed pictures have gone through, and the difference is extraordinary.

772. Do you consider that any permanent damage has been suffered by those pictures from their residence in London?—I think there may not be any permanent damage. They are darker in colour.

773. Will you be so good as to communicate to the Commissioners any other observations you may have made from your general knowledge of pictures and of painting with regard to the effect of the London atmosphere upon pictures?—I believe the London atmosphere is as unfavourable to the healthy colour of pictures as it is to our own healthy appearance. The influences that affect us in that respect may, to a certain degree, affect pictures. I would not venture to say that the pictures in the Royal Academy have, or have not, been permanently injured by the London atmosphere. I think that they would have been more like what they were originally if they had been further removed from London. I have heard that Sir Joshua's pictures are very much darker and less brilliant in colour than they were when he left them, though we see they are very fine things still.

774. Was not Sir Joshua in the habit latterly of trying experiments as to the various pigments upon pictures, and can you clearly distinguish those pictures of Sir Joshua's on which he employed the ordinary and legitimate pigments from those on which he made experiments, and which have suffered from that cause?—I do not think I can. Among the pictures in our possession there is no picture by Sir Joshua that is much injured, nor any in which he appears to me to have taken great licence in the process; but in other collections we may see faded and damaged works by Sir Joshua.

775. Are not those damaged pictures found both in London and in the country?—Yes. In some country collections you find faded and damaged pictures; but whether warm glazings have faded, or whether they have been removed from the surface I cannot tell.

776. With regard to your own pictures, some of which, no doubt, are in the collections in London, and others in the country, do you consider that those which have been kept ever since you painted them in London collections have suffered from the dust?—They are darker a great deal.

778. Is that a darkness that might be removed without damage to the pictures?—That I do not know. The pictures of my painting that have remained in London a great number of years, and that have been cleaned, have not been cleaned under my direction. I cannot say whether what was upon them might have been removed safely or not. I cannot tell how far I am responsible for what has happened to them. I may have painted some portions of them very incautiously.

779. I think you reside at present in Linden Grove, Bayswater?—Yes, I reside there.

780. Do you find that the influence of the London atmosphere extends as far as your present residence?—I do not know to what extent it operates there; but I know that my pictures suffer very little change in my own house during the time that they remain in it; and those pictures that have been out of my possession and have returned to me very dark, have not increased in darkness since. I live a few hundred yards from the main western road.

781. *Professor Faraday.* How far is it from Tyburn turnpike?—It is a mile and a-half from Tyburn turnpike, and two or three hundred yards from the road. There are no manufactories that cause much smoke in the neighbourhood. The easterly wind brings us smoke from London.

782. Do you find settlement of smoke on your pictures?—Not so much as I find it upon my pictures that are in other collections. Those in Grosvenor-street, and those in Rutland-gate, for example.

783. Has not Mr. Thomas Baring's collection suffered much from the London atmosphere?—I am not sure that they have suffered much. I do not think that my own pictures in that collection have suffered much; but they have not been there long. My pictures suffer more in Grosvenor-street than they suffer in Linden Grove.

784. Does he take care of them?—I believe he takes great care of them. Some of them are protected by glass.

785. What is your judgment with regard to glass generally?—I should use glass when the size and the situation of the picture permitted it to be used conveniently.

786. Do you think that, with regard to ancient pictures which perhaps may, to a certain degree, have suffered from cracks and otherwise, glass would be a good

protection?—Yes; it would save them from the accumulation of smoke and dust, which must from time to time be removed; and every cleaning is attended, perhaps, with some slight degree of risk. The cleaning of national pictures is generally attended with a great deal of suspicion of injury, and is followed by very disagreeable controversy. A picture may be changed in appearance so much by cleaning, that some people who have been accustomed to, and have admired its darkened tone, may be apt to think that the picture has been injured rather than improved by the cleaning.

787. There are two modes of cleansing; one in which damp is employed, and one in which mere friction, as by a silk handkerchief, and the Commissioners have been given to understand, that with regard to ancient pictures the damp gets into the interstices and operates unfavourably to the pictures, is that so?—It is mischievous. It may be very mischievous indeed to some pictures that are painted upon what is called a gypsum ground; they may, if cracked, be penetrated by water.

788. *Chairman.* Do you think that the light friction of a silk handkerchief, which, by being frequently used might remove the dirt from time to time, would damage the picture?—I think that the friction of a silk handkerchief upon a surface which is not perfectly smooth likely to force some of the dirt that is upon the surface generally into the lower parts of the picture, although it would clean the upper parts; and that the same friction, however gentle it might be, would actually tend to wear down the upper parts, and fill the valleys with dirt. The effect would be very visible with a magnifying glass.

789. *Professor Faraday.* You might erase parts of the picture by that means?—It would tend to wear down the ridges, and fill the furrows each time still more with dust, or any matter that had been spread generally over the surface of the picture. Its tendency would be discovered before much harm would be done.

790. Besides the cleaning by friction, which is rather called keeping the picture in order, and besides the cleaning by washing, is there not what you call picture cleaning, which is something very different to both?—When varnish becomes dark and dirty, picture cleaners remove it, and put on fresh varnish. I know of no varnish that would not in time become a kind of citron colour.

791. The varnish itself becomes a source of dirt to the whole picture?—Yes; and then a picture cleaner removes that by friction, or by a solvent.

792. Do you think that that deterioration of the varnish would take place equally in town and in the country?—I think it would take place somewhat more rapidly in town and in bad air.

793. Whatever kind of cleaning is adopted, would not the slightest or the most necessary cleaning be required more frequently with pictures in town than with pictures in the country?—I think so.

794. Is not cleaning always more or less a source of injury?—There is always more or less danger in it.

795. Having a knowledge of the present state of picture-cleaning, and of the men who practise it, do you think that the average of such men are competent to judge of the extreme care that is necessary in the cleaning of a picture?—That I do not know. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the present state of picture-cleaning. I do not know the average amount of judgment that is possessed by picture-cleaners.

796. Is a painter ever a picture-cleaner?—Some of the most successful picture-cleaners commence life as painters.

797. As regards your own knowledge of pictures, and the vehicles used in them, would you think it a safe thing to trust pictures in the hands of the average of picture-cleaners?—We are sometimes obliged to do it. I have had certain operations very successfully performed by a picture-cleaner. But I believe the person employed possessed more than the average knowledge of picture-cleaners.

798. Do you varnish your pictures?—I varnish my pictures very unwillingly.

799. What varnish do you use?—A mastic varnish; but I try all manner of experiments upon things that I do not care much about.

800. Have you, amongst those experiments, ever tried any to measure the degree of deterioration, if any, that occurs to pictures, whether varnished or unvarnished, in the London atmosphere as compared with the country?—I have not resided closer to London than Kensington Gravel-pits for a long time, and I have never resided much further, but for a few months. My experiments have been confined to a single spot, and I have not had an opportunity of comparing them in different atmospheres.

801. Then you have no judgment upon that point?—None that I could venture to give to the Commissioners.

802. The Commissioners have several times heard the words "legitimate painting," and "vicious pigments" used. Is it not understood in the profession that every painter has a right to use exactly what means he likes to produce his pictures?—I am not sure that that is the understanding in the profession. I am not sure that a painter has a right, except in experiments, to use pigments which he knows are short-lived. I do not think he has a right to use such pigments in a picture that he knows the purchaser expects to last.

803. Have you any right to expect that painters like Turner can be brought under strict regulations, or are we obliged to get pictures of all sorts of construction according to the ideas of the painters?—If you are obliged to get pictures, you can hardly avoid some risk in that respect.

804. We cannot govern that point?—I think you cannot govern it in a direct manner; it is a question of morality with the painter.

805. In providing for a National Gallery, must we not provide for such pictures as well as for those of more pure painters like Holbein?—There is no doubt of that. I have just said what I think of the use of "vicious pigments;" I cannot venture to define what is "legitimate painting." I think an artist should be very careful to employ the means that will produce an effect that deserves to last; and he should be very careful to employ the means that are most likely to produce a picture that will last. I believe that what is sometimes meant by "legitimate painting" has to do not with the quality of the pigment, but with the mode of applying it. What some painters mean by "legitimate painting" or fair painting, is, in some degree, similar to house-painting, the mixing up a solid tint, and laying it on simply.

806. That is fair painting?—That is frequently called fair painting. The term is used as to the mode of application.

807. And without regard to the vehicles?—I think frequently without regard to the vehicles, but not always. There are those who consider the use of copal varnish in the vehicle as unsafe and improper. Some persons think that the use of wax in painting is not legitimate.

808. Are not the public liable to all these incidents with the pictures that come under the case of the National Gallery?—Yes; but I hope that pictures by our living painters are not so liable to accidents in cleaning as some of the pictures painted by a few of the men of Turner's day.

809. Do you consider that the injury which has happened to Turner's pictures is a change in the pigment itself?—I think some of Turner's pictures have suffered from that cause; and I believe that some of his pictures may have suffered from the process which he employed; but of that I have no certain knowledge. When he was very much pressed for time he may, I fear, have paid too little regard to the quality of the vehicle used and the permanence of the pigment.

810. I think you have spoken, also, of the injury caused by cleaning, which might have effected the extreme surface of the picture?—Yes.

811. Would not that cleaning be an absolute removal of the surface of the picture, and an exposure of that which was beneath it?—Yes, of the minute and delicate touches on the surface of the picture.

812. It would not be the mere removing of the dirt?

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—No; the removal of the exceedingly slight touches of the picture—the last touches. An artist is frequently dissatisfied with different points in his nearly finished work, and he touches it slightly here and there; those touches are not very firmly connected with the colour below, unless they are laid with precaution. In cleaning, those superficial touches are likely to be the first to give way.

813. In the case of Turner's picture of "Queen Mab," there were certain swans which being painted with a thick mass of white paint had become black, and were since restored to white; these, as we conclude, had been injured as to the real surface of the pigment. Could that be altered otherwise than by either taking away the surface, or penetrating the surface by a chemical agent?—I do not know. The swans painted by Turner with a firm body of whitelead, I suppose became black in consequence of the lead on the surface being reduced. The swans might be rendered white again by either removing the white lead, which had been reduced to metal, or some intelligent chemist might have the power of oxidizing that lead again, and so making the swans white. That is a question beyond my power to answer safely. Those are what I imagine may be the only courses by which the swans becoming black might be restored to white again.

814. In either of those processes, do not you think that a certain amount of injury would be inflicted upon the picture?—I know that in the case in which the lead would be removed an injury might be done; but I cannot tell whether the other mode would be attended with injury or not.

815. Have you any further proof with reference to the injury of pictures, of such a nature that you can transfer it from yourself to one who is not a painter?—I should like to go back to some points with regard to which questions have been put to me. I was asked if simple washing might not be injurious to certain pictures. There is not the slightest doubt that it may be very injurious to pictures painted on gypsum grounds. If the pictures are cracked, water may penetrate and soften the gypsum and glue, and the cracked parts of the pictures will be in danger of curling up from the gesso ground. I have seen extreme cases, in which the cracked portions have peeled off and fallen from a ground of this nature.

816. *Dean of St. Paul's.* It will become crumpled?—Not exactly that. An extreme case of injury occurred to a picture painted on a sort of gesso-ground, laid upon canvas. The picture was hung in a newly erected gallery; the damp of the wall attacked the picture in the rear, and the sun was allowed to shine on its face, and complete its destruction. The nation is now erecting new galleries, and it will become possessed of some pictures painted on gesso-like grounds laid upon canvas. A cracked picture on a gesso ground, is liable to injury from oil if the cracks go thoroughly down to the ground, and if the gesso is absorbent, I have seen the cracks filled up at once by colour mixed with oil; the oil has found its way down to the white gesso ground; the white gesso has absorbed the oil, and become dark and brown. When such cracks and such filling up have happened in faces that have been semi-transparently painted, irreparable injury has been done; a brown hue spreads on each side of the crack in the light ground, and is seen through the delicately painted flesh. The picture is much more injured than if it had been left with its crack not filled up. But though I believe cracked pictures are sometimes treated in this unfortunate manner, I have little doubt that there are cleaners and repairers in this country who perfectly understand how to treat most of the accidents that usually occur to pictures in oil. Picture-cleaners and repairers should never venture to begin to fill up the sort of cracks that are here considered, unless they know whether the picture is painted on a gypsum ground or an oil ground.

817. *Professor Faraday.* Does the liability to injury increase with the number of times that you have to clean the pictures?—It may increase with cracked and still cracking pictures; but I think the very first operation may be the most mischievous in this kind of injury.

818. If the picture be kept in town or in the country and any increased necessity of cleaning occurs therefrom, does that increase the liability to this kind of injury with the rest?—Cleaning may be generally attended with some degree of danger; this is what they call repairing. This may be done without what is called cleaning. This is a mode of restoration adopted by picture-cleaners who are also repairers. This is an injury arising from an attempt to repair an accident.

819. Are pictures more liable to crack in London than in the country?—That I am not sure of. I have not formed any opinion upon that point.

820. *Dean of St Paul's.* Would not cracked pictures be equally found in London and in the country?—Yes.

821. And would not this process of restoration be equally detrimental in London and in the country?—Yes. It has nothing to do with the atmosphere. It has to do with the gypsum ground and with the oil that may find its way down to it.

822. The point we are inquiring into is with regard to the difference in the state of pictures, and the frequency with which it would be necessary to clean them in London and in the country; have you anything further to say with regard to that?—There is no doubt that in London continued careful dusting and occasional washing is absolutely necessary; and that it is more necessary in London than in the country.

823. With regard to the effect of light upon pictures, do you apprehend that the greater clearness of the light in the country, and the greater haziness of the light in London, has an effect upon the pictures?—I think that mere haziness will not affect pictures. I do not think that the absence of sun-light would be injurious; pictures would retain their colour just as well in a subdued light as in a bright one.

824. The Commissioners have been informed that pictures which have acquired a sort of dusky hue in London, have, when removed into the country, without any cleaning, to a certain degree, recovered the brilliancy of their colouring, from being exposed to a better light. Have you ever known such a thing take place?—When a dusky hue has been produced in linseed oil it may be so. There is a general opinion that linseed oil which has become brown in a low light, or in the dark, will, upon being removed to a bright light, become brighter.

825. *Professor Faraday.* Do you agree with that opinion?—I am disposed to agree with it. Rubens painted with some vehicle which enabled him, after two or three days, to roll his picture up and send it home. The picture being rolled up, and excluded from the light the surface was liable to become yellow, and his remedy was to have the picture exposed to the sun.

826. That was in the case of recently painted pictures?—Yes, of pictures which had become yellow from being excluded from the light immediately after being painted. They were as soon as possible to be exposed to the light, and perhaps washed. I have seen a picture which had become very yellow, washed and put out in the sun; while it was there a shower of rain came on, and several drops fell on the picture, and it could be seen when the drops were dry where they had fallen. They became lenses, and collected the light, and there was a bright spot where the sun acted with most force.

827. Was not that picture improved by exposure to the sun?—That picture was improved when seen at a little distance; but it had a speckled effect when you came close to it.

828. As to part of it the effect was an improvement?—The general effect was improved; but when one got close it was blemished by the rain drops. They each left a bright spot.

829. Was not the effect of the light to improve the picture?—The light had the effect of improving the picture in colour; it became less yellow.

830. *Chairman.* Did you say that the diploma pictures in the Royal Academy, had been subject to as severe a trial as any pictures in London?—I think a

few of our pictures may, considering the meetings that have taken place in the rooms in which they are kept.

831. That being the case, will not the condition of the Diploma pictures furnish as fair a test of the influence of the London atmosphere as is to be found in any collection of pictures in London?—Yes, as far as I know. I do not know a great many of the city pictures; but I could refer you to a few pictures in other situations in which they would be more tried than the Diploma pictures have been. I believe there are a few pictures in some of the halls in the City of London that have been more tried.

832. Generally speaking, do not you think that the Diploma pictures, as they are called, have been subject to as severe a test as any pictures in the City of London?—The pictures of the Academy which have been subject to the most severe test are not the Diploma pictures. The ceilings of certain rooms in the Academy are painted, and these ceiling-pictures have suffered the most.

833. May we consider the condition of both those classes of pictures as furnishing a fair test of the operation of the London atmosphere upon pictures?—Yes; considering their condition both in Somerset House and at Charing-cross.

834. Can you say whether or not these Diploma pictures, and those other pictures of the Royal Academy, have been subject to as severe a trial as any other pictures in London?—I believe the pictures on the ceiling have been subject to as severe a trial as any other pictures that I know.

835. That being the case, do you consider that generally speaking, there is a great appearance of injury on the surface of them?—Certainly, on the surface of them there is a great appearance of injury, of discolouration, of obscurity. Their appearance is very unlike what it must have been originally, and, in my opinion, very unlike what I remember when I first saw them.

836. In your opinion have those pictures suffered a great deal?—They have suffered a great deal in appearance. I do not know how far they have suffered in reality. I believe they have suffered by smoke on the surface, but I cannot appreciate the quantity of injury that that may produce. They have looked very well after former cleanings. If they had never been cleaned, I imagine that, at the rate at which they were going on during the first four or five years that I saw them, their small parts would hardly be discoverable by this time; but I do not know that that would permanently injure them.

837. Do you consider that, supposing suitable care had been taken of these pictures, their appearance, or even their real condition, would not have been so bad as it is at present?—At present some of our pictures are washed; our other pictures are about to be washed. Those that are washed are looking very well.

838. If they had all been duly washed, would there have been anything very deplorable in their condition?—Not anything very deplorable, I hope.

839. Have you seen any pictures of your own that have almost since you first painted them been kept altogether out of London?—Yes, I saw one that was kept out of London for perhaps ten or twelve years, and I saw very little, if any, difference in the picture when it was brought to town. It has been kept in London and its vicinity from that time to the present, and I perceive now a little more difference in it. It is in Mr. Sheepshank's collection. It was painted in 1815.

840. *Professor Faraday.* Was that picture varnished?—It was varnished very thinly with mastic varnish by myself. But I do not always varnish my pictures. I am afraid of varnish.

841. What does your fear of varnish arise from?—When I cease working on my pictures they are immediately sent away. Varnish might become incorporated with the colour of a recently painted picture, and the attempt to remove it might be fatal to the work. This fear has led to some of my early pictures being still unvarnished.

842. Have you any impression that there is any difference between town and country with respect to varnish?—I think that varnish becomes yellow more rapidly in the town than in the country.

843. We may distinguish the different possible effects of a town and a country atmosphere. There is first of all dirtiness. Next the discolouration and degradation of either the varnish or the pigment seen through it (which is a chemical change); and, thirdly, cracking. Of course the dirtiness is obvious to us all. With regard to the other two do you think there is any difference between town and country?—As to the cracking, I do not know of any difference.

844. As to the effect upon the pigments themselves, do you think that it is less in the country than in the town?—Yes, I believe that an unvarnished picture painted with oily pigments will change less in the country than in the town. I believe that a varnished picture painted with similar oily pigments will change less in the country than in the town, but I cannot tell how the whole amount of the change that takes place in the varnished picture is divided between the oily pigments themselves and the varnish through which they are seen.

845. As regards the operation of cleaning, do you think it possible for anybody in all cases to distinguish between what is a mere covering of varnish and what may be called the real picture under it?—I do not think that any one can distinguish in all cases between the two.

846. Can any man undertake to say, when he has gone through the varnish and has touched the picture?—I should doubt about a man being able to do that in the case of a picture painted in the manner in which some pictures were painted fifty years ago, when it was the custom of some artists to prepare a very light dead colour, and to produce a great deal of the colour of the picture by thin glazings: some of the thin glazings might have so much the appearance of varnish that I think it would be nearly impossible for a man to know when he has passed through the varnish, and has arrived at some of the thinly glazed tints of the picture.

847. Do not many of these tints pass insensibly into a part of the picture where there is no tint at all?—I am not sure.

848. Mr. *Richmond.* Your remark had reference to pictures painted about fifty years ago. With regard to the great masters, would there be the same difficulty—should we meet with an almost general confusion between the lower varnish and the upper, lighter and finer tints?—That I cannot answer. I speak of fifty years ago, because I well remember what was the practice then, but I can only guess what might have been the practice at a former period.

849. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Can you say positively whether the varnish can be removed from pictures of the greatest masters without at the same time removing some of the finer and last touches which the painter has put upon the picture?—I think it can be done with more safety with old pictures than with modern pictures.

850. *Chairman.* By "old pictures" you mean the Italian pictures?—Yes, old Italian pictures, old German pictures, and old Flemish pictures; but I am not sure that varnish can be removed with equal safety from pictures of these different schools.

851. Mr. *Richmond.* You have said that those pictures of your own, which you have been able to compare with each other, have become darker in London than in the country?—Yes, rather darker.

852. Would you class the collection of your pictures which is in Mr. Sheepshank's collection among those which are in London or in the country?—With those in the country; because for a great many years they were at Blackheath, and, since that, they have been at Rutland Gate, where the atmosphere is purer than it is in London: they have stood better and remained lighter and brighter than those pictures which since I painted them have been in London.

853. Do you know of any other works of yours that have retained their colour more perfectly than those?—No; I do not at this moment remember any, excepting, perhaps, some in Northumberland.

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854. As far as you know of others they have suffered more?—Some of my pictures have suffered much more; but I am answerable for the greatest changes that have taken place in my pictures, whether superficial or substantial. Those pictures of mine which have suffered most are early pictures, painted on dark grounds. They have suffered from the darkness of the ground, from very thin painting, and from the use of the ordinary drying oil of the shops.

855. They have not suffered from anything on the surface?—The surface has generally stood very well. A few of my pictures are cracked in the passages where asphaltum has been used; two or three are cracked in the lights, in consequence of painting before the under colour was dry. The early pictures upon dark grounds are on millboard. Those pictures are now very dark, but London smoke has very little to do with their darkness.

856. Would you not call that change in a picture, painted upon such a ground, a sinking of the picture into the ground, rather than any degradation of the surface of the picture?—No; I do not see how it could sink into the ground. I took care when I painted on millboard to secure the colour from sinking into it, by covering the millboard with glue, or something of that nature, which completely separated the oil colour from the absorbent surface below the glue.

857. Has the change arisen from the ground showing through some portions of the painting? From the ground showing through a great portion of the picture. I removed a very firmly painted picture from a millboard, and I found it as transparent as thin horn, or strongly painted glass. This picture looked lighter upon a light ground than it looked upon a dark ground. I think pictures appear to grow more rapidly dark on dark grounds, than on light grounds.

858. So that if you painted upon two slabs (to put an extreme case), one of black marble, and the other of white marble, with exactly the same vehicle, and exactly the same substance of colour, and repeated as nearly as you could the process performed upon the one upon the other also, the result at the end of ten years would be that the one painted upon the black marble would be a much darker picture than the one painted on the white marble, although the conditions of the two pictures were exactly similar?—I may be quite wrong, but I am inclined to that belief. The semi-transparent pigments would become a little darker in a few years, and they would not receive any support from the dark ground that would be seen through them; but on a white ground, they would, I believe, be supported, more or less, as they happened to be more or less transparent.

859. You stated that there was a great difference between those of the Diploma pictures in the Royal Academy, which were washed, and those which were unwashed?—Yes; the cleaning by simply washing is most satisfactory.

860. You stated, also, that those pictures had been washed with water; are you aware whether anything else had been used besides water?—I believe the persons washing them use nothing but water and a sponge.* I have nothing to do with the cleansing.

861. Did you not state that it would be very dangerous to wash pictures that had been painted on a gypsum or on a plaster ground?—Yes.

862. Are not nearly all the early Italian pictures either on gypsum or on plaster grounds?—The pictures of the early Florentine masters, and of almost all the old German masters are so painted.

863. Is there any instance of a picture by Raphael on anything but a plaster-ground?—I do not know of any.

864. Or of any contemporary painter?—That I do not know; I should think not.

865. Did Perugino use anything else?—I should think there was no chance of Perugino painting upon anything but a gypsum ground. I did not mean to deny the general use of gesso ground in all the early schools; I was thinking of points that I best remember.

866. Was not the old tradition of that ground retained very much among the later Venetian painters?—I believe it was, but I have no certain knowledge upon these points.

867. The surfaces of most of the pictures of that time are more or less cracked, are they not?—The surfaces of the pictures that I have examined are cracked.

868. Is it not rare to find a picture, even after Raphael's time, which is not cracked?—Yes; I believe the pictures of that time are more or less cracked. There is often a small crack which, from its minuteness, does little mischief to the picture.

869. Supposing a picture of that sort had been allowed to accumulate dust in a London atmosphere, and that the same process were applied to that picture which has been applied to the pictures in the Royal Academy which are painted upon an oil ground and throughout are more or less oil or varnish pictures, and which has operated so well in restoring their surface, would it not be highly dangerous and much to be deprecated?—It would be very dangerous. There are pictures in the Royal Academy which are painted upon gypsum grounds.

870. Is there not one by Giorgione which is painted upon a gypsum ground?—Yes; and I believe it has been cleaned successfully. I have seen modern pictures painted upon gypsum grounds that I would not wash. I would not wash certain pictures by Turner. I washed one of my own pictures which was on a gypsum ground, and some points gave way.

871. The Chairman asked you whether the Diploma pictures were not, generally speaking, a fair specimen of the influences of the London atmosphere on pictures; what is your opinion about that?—I dare say they are. Other collections would do quite as well as specimens of these influences.

872. Are you acquainted with the city collections?—No; I do not know much about them. I believe they would afford strong evidence upon this question.

873. How long has the Royal Academy been located in Trafalgar Square?—Since 1837.

874. Up to that time those pictures were kept in the old Council Room at Somerset House?—They were kept in the old Council Room, and were subject to a worse atmosphere than many of our pictures are subject to at present; many of our pictures are now in a better room than our present Council Room.

875. Is it not the fact that while they were there they were not visited by a crowd of persons, inasmuch as the door of the Council Room, during the time of the public exhibition, was kept closed though not locked, and very few persons went in there unless it was to rest for a season and get a little refreshment, just as a good many people now use the Sculpture Room of the Royal Academy?—I think the door was open (not perhaps for the whole of the period, but I remember it being open during many exhibitions); and the names of the painters of the Diploma pictures were in the catalogue, for the use of the public.

876. Were the pictures in the Council Room subject to all the conditions in their full extent to which the modern pictures on view were subject?—The room was not so full of visitors at the exhibition as the other rooms; but it was the room where all the general meetings in the year were held. The fires were frequently lighted in that room, and the pictures on the whole suffered considerably in appearance, from dust and smoke.

877. Do you think that those other circumstances which you have mentioned, namely, the meetings of

* Mr. Mulready subsequently addressed to the Secretary the following letter:—

Linden Grove, Bayswater.
5th March, 1857.

Dear Sir,

On the 19th of February, in my evidence before the National Gallery Site Commission, I said that I believed that in the present cleaning of the pictures in the possession of the Royal Academy, nothing but water was used. I now believe that something more than water is being employed.

Yours faithfully,

H. Montagu Butler, Esq. W. MULREADY.

the Council, and the dust arising from the fires, would be equivalent to the advantage arising from the fewer persons that visited them for three months in the year, considering the time during which this state of things lasted?—I do not know whether it would be more or less than an equivalent.

878. *Chairman.* Do you know those two rather celebrated pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds which are in the possession of the Dilettanti Society?—Yes; I have seen them very frequently. They are subject to the worst possible influences. I think they have stood a more severe test than the Royal Academy pictures.

879. You are aware that in the rooms in which these pictures have been hung for a great many years, first of all at the Old Thatched House, and afterwards at the present Thatched House, not only do the Dilettanti Society dine and hold their meetings, but several other Societies also; do you consider that those pictures have suffered very much either from the external atmosphere or from the circumstances of the rooms being frequented by a considerable number of people, and of public entertainments being held in them?—I never saw those pictures till they had suffered a great deal and had become dark. I do not perceive any very great change in them; but I think they look darker in colour and flatter in effect than when I first saw them.

880. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is the change from which these pictures have suffered one which might be removed by what may be called innoxious cleaning?—I cannot say; I have not closely examined them.

881. Mr. *Richmond.* Are you aware that in 1805, Benjamin West, the President of the Royal Academy, who was also painter to the Dilettanti Society, wrote a letter to them stating that the Reynoldses were, to use his own expression, in a condition "menacing ruin," and requiring that those pictures should be put into the hands of some careful person who should see to them?—I was not aware of it.

882. Are you aware that this correspondence went on for some years, and that it was not till 1814 that they really were put into a dealer's hands, and that then at a cost of 63*l.* these two pictures were restored?—I was not aware of that. Now that my attention has been called to the pictures belonging to the Dilettanti Society, I remember quite well the appearance of certain pictures in the possession of that Society when they were first painted, and I think I know the difference between their look then and the look which they presented to me when I last saw them, and I can speak of them with more certainty than I can even of any in the Royal Academy. I remember when Lawrence painted the portrait of Sir H. Englefield; I remember that picture in the Royal Academy, and I know how it looks now. There are other pictures by Lawrence and by Shee. I remember those pictures very well, and they are decidedly darker and flatter than they were when Shee and Lawrence painted them.

883. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would you not consider that those pictures have been exposed to influences of more than common severity?—Yes, certainly; I remember the look of a picture which Sir Thomas Lawrence painted about the same time as one or two of his Dilettanti pictures. I believe it has never been in London since it was exhibited. It is a portrait of "The Countess Grey." I saw that picture in Northumberland long after Lawrence painted it, and I could not perceive any change in the picture. There were three other pictures by Lawrence in that collection. They had been long painted, and they appeared to me to be unchanged. The pictures painted at the same time for the Dilettanti Society are greatly changed. The flesh looks flat and faded.

884. *Professor Faraday.* Can you form any judgment whether the injury to the picture, under the circumstances, arises merely from dirt, or is an injury to the picture itself?—That I cannot tell.

885. Mr. *Richmond.* It is now forty-three years since those pictures were cleaned, so that we can see the work of forty-three years?—Yes.

886. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you aware whether there has been any regulation which has made it the special charge of any officer in the Royal Academy to look after the Diploma pictures, and care for them.—The keeper of the Academy is the appointed officer, and he is expected to see to the safe custody and preservation of all the property of the Academy, and more particularly the pictures.

887. Are you aware whether any special orders have been given to that effect?—No; I have not served on the Council for fourteen years, but I believe it is ordered in the laws of the Academy, that the keeper should see to our property of that description. I do not know what special orders the Council have given.

888. Have those Diploma pictures been varnished from the beginning?—Most of them have, I believe; my picture may not have been varnished.

889. Have any of those pictures been subject to a regular cleaning?—Yes. I remember that on two or three occasions pictures by Sir Joshua were subjected to cleaning. A very intelligent man, and clever portrait painter, was the first man I knew who was employed in cleaning the Diploma pictures. He had worked for Sir Joshua, and knew his practice, and he was thought the safest man into whose hands to put the pictures of that master.

890. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you remember the date of that?—It was between thirty-seven and forty years ago, I believe.

891. Mr. *Cockerell.* You said that the first thirty years of the life of a picture are the most trying?—I believe it has been considered so—that is only an opinion. I am disposed to believe that a picture changes most in the early years of its life.

892. As the Diploma pictures have been subjected to a very severe trial, and are almost all of them young pictures, have we not the first effects now?—Yes, I think so; certainly, with the older pictures.

893. Are you acquainted with the ancient pictures which have been so well preserved in the City of London?—No.

894. Are not all those painted in a smoother manner, and less liable to attract the dirt and smoke than those of our English school.—I do not know the ancient pictures preserved in the City. The early pictures of the German school and the earlier Italian pictures are painted smoother than we generally paint now.

895. Does not our English school in general present a rougher surface on their pictures than other schools?—Our pictures present a rougher surface than the pictures of the early masters, but not rougher than other schools.

896. Mr. *Richmond.* You said that varnish changed in colour, and became a citron colour?—I think that is near the tint; it would be of that class of hue.

897. Have you observed that it changes to a deeper colour in town or country.—I think I have.

898. In which does it change to a deeper colour?—In London.

899. Does it change to a browner hue in town than in the country?—It changes more rapidly to a brown or citron hue. It is a question of time. I dare say in the country it would arrive at the citron hue, but it would take a longer period to become of that hue.

900. *Professor Faraday.* Do you know Mr. Barry's pictures?—Yes.

901. Do you remember the first picture particularly?—Yes, it is in a dreadful state.

902. Do you know what that state has arisen from?—No.

903. We have heard that that picture has been varnished; do you remember the streaks of dirt on it?—Yes.—

904. Would you refer them to that cause?—No, I do not know the cause. I got up once and examined it. I was asked to do that. I remember those pictures when they looked as if they had been just painted. I remember their general appearance in 1799, and in 1848 I saw the "Orpheus" in this miserable state.

905. The next picture to that is not varnished, "The Harvest home?"—I do not know.

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906. Do you remember the arm of one of the female figures in the centre of the picture which appears to be greatly deteriorated in colour?—No; your mentioning it brings to my recollection something about it, but I cannot give any evidence upon it.

907. There is another picture opposite to it called, "The Triumph of Thames," in which just under the portrait of Dr. Burney, one of the nymphs is greatly blackened; should you say that that has been changed by the London atmosphere?—That figure was either introduced or repainted by Barry at a later period, after the picture had been long painted. I saw it repainted soon after he had painted upon it, and the new work was exceedingly raw, and not at all harmonizing with the mass of the picture.

908. Do you think that that picture now is in the state in which the painter left it?—I am sure it cannot be in the state in which he left it. The earliest painted mass of the picture is not in the state in which he left it; and the parts introduced afterwards are not in the state in which they were when I saw them, some time after they had been introduced.

909. That is not a change by mere dirt, it is a change of part of the picture?—It is a change of part of the picture; in putting in those new points, the painter did not make them agree perfectly with the old portions of the picture in 1805; it might be seen that they were recent introductions, and not brought into harmony with the rest.

910. Do you think they are now as the painter left them?—I think that they are not. I think that they are changed; and I think that they will change more. The partial repainting by Barry upon this part of "The Triumph of Thames" may account for some of the defects of colour that we now perceive in this passage.

911. Do you remember the great picture of "The Judgment?"—Yes.

912. Can you call to your recollection the left hand—the part where the highest lights are?—Yes.

913. Do you remember the outlines of the clouds, and certain of the figures which are shining in the brightness there?—Yes. I recollect the general air of that side of the picture.

914. Can you call to your recollection the picture, so as to enable you to say whether the outline of those clouds has fallen dreadfully in colour, and whether the lights have become dark?—No. I have not a sufficiently clear recollection of that passage in the picture to answer the question; but I remember that a few years ago I was somewhat startled by the effect of that side of the picture. Barry was not a very anxious colourist, and there are in those pictures points and passages that he would call subordinate parts. He would care little about the colours or the execution of the clouds. He would think he was devoting himself to something of much more consequence in attending to the human figure.

915. Do you think that they give evidence of having suffered a change in their colours from a residence in the London atmosphere?—They give evidence of a change, but I do not know how much the atmosphere has to do with the change in Mr. Barry's pictures.

916. Is there a change beyond that occasioned by dirt?—I think that the dirt has little to do with the whole amount of the change in those passages that were worked upon long after the rest of the picture.

917. Do not they differ from the state in which the Artist left them?—Yes, and when he left the picture of "The Triumph of Thames," there was already what might be afterwards taken as a change of colour from accidental causes, for there was very little agreement between the new work and the old.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Thursday, February 19, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

MR. JOHN MOUNTJOY SMITH, examined.

Mr. J. M. Smith.

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918. *Chairman.* The Commissioners are in possession of a Report which you have been so good as to make to them from an examination of certain pictures?—Yes.

919. Have you anything to add to that which is contained in this report of yours with reference to these pictures?—I know no more than what I have stated there.

920. Can you speak with reference to any other old pictures?—There is a collection which I have had the care of for many years, belonging to Mr. Oppenheim, who resides in new Cannon-street, and who formerly resided in Basing-lane. That collection I have had the care of for twenty-five years; and I can bear testimony as to the state in which those pictures are.

921. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Has this collection of pictures of which you have had the care for twenty-five years been in the City during that time?—I should think about twenty-five years altogether. But there have been some additions since that time.

922. Do you consider that in those twenty-five years the pictures have contracted any damage from having been in that collection?—Certainly not.

923. Have you been in the habit of cleaning them?—Yes—I have been in the habit of wiping them—they require no more cleaning. I think once during that time I may have removed the surface of the varnish.

924. Are those ancient pictures?—They are ancient pictures, by the Dutch masters. Some of the pictures I have had the pleasure of selling to the gentleman myself. I sold one to him twenty-five years ago.

925. Do you consider that picture to be much in the same state in which it was when you sold it?—I consider that the picture is much in the same state—I saw it the other day.

926. Is not Cannon-street particularly exposed, being not a great distance from the river, and certainly as liable to a condensation of smoke as any part of the metropolis?—I think so; but I think that even the pictures were more exposed in Basing-lane. They were more open to the injurious effect of the London atmosphere; but even at that time they did not seem to suffer.

927. Do you conceive that those pictures which have been, some of them, 300 years in the city, have contracted much injury?—Not from the atmosphere; they have suffered from neglect, probably. The painting becomes hardened in many places, and the colour perishes unless it is varnished occasionally. The varnish acts like a glass upon drawings, and prevents the effects of the atmosphere.

928. Do you consider that the varnish has been frequently renewed upon any of those pictures?—Not sufficiently.

929. Do you think they have suffered from want of varnish?—They have suffered from want of varnish; that is not the case with all the collections that I have mentioned.

930. What is the state of the pictures in Barber-Surgeon's Hall?—They are in a better state than most, because they have been pretty recently restored. I think all the pictures are in a good state, except one of Sir Thomas More. The large picture, the celebrated Holbein, is in a very good state, except that, I think, it might be improved by what we call parquetting; but it has not suffered materially.

931. Should you apply water to a picture of that kind?—Certainly not. Water is very injurious to pictures. Unless the water is immediately wiped off from the picture, it is sure to affect the varnish. The steam has had the same effect upon the pictures in Christ's Hospital as if a sponge had been passed over them, and the water had been left on.

932. Does not the water get into the cracks of a picture?—Not if it is wiped off directly.

933. Can you wipe it off so entirely as that a certain quantity shall not percolate through and remain in the cracks?—Yes; it ought to be done immediately. I should wipe them dry with a bit of cotton, because the water itself really takes off the dirt.

934. Do you consider that if those Holbeins had been taken proper care of—if they had been kept wiped, and a large accumulation of dirt prevented from taking place upon their surface, they would have been nearly in the state in which they came from the easel of the painter?—That I cannot say. Of course time has injured them.

935. Supposing the same care had been taken of them, do you think, that whether they had been in London or in the country the pictures would have been much in the same state, the operation of time being the same in both cases?—I should say so; but I have found pictures in the country suffer a great deal more than those in London. The pictures that have been kept, as many of the pictures have at Merchant Tailors' Hall, have not become so dry, considering that they have been neglected for so many years, as they would have been had they been exposed to a country atmosphere. In the country the atmosphere being so dry, the pictures more easily perish; and they frequently are more exposed to the sun.

936. *Chairman.* Are there not parts of the country in which the atmosphere is much less dry than in others. Such, for example, as places near the sea, or on a high land?—I should imagine that in a place situated on a high land, the atmosphere might be more dry; but speaking of the difference between the country and the town, the atmosphere is much drier in the country than in the town.

937. *Dean of St Paul's.* What do you think is the cause of that?—I should imagine it is from the dryness of the atmosphere itself.

938. *Chairman.* Do you think that too dry an atmosphere has a bad effect upon pictures?—Yes; unless they are attended to. I have seen pictures suffer very much in just the same way in London; but they become hard much more readily in the country than if they were in London.

939. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you mean that the varnish or the picture itself suffers?—The picture itself suffers from the want of varnish.

940. Then you consider varnish to be a preservative?—Yes.

941. Acting to a certain extent as a glass?—Yes.

942. Mr. *Richmond.* How often do you think an ancient picture would require to be varnished in the city of London?—I should say every ten years.

943. Do you know how often the pictures in the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital have been varnished?—That I cannot tell. I think I was told that one of the pictures had been varnished about four years ago.

944. *Dean of St. Paul's.* When a picture in London is re-varnished should the former coat of varnish be removed?—Not always. It depends entirely upon whether the varnish in itself has perished or not. If the varnish has perished it is absolutely necessary to remove the old varnish.

945. Do you consider that you can remove the varnish without touching even the lighter and more evanescent tints of the original picture?—Certainly.

946. Do you do that by mechanical means or by solvents?—We have our own processes. It is generally done by the finger. As to the pictures in Christ's Hospital, that I have alluded to, I think that if you were to put your finger on them you would find that the varnish came off. I think that humidity arising from various causes has affected the pictures.

947. Mr. *Richmond.* Did not you say that the pictures in the city of London are generally in a very good state?—Yes.

948. Will you favour us with a more exact description of what you consider a very good state?—If there are any pictures that you wish me to allude to, I will give you every information I can about them.

949. What is the state of the most ancient pictures?—The most ancient are the pictures in Merchant Tailors' Hall, for there are pictures there of the date of 1560.—there were three there I think.

950. Were those pictures to which you allude always in the Hall, or have not many been given to them?—That I cannot tell.

951. Is not the portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham the oldest picture which has always been in possession of the Company?—That I suppose may be the oldest.

952. It is a half length portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham on panel. Did you carefully examine that picture?—Yes.

953. What distance did you examine the picture from—did you get a ladder?—I have made a memorandum of a picture in 1561 "very much perished."

954. Is that the portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham?—That I cannot tell you.

955. Let us take the Barber Surgeons' Holbein representing Henry VIII. granting the Charter. Did you examine that picture with care?—Yes.

956. Did you get up to the picture to look at it?—Yes, with a chair.

957. Had you any artificial light to examine it by, or did you merely use the light of the hall?—I merely used the light of the hall.

958. Was that sufficient to enable you to form a perfect opinion as to the state of the picture?—Yes.

959. Did you observe in the picture any great changes that appeared to have arisen from repainting?—I did not.

960. Is it your opinion that that picture has or has not been painted upon?—That I cannot say; I looked at the picture to see the state in which it was.

961. In looking at the state of the surface, you would also be attracted to any other peculiar circumstance in the picture; as for example, whether the heads were painted by the hand of Holbein or not. Did it occur to you that any of those heads had been repainted?—No.

962. What part of that picture appeared to you to be in the best condition?—There was one particular figure which struck me as being exceedingly fine, and in a good state; it was a man looking up, with a grey beard.

963. Was that figure on your right as you looked at the picture?—It was on the left of the King.

964. Was it the one nearest the King?—I think it was nearest to the King. It appeared to me that it was in a very good state, and very beautifully painted.

965. Then it did not appear to you that that picture had been very much injured?—No; but it appeared to me that the picture would have been very much improved if it had been parquetted, because of the cracks.

966. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is it not opposite the fire-place, which is kept very warm?—Yes, it is in a very close room and in a very bad light.

967. Mr. *Richmond.* Did you carefully examine the Holbein of "Sir Thomas Gresham," at Gresham College?—Yes.

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968. In what state did you find that picture?—It has been very much painted on.

969. What portion of the picture is painted on?—I should say it had been painted all over.

970. Do you think that the head has been much painted on?—There has been more done to the dress than to the head.

971. Did you examine the hands?—Yes.

972. Do you think that they have been painted on?—That I cannot say; but not so much as the dress.

973. Do you think that the black diaper dress has been repainted?—Yes.

974. Were you able to get up near the pictures at Bridewell?—Yes, I saw them

975. Had you a ladder?—No.

976. Could you see them from the floor?—Yes.

977. Were you not a distance of 20 feet from the lowest portion of the pictures?—I should say I was 20 feet.

978. Are you able at such a distance to ascertain and report upon the state of a picture?—Yes, as to the general appearance of it.

979. That is, whether it is very dirty and obscure or not?—Yes.

980. As to any niceties of its condition, whether it is cracked or has been painted on, you cannot form an opinion?—No; not at that distance.

981. Did you ever observe the large picture there, attributed to Holbein?—Yes.

982. Did you see it from the floor?—Yes.

983. What do you say to the condition of that picture?—It seems to me in a very fair condition.

984. Do you mean to say that it was not very much blackened or cracked?—There is no doubt that it would have been very much improved if the dirt had been removed and the picture well wiped. But I saw nothing in the picture to denote any ill effects, from any cause whatever, that could not be very easily removed.

985. Could you at such a distance as that from which you viewed that picture say with certainty of any picture that it was or was not in good condition? Would you buy a picture, for instance, having seen it only at the distance at which you saw that picture?—Certainly not.

986. What would you require before you bought a picture?—I should require to see whether it had been restored.

987. Would you not require to look at it in a good light?—Yes.

988. You cannot tell what injuries this picture may have received?—Whether it has been restored or not it is quite impossible for me to say.

989. Did you not look closely at the Holbein at Barber Surgeon's Hall?—Yes.

990. Do you consider that that picture has been restored?—There is no doubt of that.

991. Has it been repainted?—Yes; certain parts of it.

992. Do you say that because of any particular observation which you made upon parts of that picture which appear to have been restored?..I should say that, looking at the picture generally, it was in a fair state. When you consider the time at which that picture was painted, it is astonishing that it has been preserved so well; but that there are many restorations upon it I will not deny. I did not look at the picture for the purpose of ascertaining whether it had been thoroughly restored or not; but it appeared to me in some places that it had been touched.

993. You have seen the Holbeins, and you say that there is no obvious re-painting upon them?..I have seen the Holbeins, and I think there is no obvious restoration upon them.

994. Do you think that they are, generally speaking, in a perfect condition?..I should think those Holbeins in a very fair condition indeed.

995. Have you seen the small half-length picture of Edward the Sixth, by Holbein, at Christ's Hospital?..I did not see it.

996. There is a small picture of Edward the Sixth in the Court Room of Christ's Hospital, that has only lately come into the possession of the Institution, did you observe that?..I did not see that.

997. There is a picture of Sir Thomas Gresham in Merchant Tailor's Hall, which is said to have marks of the Fire of London upon it. Did you hear of such a picture?..No.

998. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have you formed any conjecture as to the period at which these pictures have been repainted?..No, I cannot form any judgment.

999. You cannot form any judgment as to how recent or how remote that repainting might be?..I think I understood that the Holbein had been restored.

1000. Do you mean that during that restoration it may have been restored?..It may have been partially repainted.

1001. *Professor Faraday.* What is the difference between restoration and repainting?..You may say that a picture is restored when it is put in a good state without any material painting.

1002. What did you mean just now by saying that a certain picture had been restored?..I meant to say that it had been cleaned, and probably there might have been two or three restorations upon it.

1003. What does the term "restoration" mean?..Painting over a picture, either to cover cracks or any other injuries to the picture.

1004. Repainting is restoration upon a large scale, and restoration is repainting upon a small scale?..When we say we have restored a picture, it does not follow that we have painted on the picture, it follows that we have cleaned that picture. It frequently happens when we take the old varnish off that we take off the old paint when there has been a previous restoration. That old paint must come off, and then it must be restored again. Or probably you discover some cracks in the picture, which would be an eyesore if they were left in that state, and those must be restored. It does not follow, if we restore a picture, that we repaint it. We should only do that which is absolutely necessary.

1005. *Chairman.* When you speak of restoring, do you mean repainting?..I do not mean repainting. I mean bringing the picture to as good a condition as we possibly can.

1006. Would you apply that term both to taking the dirt off and putting paint on?..I should apply it to the whole restoration.

1007. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Can you discriminate between the old repainting and the original colouring of a picture?..Frequently. It depends entirely upon how it is done.

1008. Can you almost invariably distinguish whether a picture has been repainted or not?..I can with a magnifying glass. At some times it is more observable than others. If the picture has been properly restored, it would not be discernible excepting to the practised eye of one who was accustomed to restore pictures.

1009. *Professor Faraday.* You say that those pictures have been repainted in parts?..Yes.

1010. Would they have required that repainting if they had been properly preserved since Holbein's time?..I cannot tell.

1011. Is their having been repainted a proof that they had not been properly preserved, or was it a fancy upon the part of those who restored them?..Not having seen them in the original state I cannot say; I can only speak as to my judgment in their present state.

1012. They cannot be called in the original state if they have been in several instances repainted?..No.

1013. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are there not parts of this picture which you would consider to be in the state in which they came from the hands of Holbein except as they have suffered from the effects of age?..Exactly.

1014. Do you apprehend that those original parts have suffered materially from the effects of the atmosphere in which they have been placed?..Certainly not.

1015. *Professor Faraday.* Can you form any idea at all why the other parts of this picture should have been painted over?..I can only imagine that there may be cracks in the picture, either in the panel or in the

paint, which would naturally arise from the effects of age, and that they may have been painted over.

1016. Does that account for the amount of painting over which you have described, on the drapery?..In a picture that is 300 years old, the colouring may, in some instances, have cracked, and those cracks may have been concealed when the picture was restored.

1017. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not the surface of the picture by Perugino, which has recently been added to the National Gallery, and which is more than 300 years old, in a wonderfully perfect state?..It has had a few restorations.

1018. Are they not obvious?—Yes.

1019. Are not the unrestored portions of that picture in a perfect state of preservation?—Yes; but if you look at it you will see small cracks all over the picture.

1020. Are not those cracks almost inappreciable as regards their injury to the general state of the work?—Yes; some restorers would imagine that it was necessary to cover those cracks, thus giving a modern effect to the picture.

1021. *Professor Faraday.* Are the cracks that you refer to cracks in the panel or cracks in the picture?—Cracks in the picture.

1022. *Chairman.* Are the cracks in the paint?—In the paint.

1023. *Professor Faraday.* Is it a common thing to paint over such cracks and hide them?—It is a common thing to paint over such cracks and hide them, and, to a certain extent, this is very injurious.

1024. Is that progress called restoring?—That is called restoring.

1025. Is that what you meant by parquetting?—No; parquetting is putting a cradle at the back. When the panel is cracked in two or three pieces, picture restorers have a means of putting a cradle at the back, allowing room for the contraction and expansion of the picture. It is done by planing the panel and fastening it to this cradle, leaving room for the expansion and contraction of the painting.

1026. That applies to the case of cracks in the panel?—Yes.

1027. The other process applies to cracks in the painting?—Yes.

1028. Do not you consider that the varnishing of a picture is quite essential to its preservation?—Absolutely necessary.

1029. *Chairman.* Both in town and in the country?—Both in town and in the country.

1030. *Professor Faraday.* You would never suffer a picture to go without varnish?—Certainly not. I do not recommend modern pictures to be varnished till they have been painted five or six years.

1031. Why do you recommend that?—Because modern pictures frequently take a long time to dry, and more especially in this country. And the effect of varnishing them too soon is, that the varnish might become connected with the colour.

1032. Do you consider that a modern picture changes most in town or in the country before it is varnished?—That I cannot tell.

1033. Do you think that it is a matter of indifference, so far as that is concerned, whether it is in town or in the country?—Yes. But I think that a picture ought to be exposed to light.

1034. Did not you say that it is a common practice in cleaning pictures to take the old varnish off, and put fresh varnish on?—That is done only where a picture has been painted many years—perhaps a century or so—and when the varnish has been injured.

1035. You said that that should be done once in ten years?—Yes

1036. Is that because of a change in the varnish?—Yes.

1037. Does that change go on more in town than in the country, or on the contrary; or is it indifferent?—I think it is indifferent in that respect.

1038. It does not matter whether it is in town or in the country?—No. I find that in the country the varnish has become dry sooner.

1039. Is that an advantage or disadvantage?—It is rather an advantage than a disadvantage. It is an advantage so far as this, that the picture preserves its polished state a longer time in the country; but then it requires varnishing sooner afterwards, because the varnish becomes dry. But in town I have noticed that although the varnish may become what we call chilled, yet merely wiping it with a silk handkerchief brings it into the same state as it was just after it had been varnished.

1040. A picture remains in a softer state in town than in the country?—Yes; it takes a longer time drying.

1041. You have have stated something perished in the country more than in the town,—is that the varnish?—It is the picture itself. I have seen pictures that have perished much more quickly in the country than in London.

1042. Do you consider that the picture itself would perish more quickly in the country than in London?—Yes.

1043. Would you say the same of varnish?—Does varnish chill or perish sooner in the country than in London?—The effect upon the varnish is about the same in that respect — it is indifferent. But the varnish dries much quicker in the country than in London.

1044. Is that an advantage or a disadvantage?—It is not an advantage; because, in consequence of the drying, it becomes necessary to varnish sooner in the country than in town.

1045. Is that what you call "perishing" as regards varnish?—Yes.

1046. You put that down to the dryness of the atmosphere?—Yes, I suppose so, and to the great exposure to the light.

1047. Do you think that exposure to light is injurious to pictures?—Yes, too much of it.

1048. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think anything short of the sun's direct rays is too much?—I think so, where there is a great deal of light. In the country I have noticed frequently that people will not draw the blinds down, whereas in town there is scarcely much occasion, for they seldom get too much light.

1049. *Professor Faraday.* With regard to the action of light and darkness upon pictures, is a picture that is kept in the dark safer as regards its tints than one in a moderate light?—An old picture does not require so much light as a modern picture.

1050. Taking a medium condition of light, would either more darkness or more light injure a picture, or would one improve it and the other injure it?—If the light were very strong, it would injure the picture—the darkness would not injure it at all, unless the picture were modern.

1051. Then you consider that pictures kept in darkness wuld not suffer in colour?—No, not ancient pictures.

1052. Do you refer to unvarnished pictures as well as varnished?—I have tried experiments. I have varnished an ancient picture, and kept that picture in a box until it was thoroughly dry, and I have found that the varnish was not chilled. It is indifferent to the darkness—it is more likely to be affected by the light.

1053. Is a picture more likely to be injured by light then by darkness?—I should think so.

1054. Mr. *Richmond.* Would you say that of a newly painted picture as well as of an old picture?—Of an old picture. I think you ought to give a newly painted picture as much light as you can, because the sun becomes an assistant in drying the colour.

1055. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think that a London atmosphere taken as a whole, is better for pictures than a country atmosphere?—I should say so.

1056. And that the quantity of dirt and soot and smoke which are in a London atmosphere does not on the one hand do greater harm to a picture than a country atmosphere would do by its dryness on the other hand?—Just so. I think it wise to wipe the pictures in London very often, because it prevents

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them from chilling, and keeps off the dust. There are many pictures that I have the care of (the late Lord Ellesmere's and others that I could mention), and I always make a point of wiping those pictures every year. I find that keeps the dust off, and it gives them also a nice polish; consequently those pictures will not require varnishing for ten years, or even perhaps longer.

1057. Would you approve of a gallery of pictures being kept particularly dry?—Certainly not. The varnish in that case gets sooner dry.

1058. *Dean of St, Paul's.* Is not damp injurious to pictures?—I think damp is equally injurious, because it affects the canvas. An equable temperature is the best thing you can possibly get.

1059. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think that the sulphurous acid which is in a London atmosphere, from the quantity of coal which is burnt there, is injurious to pictures?—Not in the least. I can prove that by the late Sir Robert Peel's collection, I had the care, during his lifetime, of those pictures, and they have preserved their polish, being merely attended to once or twice a year, although the furniture all round was covered with blacks and dust. The pictures merely wanted to be dusted.

1060. *Chairman.* Did not they suffer from the moisture arising from the river?—No.

1061. *Profesor Faraday.* Nor from the sulphuretted hydrogen arising from the river?—No.

1062. Have you ever seen any of Turner's pictures, in which the whites have turned black by the action of the atmosphere?—No.

1063. Have you ever seen common house painting turn black by the action of the atmosphere?—Yes.

1064. Have you ever seen anything of that kind in pictures?—No.

1065. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would not Sir Robert Peel's collection, being near the river, with the steamers constantly passing, and within a certain distance of large chimneys on the other side of the river, be peculiarly exposed?—They would be peculiarly exposed. I would say the same of Lord Liverpool's pictures.

1066. *Chairman.* They have not been injured?—No.

1067. *Professor Faraday.* Did not Sir Robert Peel keep his gallery very close?—Yes.

1068. Did he decline allowing people to see his pictures?—Yes, with the exception of foreigners and artists, who really wanted to see them.

1069. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Was not that restriction for the purpose of keeping an equable atmosphere?—That I cannot say.

1070. *Professor Faraday.* It would have the influence of keeping out the London atmosphere?—They were obliged to open the windows occasionally.

1071. Have you any experience with regard to the difference between pictures kept in the London atmosphere, and pictures kept outside, which leads you to believe that the outside pictures are worse than the London pictures?—I can only mention the collections that I have had the care of.

1072. Is there any kind of evidence that you could point to which would show that the country pictures are in a worse state, chemically considered, than the London pictures as regards the pictures themselves?—I can only refer you to the possessors of the pictures.

1073. There is no fact that you can state upon that subject?—No.

1074. *Chairman.* Have you seen the Hampton Court pictures?—Yes.

1075. Do they seem to be in a better condition generally than the pictures in London?—Certainly not. Many of the pictures there seem to me to be in a very bad state, for want of proper attention and proper varnishing.

1076. Mr. *Richmond.* Are you acquainted with the pictures at Dulwich?—Yes.

1077. What's the state of those pictures?—Many of those pictures have been painted on very much.

1078. Deducting those pictures that have been painted on, what is the state of the original parts of the pictures?—I think they are in a very neglected state.

1079. They were in London till 1811, and they have been at Dulwich now for forty-six years. Is not that so?—Yes.

1080. Have you seen them lately?—I was there the year before last.

1081. Would you say that they are in a better state than the pictures in a London gallery?—Certainly not.

1082. Is the surface of those pictures freer from dust and dirt than the surface of pictures in the galleries that you are acquainted with in London?—There may be less dirt upon them.

1083. Do you think that the dirt and smoke which settle on pictures in London stain the varnish of a picture so as to leave a discolouration after they have been entirely cleaned off?—Not if the varnish is thoroughly dried. In some instances it is not, and you are obliged to take a little water, and take off the dirt. You must do it very quickly.

1084. Will water always remove the dirt which the London atmosphere deposits?—It will.

1085. Without anything mixed with it?—Yes.

1086. And you would deprecate the use of anything except water, if water will answer the purpose?—Yes; and the water ought to be used very carefully, because if the water is suffered to remain on an instant it will chill the varnish. At a picture sale I have seen a man take a large sponge, and wipe over a picture, and if you look at that picture an hour afterwards you will find that the varnish has entirely perished, and you are obliged to remove all the old varnish, and re-varnish it.

1087. *Professor Faraday.* When a picture is delivered to a cleaner to restore it and repair it, does he consider himself at liberty to perform all the operations of painting over, and so forth, which he thinks needful?—Yes.

1088. *Chairman.* Without a special injunction to do so?—Yes.

1089. *Professor Faraday.* Do you consider that it requires a good deal of judgment to exercise that power properly?—Certainly. The great art is to know how to do sufficient, and not to do too much.

1090. Would you trust your own pictures to any picture cleaner who might turn up, or would you think it essential to choose a man whose discretion and judgment you could trust?—I never put my pictures out to clean.

1091. Is it a safe thing to trust a picture to a picture cleaner without instructions as to the operations to be performed on the picture?—Certainly not.

1092. Picture cleaning is a dangerous thing; it must depend upon the man who does it?—Yes.

1093. The more a picture wants cleaning, of course the more liability there is to that kind of risk. Is not that so?—Exactly. There is always a great deal of risk. You must have confidence in a person before you can trust a picture in his hands.

1094. Mr. *Richmond.* Is it desirable to put varnish upon a picture without removing the old varnish which is upon it?—It depends entirely upon whether the varnish has changed.

1095. Supposing the varnish is dirty, would you spread another coat of varnish over it?—No.

1096. You would remove the varnish in that case?—Yes.

1097. Is that a perfectly safe operation?—It is a safe operation where mastic varnish has been used instead of oil varnish.

1098. Do you think that it is in the power of any picture cleaner to take off exactly three-fourths of a very thin coat of varnish, and leave one-fourth of the coat upon the picture?—One who understands his profession can do it. It is necessary to be done sometimes, because, in removing varnish from a picture, you ought only to remove that portion of the varnish which is injurious, leaving the rest.

1099. Is not the action of spirits or of a solvent

upon the surface of the varnish very rapid?—Very rapid.

1100. Can you regulate it so nicely as to say that you will take off three-fourths, or one-half, and leave the rest?—We can only imagine that we do that.

1101. Have you any test except the appearance of the picture afterwards?—It is quite impossible to have any other.

1102. You depend upon your eye to ascertain whether you have taken off half, three-fourths, or the whole of the varnish?—Exactly.

1103. Do you think that you are not liable to risk in that undertaking?—I take off just sufficient to give the proper appearance to the picture, without destroying the harmony of it.

1104. Is not the tendency very much to go further than that?—No.

1105. Are you always satisfied when you have got off what you want?—Yes. The great secret in picture cleaning is to remove only that which is objectionable.

1106. Supposing the picture is 100 years old, and has been varnished ten times in the 100 years, and that the old varnish has been removed ten times in the 100 years, do you suppose that, in that tenfold operation of taking off the old varnish and putting on new, the virgin surface, so to speak, of the picture, will never have been attacked?—I will not say that it has not been attacked. *Mr. J. M. Smith.* 19 Feb. 1857.

1107. Do you think it probable that it will have been attacked?—Certainly, if the varnish had been removed ten times.

1108. Do not you think, then, that in order to the preservation of precious pictures, it is very important that they should not be subjected to those conditions which oblige the removal of the varnish?—It depends upon the state of the picture. If the picture does not require the old varnish to be removed, it ought not to be removed; but if the old varnish becomes yellow or perished, it requires to be removed.

1109. Would you not seek to put the picture into that position which would prevent its ever contracting a deep colour?—You cannot quite prevent it; it will become yellow in every case, though, perhaps, not to the extent which I have seen in many pictures.

1110. Do not you think that the removal of the old varnish has some danger in it?—Yes, unless it is in the hands of a person who understands it thoroughly.

1111. In that case you think that there is absolutely no danger?—Certainly not.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Monday, February 23, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

S. P. DENNING, ESQ., examined.

1112. Mr. *Richmond.* You are Curator of the Pictures of Dulwich College, I think?—Yes.

1113. How long have you held that office?—This is the thirty-seventh year that I have held the office of Curator at Dulwich.

1114. And you are of course well acquainted with the pictures there?—I am.

1115, In what year were those pictures taken to Dulwich College?—The gallery was finished in the year 1813. Sir Francis Bourgeois died in 1811, and soon after the gallery was completed the pictures were placed in the gallery. I was not there at the removal of the pictures, I followed Mr. Cockburn in 1821. Up to that time the pictures had been in his custody here, and he also had had the custody of them in London, where Sir Francis Bourgeois had two houses filled with them.

1116. Where were the pictures before they went to Dulwich?—In two houses in Charlotte-street, Portland Place, Nos. 38 and 39.

1117. Do you know how long they had remained there?
—I do not, but I know that they had been there some time, because many of my friends, as well as myself, had been there to see them. There was an exhibition in Charlotte-street, for the sake of showing the pictures at that period. I believe that many of the public were allowed to go in with orders.

1118. *Professor Faraday.* A great point is to ascertain whether you can give us any evidence with regard to the preservation of the pictures in the country air which they now have as compared with their condition in London?—I think that the pictures when they went to Dulwich were more or less painted on by Sir Francis Bourgeois. Many of the pictures had certainly been painted on when I received them into my custody; indeed the great difficulty that I have had to contend with has been the removing of the modern paint from the surface of some; the pictures are constantly said to be in a good state of preservation, and I believe them to be so. They are quite as good, if not better, than they were when I first received them. I am perfectly certain of the fact. I think I owe much of the credit which I have received for their protection to the air in which they have been placed. If the air of Dulwich had been drier they would have been better: but I have tried to get rid of the mischief by means of artificial heat thrown through the gallery, not by means of coal fires, (for I know no greater evil to pictures,) but by means of steam passing in a tube underneath the gallery, and heating the gallery to a moderate temperature, always trying cautiously to avoid damp. *S. P. Denning Esq.* 23 Feb. 1857.

1119. Do they owe their improvement altogether to the change of their locality, or partly to your own dealing with their surfaces?—I do not think that the change would have made them better, because they must have remained as they were, except in cases where I have had to remove with great care any dirt that was over the surface of the pictures when I received them, or to soften the modern paint put on the surface by Sir Francis Bourgeois's hands. I know his hand perfectly well on those pictures, and by removing that I have in many instances improved them, and therefore they are better than they were.

1120. Is that improvement, of which you now speak, such as you can effect with pictures kept in town as well as with those kept in the country?—I think that the same process might be used; but I do not like to pronounce with any great certainty how far I should be sure that a picture would be better for removing the modern paint on it, because, in many instances, if the modern paint were taken away, I might find mischief underneath that had been covered up by the modern paint; both are so bad that I do not like to think of it; I do not like to remove paint on any picture without knowing well what there is underneath; but, in many cases, I have seen that there is the original painting underneath, and that the modern paint is put over it, and in such cases I should risk its removal.

1121. Can you tell us how much of the good, which

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the pictures have received since they have been in your care at Dulwich, is due to their being in the country, and how much is due to that particular care which might have been given to them in London?—If I may be allowed to answer the question in my own way, I should say that if the pictures in Dulwich had been allowed to remain in London for the same length of time that they have been at Dulwich, I should say distinctly, from the full conviction that I have on the subject, that they must have been infinitely worse than they are.

1122. *Chairman.* Even with your care?—Even with my care. I do not think that any care or attention could get rid of the evil that would arise from an atmosphere like this. I do not pretend to understand the nature of the atmosphere; but I distinctly know the result of a dark, murky atmosphere like that which we see this morning in the course of three or four years; I know what effect it produces on pictures. I speak to the effect, not to the character of the air itself.

1123. *Professor Faraday.* Is that injury which you consider the pictures would receive, beyond that which they are subject to at Dulwich, curable by any process that you or others could apply to them?—That is a question I have often thought of. I have looked back to the works of art (I should rather not mention any in particular), many of them pictures of a fine character, that I knew in London forty years ago. They become dark and dirty, and dingy and dull. They are then consigned to the cleaner. The cleaner may have taken off what appeared to be a bad colour, and may have taken off dirt; but the process is one attended with such risk, that I believe that no picture, however much injured by the smoke of London, ever can be cleaned without injury to the picture itself. And two or three times cleaning a picture, and subjecting that same picture to the same chance of dirt and discolouration would, I feel convinced, go a great way to take the picture away altogether.

1124. I think you are an artist?—I have been all my life.

1125. Have you, also, in any degree, learned by your own experience, what is the effect of picture cleaning?—It is dangerous in the extreme.

1126. Have you ever yourself, personally, tried to clean a picture?—I have done it constantly in my present situation.

1127. Are you in the habit of cleaning the pictures as they may require it at Dulwich?—Yes, it is my duty to do so.

1128. Do you think that with all your care you cannot clean a picture without injury?—Of course I think it may be done much better by a good cleaner than by a bad one; but I must speak of those who perfectly understand the subject. I do not believe I ever cleaned a picture in my life, as to which I did not, at some point or other, find that I had done injury. I have done that which has been thought successful, and I know that it has been successful; but any way which should exist of removing the old varnish as well as taking off the dirt, may here and there move a portion of the paint that is on the surface, and in that respect it does injury.

1129. *Chairman.* Have you cleaned the greater part of the pictures at Dulwich?—I have done something to almost all the leading pictures. There are some that came down there that I may have considered not worth the trouble of cleaning, and I left those.

1130. *Professor Faraday.* Are there any particular set of principles in picture-cleaning which you are aware of, or that are professed any where?—I should dread very much in all cases putting spirits on the surface of pictures. I think it is attended with the greatest risk.

1131. Is that one of the processes of picture-cleaning?—I believe that picture-cleaners put on a little weakened spirits of wine to dissolve the varnish. I think it attended with so great risk that it ought not to be applied.

1132. Are pictures of such a uniform nature that a common process can be applied to them all, or does extreme diversity exist?—I think that the picture-cleaner of London has one remedy for a dirty picture, and only one. I do not think that he is acquainted with the means used to produce the picture, in the first instance; and I think there is risk in removing the varnish, which I think he must remove to do any good. He ought not to varnish the picture without taking off the varnish which is on the picture, whether it is discoloured or not, and in that process so much risk exists that in applying any constant remedy there is a chance of the destruction of the picture.

1133. Can you tell us what that remedy is?—There are two common processes—the one by diluted spirits of wine, which dissolves the varnish, and the other by friction. If the picture is varnished with mastic varnish, friction will change the varnish into a sort of yellow powder. The surface becomes pulverized, and that they wipe off, and when you come to the paint on the canvas, there is a sensation to the tip of the fingers which is very different to that of the pulverized varnish; and, from great knowledge and habit in doing it, you can feel that you have the paint of the original picture, or you can wipe and clean off the varnish, and look constantly with a magnifying glass. The other mode is by cleaning it with the point of a dissecting knife, and taking off a small portion in a day.

1134. Scraping it?—Scraping it and pressing off the varnish, using a magnifying glass, or the best artificial means which you can use to see your work through. That I consider the safest mode of cleaning pictures, and by far the most commonly used by myself. I do not think it is possible for a man to do it in the off-hand manner in which I have seen it done and know it to have been done in picture-cleaning.

1135. Mr. *Richmond.* It takes great time?—It is impossible to do it well without taking time.

1136. *Professor Faraday.* Sometimes you wash the picture; what do you use then?—Pure water and a sponge.

1137. And nothing else?—No, nothing else.

1138. Is nothing else included in the term "washing"?—If you wash a picture, it would be with pure water and a sponge or silk handkerchief, washing it a bit at a time.

1139. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would you use warm or cold water?—Cold Water.

1140. *Professor Faraday.* Do you use any powder?—Sand might be put on a newly-painted picture, painted within the last twenty years (if it is painted with oil entirely), with the water, and then with the hand gently rubbed over the surface; and the little particles of sand would go into the grains of the canvas and remove the varnish or dirt that might have got there. It would be effectual and might be done.

1141. Is that included in the term "washing"?—It would be washing the picture, but certainly with an old picture that should be avoided. You have no right to allow the water to pass between the paint and the canvas; you cannot do that without a certain portion of injury. I would rather use pure linseed oil on the surface of a picture than water at any time, taking care to wipe all the oil off.

1142. Is there no harm resulting to a picture from the oil passing through the cracks on the surface to the lower part of the picture?—I think it does good. Time will exhaust the adhesive quality that the paint requires to keep it on the canvas, and I think that oil may have a good tendency rather than a bad one. That is my opinion, after most serious consideration. Every particle of the oil should be taken from the surface of the picture, even if you have to resort to the delicacy of the softest silk handkerchief, so that there should be none left. A picture might be cleaned with oil in that way; and where there is much dirt upon it, the oil, if allowed to remain on it for 20 minutes, or half an hour, softens the dirt on the surface, and when removed will take much of the dirt away; and if it is wiped softly for an hour or two, with the greatest possible care, the picture will be better and more safely varnished than if you used mastic.

1143. Are you speaking from your own experience?

—Yes, every word I have uttered is from my own experience.

1144. Do you find that the oil which may penetrate the picture and which remains on the picture, would at all lower the tint of the picture by its use?—The only alteration that could take place in the paint on the surface of the canvas would be from leaving the oil too long. I do not think that the injury done by a small portion of oil going through any one crack would be very serious. I have never found any injury arise from it, and I do not think it would do any injury.

1145. Mr. *Richmond.* Supposing that a picture were painted upon a plaster ground, as many of the early Italian pictures are painted, and supposing the plaster not to have been rendered unabsorbent, before the picture was begun, would not the oil getting through the cracks change the white plaster to a yellow hue, and deepen the picture a good deal?—Yes, I think that is perfectly correct; but I think in the case of a solidly painted oil picture where the material of the paint, &c., were of the character which Italian pictures seem to me to possess generally speaking, the oil would not get to the ground, or that if the ground took up a portion of the oil which passed through the crack, I do not think that the colour of the ground would show through the paint itself. The paint in many instances is much thicker than a wafer. It is as thick as a shilling piece upon the Italian pictures, and I think the colour of the ground would not show through.

1146. In many other portions of these pictures is not the paint almost as thin as the wash in a water colour drawing: in the St. Catherine, by Raphael, in the National Gallery, for example, is it not so thin that you can see the chalk lines of the neck through the painting?—I am aware of that peculiarity in Raphael's paintings. He was so certain, and he made so many studies before he began, that his pictures were very finely painted, and his pictures are thinner than the others.

1147. Your remedy applies to oil pictures painted upon an oil ground?—I have an objection to the use of oil if you could use a dissecting knife or a fine point; but I have not found any evil arising in my practice from having used cold-drawn linseed oil upon the surface of the pictures, with the condition that you take it all off shortly. I do not think it does mischief. I think it does good. I think it is calculated to keep the picture longer than you would keep it in any other way. You must have some means of protecting the picture from becoming dry and impoverished.

1148. *Professor Faraday.* Have you any judgment with regard to the relative change that occurs to varnish from a town or country residence as respects the degradation of its colour?—I think that within two or three years after a picture is varnished, the varnish becomes discoloured (and the picture of course becomes discoloured also), just as anything else would be discoloured in the same gallery. If you pin up a sheet of white paper, in a gallery, particularly in London, where you have pictures, for twelve months, and at the end of that time compare it with a sheet of paper which has been in a book all the while, you will find it two or three shades lower than the one that has been under cover.

1149. Are not pictures that are varnished irregularly, discoloured irregularly?—Yes; if they are not very evenly varnished, and one part is thicker than another, where it is thickest it will become most discoloured.

1150. Does that happen most readily in town or in the country?—I think that is a defect in the varnishing of the pictures. I think pictures are subject every day in London more or less to injury. I have a clear conviction on my mind as to that.

1151. That is a general rule?—A general principle.

1152. *Dean of St. Paul's.* May that evil be prevented in any way by a very light friction, which will prevent the dirt from accumulating, and will do no damage to the pictures?—I think that very gentle means used occasionally to wipe the dust off will be successful and useful, and that, as well as that, the removing of the stains which flies make on pictures is very necessary. There is a quality in the spot left by the flies on the surface of pictures which not only eats through the varnish, but would also eat through the paint; but the wiping of the pictures, even using the greatest care, would not effectually render the varnish clean and transparent as it was in the first case; it would still be yellow. Varnish on anything will become yellow in the course of time, and more particularly under the influence of coal smoke. Nearly thirty years ago I was continually engaged with the pictures at the National Gallery. I made most of the copies for a work that was then published by the Associate Engravers, and I watched the pictures of course; and I found that in the course of three or four years the new varnish that had been put on a picture became yellow and discoloured, and no wiping could alter that.

1153. Mr. *Richmond.* How long would it take for a similar discolouration to occur in the varnish of the pictures at Dulwich?—Having stated three or four years as the time when the varnish would become discoloured in London, I would say that it would take three or four times as long in the pure air of Dulwich.

1154. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Still it would become discoloured in the course of time?—Undoubtedly.

1155. It is only a slower process?—It is a much slower process, living in the pure air of Dulwich. Some of the pictures there have only been cautiously wiped with a delicate silk handkerchief. They have never been re-varnished. I have a great objection to varnishing pictures. I know that the result of it is mischievous and bad. It may make pictures shine, but it is at the price of injury.

1156. Mr. *Richmond.* Does it appear to you that any length of time in a clear atmosphere will bring the varnish to the deep colour to which, in a few years, it is brought in London?—Certainly not. I have a conviction in my own mind, that any length of time that may occur will not greatly alter it. For instance, I have always been accustomed to pictures from a child, and I think that in an atmosphere like Dulwich, which is pure and unchanged, varnish may remain with even but a trifling alteration. Thirty or forty years' intimate acquaintance with the varnish on the pictures in question enables me to say that it is nearly pure now—so pure now, that any man acquainted with the subject would say, that it would be a great pity to remove it. In London, in three or four years the pictures would require attention.

1157. *Dean of St. Paul's.* What distance do you consider Dulwich as the crow flies, and, in fact, as the atmosphere would spread from London?—It is four or five miles, and I always feel very anxious, and indeed, I have almost felt disposed to grudge that the wind ever came from London to Dulwich. In truth, the manner in which I trace the effect on the snow in the winter season has often impressed me. I walk very much, and I have traced the stream of the north-east wind, over snow, over the Surrey hills for 20 miles. I have traced the blacks that have fallen from the smoke of London. You can see the stream going along the snow; it is discoloured to a yellow, dirty, dingy colour, and covered with blacks; and if the doors and windows of the Gallery were open, it would come in there; but I always order them to be shut under those circumstances. I do not wish any of those enemies of pictures to come into the Gallery.

1158. *Chairman.* That being the case, what do you mean when you speak of London. Do you mean the metropolitan district generally?—I do not wish to say Charing Cross, because I know the National Gallery is there; but I should be inclined to include that gallery. I would include the district east from Charing Cross. Any pictures that I have seen placed in galleries or private houses in that district I found more or less injured; and I should say that you might take four miles east of Charing Cross, the same distance that Dulwich would be on the south.

1159. As the wind comes from the east very often, would not it carry the smoke to the west?—Yes, it would.

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1160. When you speak of London, would not that include Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens?—They would not be exempt from the smoke of London if the wind were to the east; but there would be a better atmosphere in Hyde Park, or in the houses fronting the west in Hyde Park, for pictures, than there would be at Charing Cross. That is my conviction.

1161. You spoke just now of the injury done to pictures by flies, is it not the case that flies are seen in vast quantities in the country just as much as in London?—Yes, I think so, decidedly.

1162. You said that you had never cleaned a picture without to a certain extent injuring it?—I believe I never did; but I believe it would have puzzled anybody who was not a very good judge to find out where the injury was. But I left the injury as I made it without attempting to paint it out; for I think it is an outrage to touch an old picture.

1163. You have also said that you have cleaned the greater part of the pictures at Dulwich?—I have done something to almost every one of them.

1164. That being the case, of course the greater part of the pictures at Dulwich must have been injured?—To the extent of the assertion I have made it would be so. If I had been a very prudent man, I should have drawn a curtain over my own sins, but I did not wish to do that. And I think that though an injury may be done in the manner which I have stated, yet I believe that it is so done that I can leave it to the eye of the spectator to find it out, and I think it would puzzle him.

1165. *Professor Faraday.* What was the evil that would have resulted if you had not cleaned the pictures?—The common defect in a picture is always a discolouration of the varnish. That discolouration of the varnish alters all the harmonies of the more beautiful tints in the picture entirely. They are entirely altered by the yellow coating that is on the surface, and hence arises the necessity, or what is supposed to be the necessity, for cleaning.

1166. If a picture is to be kept at all for an artist's use, must it not be cleaned sometime or other, wherever it is?—Yes; but the less it is cleaned the better. I can come to no other conclusion.

1167. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are any of the pictures at Dulwich covered with glass?—There are three pictures covered with glass, but no others.

1168. *Professor Faraday.* Are the pictures in that Gallery all varnished?—There is one exception to that. There is a picture that has been presented to the gallery within the last two years, a very fine picture by Bellucci, a Venetian picture, that I believe had been offered to some other body before it was presented to the Dulwich Gallery. I saw the picture in town at the house of the person in whose possession it was. When I saw it, he said that he was anxious about it. His friend, who bequeathed this picture to him, wished that it should go to the National Gallery or to the Dulwich Gallery, and it had been refused at the National Gallery. Then the picture was offered to the College at Dulwich, and when they received the offer, I told the Trustees that they had better take it, for it was a valuable picture—there were few in the kingdom by this master. When I saw it in town, I saw that it was very much discoloured and very dirty. There were parts of the picture so dirty that you could not see them. There were the hands of a woman so faded that you could not see that there were hands. When the picture was taken down to my room, I cleaned the picture with the point of a knife. It took me, I dare say, three months to remove the varnish, pressing it carefully out. That picture has never been varnished since. I would not varnish it afterwards. I went over it with linseed oil, and after the linseed oil had remained on it for five or ten minutes, I wiped it off, a small portion at a time, until it was all gone; so that nothing could have been soiled by touching it. And I would submit the picture to the judgment of anybody as to its purity. I shall not put any varnish on it at all.

1169. How long ago is it since you cleaned that picture?—Three years.

1170. It was a varnished picture before you had it, and you have taken the varnish off with a knife, and you have left it unvarnished?—There is the varnish arising out of the linseed oil, but there is no mastic or copal varnish on it.

1171. Mr. *Richmond.* There is no gum upon it?—No gum whatever.

1172. What is that picture called?—"The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," by Belluci. The picture on the right hand side in the fourth room.

1173. Have you not some very fine Poussins in the Dulwich Gallery?—There are some very fine pictures by Poussin in our gallery, for example, "The Triumph of David."

1174. And "The Nurture of Jupiter?"—"The Nurture of Jupiter" is a very fine one. "The Triumph of David," in the Dulwich Gallery belonged to the Orleans Collection, and since I have had the custody of it, that picture has never had a brush with varnish passed over it.

1175. Is not that picture in a very cracked state?—No. It is cracked in places, I think, but not much; and whenever I detect a crack, I put through the crack some linseed oil with the point of a brush, and then after a short time gently press down the surface.

1176. It appears to me that in portions of that picture there are small patches, about one-eighth of an inch in size, of old varnish—is that your opinion?—I do not think I could answer that question without looking at the picture again; but it is a picture that is not exempt from the paint of Sir Francis Bourgeois. For instance, there is an infant child on the right hand side of the picture, and the mother is supporting the child in such an attitude that it could not admit of its remaining where it is without tumbling backwards. Poussin had put the arm of the mother round the child, and a hand underneath the arm of the child to support it; and I can see, through the paint, the hand distinctly, and just in the position in which it should be placed so as to support the child. That alteration, I am perfectly certain was the work of Sir Francis Bourgeois. I could take the paint off, and we should see the hand underneath the arm of the child, that would admit of its being supported.

1177. If that picture had been in London from the year when it came up to you, and if it had never been varnished, is it your own conviction that in order to see it at all with anything like comfort, it must have been cleaned and varnished?—I have no doubt that I can answer in the affirmative to your question. I may say that it could not have existed in London without the assistance of varnish or some other process to have rendered it capable of being seen at all; and I am sure that thirty-seven years would have gone a great way towards darkening that picture so as to have made it unpleasant and uncomfortable to anybody acquainted with the nature of pictures to have looked at it.

1178. *Dean of St. Paul's.*—You think that would have happened with every ordinary care that might have been taken of it?—With any care that could have been taken. I do not attribute want of care to persons in London, though the pictures in their custody have become worse than they were years ago. I do not complain of them that they are not to be seen. If they had had the custody of the pictures anywhere else than in London they might have done better. They have been driven, I believe, to the necessity of trying to remove the cause of that gloomy surface on the pictures; and the pictures have been cleaned, put in the same place again, and discoloured again, cleaned again and again, and (as I know in some cases to be the fact) one-third if not one-half wiped away. But this has been done also; in many places paint has been put on to cover up the mischief done by injudicious cleaning.

1179. *Professor Faraday.* Does a cleaner assume the right of painting over those parts of a picture which he may injure by his process?—The pictures are sometimes repainted, and it is absurd to deny the fact. I could

put my finger on the modern paint, because, even supposing that the tone of the modern paint agrees exactly with the picture that it is painted on, yet within two or three years the new paint will become another colour; it is no longer of the same colour; I can put my hand upon patches in pictures where modern paint has been put on.

1180. That has happened in consequence of the cleaning process?—I believe there is no question about it; but the necessity for cleaning has arisen from a defect in the atmosphere. I think they have been driven to it by the discolouration of the varnish, and the picture was thought to require cleaning in consequence of that.

1181. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You have said that whenever the atmosphere looks threatening from London you close the doors and windows of Dulwich Gallery?—I close the windows always; I cannot always close the door.

1182. How then do you ventilate the room?—That is always done with care. The moment I see the wind changes, I have the windows opened again.

1183. Do not you think that whether a gallery be in London or in the country, it ought most carefully to be watched?—Undoubtedly.

1184. On such a foggy morning as we frequently have in London would not you have closed the windows?—I would not have the windows opened in a gallery of pictures with an atmosphere of that sort upon any consideration. I should say, that we have a door to the lobby and a door within, and one of those doors only is opened when any one desires to go into the gallery. After he has passed into the lobby he goes through the other door within, and there is no other door open.

1185. *Professor Faraday.*—From your position and from inclination you have observed the winds of London; can you give us any impression as to which way the winds are most general, and which way the least?—I have observed that subject with great care, and I think that for seven or eight months in the year the wind would blow more or less from the west, and therefore I should think the mischief caused by the London atmosphere would be less in the west than in the east. I do not think the wind is in the east so long as it is in the west or south-west. I would not like as an affair of science to reason about the character of the air, or its chemical properties; but in simply answering the questions put to me, I speak of what is the result of my practical experience.

1186. As regards north and south, is there any difference in this respect?—We have more south wind than north.

1187. Is the maximum of the wind with you from the south?—From the south-west undoubtedly.

1188. Mr. *Richmond.* How many persons visit the Dulwich Gallery in the year?—In former years I have known, I should think, 40,000 in the course of the year; but I should not think that the number would amount to more than 15,000 now; but I think the last two or three years they have rather increased; but the number, taking it altogether, has decreased very much.

1189. Can you attribute that falling off to any cause?—Yes, I think I can. I do not think it is from any sort of falling off, as relates to the pleasure taken in looking at fine pictures; but I should think that it has been a holiday generally speaking. To go to Dulwich to see the pictures would cost a shilling. Now, you may for a shilling go twenty miles, instead of five, and I think that it may have arisen from that.

1190. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have you ever suffered any inconvenience from having great multitudes of persons in the gallery?—Very seldom. On Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday I have thought it necessary to use caution in admitting the visitors. I have known the number more than I thought safe, but very seldom.

1191. Are there any bad effects arising from what you may call human exudation, or from the dirt which they bring in?—I have always regretted their presence, when they came in great numbers, for I thought it would do mischief.

1192. That mischief, *of course*, would be in proportion to the number of persons present, and the size of the rooms?—No doubt about it. In hot weather the dust they would bring in with them and the heat, I know, are mischievous to a certain extent.

1193. *Professor Faraday.* Are there any kind of injuries to the back of the pictures, or any injuries of any other sort which you think are liable to be greater in town than in the country?—I think the injuries to the back of a picture would mainly turn upon its damp position. I think that the damp would be very likely to mildew the back of the picture, and if that were allowed to remain it would be very mischievous; it would not only alter the colour of the paint, but it would destroy the canvas. But with ordinary care as to the temperature of the room, keeping it from 50° to 60°, I do not think that it would happen.

1194. Do you think that you may preserve the back of a picture as well in town as in the country?—Yes.

1195. Do you think that the picture is in danger of mildew from the damp?—I think it is a very important thing to look at the back of a picture occasionally, because you sometimes find mildew. When pictures have been re-lined, as it is termed, there is a sort of paste used in pasting the old canvas to the new one, and I have found that there is a sort of insect that is bred in the paste, and that ought to be watched. It is a little creature, about the size of a dot that one would make with a pen, and which crawls about the picture. I always dread to see anything of that kind where a picture has been re-lined; but it is only within three years after it has been re-lined that they appear. After that time I do not see them. They go away. I always use linseed oil whenever I see them to destroy them.

1196. Do these insects appear where paste or where glue has been used?—I think they are the result of using paste made with flour.

1197. Is glue ever used under these circumstances?—I do not know; but I think generally it is paste.

1198. Do you think that the mildew would affect the colour of the picture.—It would if it were left on.

1199. Is it a fact that you are acquainted with by observation, that an injury occurring behind a picture can appear and destroy the colour in the front of it?—The action of anything so powerful as mildew, I think, must have a bad tendency. My own knowledge would lead me to this conviction. I had a picture in my own house belonging to me which I had lost sight of for some years. I saw it a day or two ago, and I found the mildew had got to the back of the picture. It was in a room where a fire was seldom placed. The mildew had run through from the back, and had got between the varnish and the paint, and it had made it look white and heavy, so that you could not see the picture at all.

1200. The mildew had penetrated through the whole of the picture?—Undoubtedly it had penetrated through the whole of the picture. It is not a common defect, but it sometimes exists.

1201. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are not pictures as liable to damp in the country as in London?—Yes, I think they may be subject to it anywhere. I feel convinced that pictures anywhere (it does not matter whether they are in London or in the country), unless they are watched and attended to by a person acquainted with the thing, are subject to injury. You cannot leave them to take care of themselves.

1202. Unless they are kept in an atmosphere of equable temperature they are liable to injury?—They ought to be kept in an equable temperature; but even with that, and with every advantage in the world, you cannot leave them anywhere; unless they are under the observation of some one acquainted with pictures, they are subject to injury.

1203. Do you consider that the greater or less intensity of light in the country or in London would affect

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pictures?—Yes; the direct rays of the sun on the surface of a picture would be destruction to it. You must use some means of diffusing the light generally.

1204. Would the want of sufficient light produce any injurious effect upon pictures?—If a picture is turned to the wall and kept to the wall continually, the whites in the picture will become discoloured from the absence of air; and then, if the picture were put for a short time in the light of the sun, and watched so that it should not peel off the canvas, the white light would be much restored to its original colour and quality.

1205. Mr. *Richmond.* Did not you say that the soil of Dulwich was unfavourable on account of its being damp?—I do not like to use a term so strong as unfavourable. I think it would have been better for me if it had been less damp. There is a little damp in it; but with caution, and the use of fire, I can avoid the evil that might arise from that, but it is an evil. I am quite sure that one of the most important things that must be attended to in seeking a site for the National Gallery is to secure a dry position.

1206. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have said that you have traced the effect of smoke upon snow in your walks to the extent sometimes of twenty miles?—I would not speak positively to the distance as the crow flies of twenty miles, but I can speak with the greatest certainty to fifteen. I have constantly been in the habit of riding by train, from the nearest station to which I reside, to Epsom, and, walking across the Downs, I have seen a stream of smoke, when the wind has been in the north-east, coming along the hills, and whenever I passed that stream I noticed the blacks. They were just like the blacks which you see when a chimney is smoking here in London. There was the smoke itself, and the discolouration on the surface of the snow.

1207. Do you find the colour of the vegetation in your neighbourhood affected by the smoke in any way? I think I have watched vegetation very much, but I do not know that I have noticed that. I have never asked myself the question, nor have I been asked the question before; but, in answer to it I should say that I believe it would damage the vegetation.

1208. Do you remember whether the sheep are discoloured at Dulwich?—I do not think there is any question about it. I think it as palpable as possible that at Dulwich or anywhere else where they are subject to the atmosphere of London the sheep are all discoloured.

1209. *Chairman.* Is not Dulwich at times very subject to the smoke of London?—I think it is, but it depends upon the wind. For instance, I left a bright clear sunshine when I came away from home this morning, and before I got to Westminster Bridge it was thick, and it was painful to breathe.

1210. Is not Dulwich subject to that?—Yes, it is; but I do not think it is so much so as any other place round London.

1211. Is not it subject to the London atmosphere?—It is certainly when the wind is in the north-east. It is in a hollow.

1212. Are not your pictures in a very good condition?—I believe they are. They have had my watching as long as they have been in my charge.

1213. Supposing that the other collections of pictures, some of which are in the metropolis, had had the good fortune to be under your care, might not a good effect have been produced if they had been in an equally happy condition?—I think I am correct in stating that I could not have undertaken to keep them so. I should have been very sorry to have been curator of pictures in the metropolis.

1214. You would rather have the care of them in the country than in London?—I would not remove unless it were an affair of necessity. I would not undertake the responsibility of the National pictures at this moment if it were offered to me, and this is the reason why I would not:—Evil has arisen in them. I know the pictures very well—no man better—for I was for years with the pictures before me, painting from them, and I know that they were fine beautiful pictures then, though now many of them are destroyed. I would not take the pictures as they stand with the probability of greater evil showing itself within a short time, even though a memorandum were made of every picture as it is now, on account of the risk of finding other evil going on which has not been seen.

1215. Would you not undertake the care of those pictures if they were sent to Dulwich?—No, I would not become responsible for the safe custody of any picture that had been as they have been in London forty years.

1216. *Professor Faraday.* Is there any case to which you could refer the Commissioners which would furnish them with an effectual proof that a picture in the country suffers less than a picture in London, or is it merely your own personal judgment?—I should think it would not be merely my own personal judgment. I should think any gentleman might see the difference between any picture that has been (as I can state to my certain knowledge is the case with "The Triumph of David") untouched for thirty-seven years, and one that has been placed in the metropolis for the same length of time. One of the pictures for example that belonged to the Angerstein Collection. I do not wish to mark out any picture that shall give rise to censure to anybody, but I think it would be possible for me to take anybody to a picture in London and then to a picture at Dulwich, which would show them the difference. I think the most ignorant man in London, unaccustomed to pictures, would say this is a much better picture than the other.

1217. If you had had the care of two pictures by the same master, under the same sort of condition, painted about the same time, and in which the same materials were employed, one being in London and the other in the country, do you not think that you could have preserved both of them in the same way?—No, I would have the picture in the country, if you made me give a guarantee that the picture should be preserved in a high state of purity with the prospect of its lasting for show to those who are fond of pictures, and who were to come some time after to see it: I should be sure that the picture in the country would sustain its character and the admiration of those who should look at it much longer than the one in London, if I had been the person who had had the custody of both. I have no doubt about it.

1218. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you acquainted with the Holbeins in the City of London?—I have a knowledge of his pictures, but less than other works of art in London. I have been asked by friends to go and look at the state of the pictures in London. I should not like to give an opinion as to the pictures by Holbein; but as to other pictures I have found some of them in a deplorable state. I will take a case in point—the pictures in Vintner's Hall. I went to look at them at the request of a friend, who was Master at the time, and I found that the pictures had been lately cleaned, and though conversant with the style of painting on the surface of most of the masters who have lived, and who have painted distinguished pictures I declare positively that I could not recognize the original painters of some of those pictures in some instances. They were ruined to such an extent from cleaning, and also arising from dirt and discolouration.

1219. Were those ancient pictures by Italian masters?—They were not by Italian masters. The one I am particularly pointing out was a picture by Rubens, and I should not have known that he had ever touched the picture.

1220. Mr. *Richmond.* Were those pictures only obscured, or were they injured?—They were injured. They had just been subjected to the process of cleaning—gilding the frames and cleaning the pictures. They looked bright and shining then, and of course they were new pictures to nine out of ten of those who saw them. But in the case of the picture by Rubens, that was over the fireplace at the Vintner's Hall, I did not know that Rubens had ever touched it.

1221. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Must not that picture have been cleaned by a very unskilful hand?—The

majority of persons cleaning pictures know nothing about the matter.

1222. Must it not have been cleaned by a remarkably unskilful hand?—It must have been cleaned by an ignoramus; by a man knowing nothing about it. But unfortunately the pictures are doomed to this infliction, for the very trade of picture-cleaners in London has grown out of the oblivion in which the pictures have been allowed to get, so that nothing but scraping, and scratching, and scrubbing, will meet the case.

1223. *Chairman.* If the majority of the picture-cleaners, instead of being of the character which you state, were more experienced in their art than they are, do you think that pictures would be exposed to the same chance of damage as they are at present?—If so, they would not. But I cannot remove from my mind the fact which I have stated before. I never yet saw a picture cleaned that was not more or less injured.

1224. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you acquainted with the Holbeins in Barber Surgeons' Hall?—No, I do not know the pictures there by Holbein; but I have looked at fine pictures by Holbein frequently, and I should be prepared to say, that pictures by Holbein have lasted better than most other pictures. I do not know why it is. I have been asked as to the effect of light upon pictures, and therefore I think it is better that I should mention that very great injury often results from an injudicious arrangement of light. In one of the bedrooms at Knowle, when I was engaged painting there, I found a picture by Rembrandt, that had been a very fine picture. It was a picture about two feet high. There it had remained, as the furniture of the bed had remained, unaltered from the time of its being placed there. A relation of the family had asked me to look at the pictures, and I did so. This picture, from the position in which it had been hanging, had not got an inch of surface that was not split. Nine people out of ten would have said that there never was a picture upon the panel. I believe it had been hanging there, without having had anything done to it, and the paint had dropped from the panel for the want of the simplest care.

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1225. Mr. *Richmond.* What do you attribute that evil to?—The exhaustion of the *glutinous* qualities of the paint.

1226. It had scaled off?—It had scaled off piece by piece, until there was only one-tenth or one-fifteenth part of the picture left.

1227. Had it been exposed to the direct rays of the sun?—I think it had. I concluded that it had. At the same time I should say that the pictures there were not cautiously attended to; for I found a picture, in the style of Holbein, in a curious way, while I was painting there. There was a tapestry round the room—a very fine tapestry—and I saw by the side of a piece of tapestry, near to the door, an eye continually looking at me, and at last I went to see what it was, and I saw that it was an eye painted on a panel, and I found that it had been cut up to mend the panel of the room.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Thursday, February 26, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

MR. RICHARD THOMAS SMART, examined.

1228. *Professor Faraday.* Are you engaged in cleaning the Diploma pictures in the Royal Academy?—Yes.

1229. Is not this picture which you have brought with you one of the Diploma pictures?—Yes.

1230. How do you number or describe it?—It is called a Wheatly.

1231. Is there any part of that picture which you have cleaned?—Yes.

1232. Do you consider the other part of the picture in the state in which it was when taken down from the walls of the Royal Academy?—Yes.

1233. Can you tell how long it is since that picture was cleaned before the present time?—No, I cannot.

1234. Is that picture a varnished picture?—Yes, and I should say the varnish is a very thin varnish.

1235. Are you able to judge whether that picture has ever been cleaned before?—No, I cannot say with certainty; but I should rather think not.

1236. Have you known the picture for a number of years, so as to be able to say, that it has not been cleaned for that number of years?—The other day, when I saw it at the Royal Academy, was the first time I had ever seen the picture.

1237. What is the cause of the difference in colour between the lower part of the boy's left arm and the upper part?—I should think it arose from the smoke of London, and from the gas at the Royal Academy.

1238. That relates to the lower part?—Yes.

1239. Is the difference which appears in the picture altogether occasioned by dirt?—Yes.

1240. Is it entirely surface dirt, or is it a defect in the colours themselves?—It is not at all a defect in the colours; the varnish will protect them.

1241. Is the colour of that part of the picture above that cleaned line the natural and proper colour which the artist meant it to have?—Yes.

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1242. Then you consider that "it is a change in the varnish" occasioned by the dirt and exposure in a particular situation which has brought on the degraded effect of the lower part?—It is the accumulation of dirt over the varnish. I should say that the varnish is not of that colour. It is an accumulation of dirt over the thin coat of varnish which was placed over the picture after it was painted. In removing that, I should remove the dirt first before I removed any varnish.

1243. Are you able to do that by careful cleaning?—Yes.

1244. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is the dirt distinct from the varnish?—Quite so. It would not penetrate through the varnish.

1245. *Professor Faraday.* Are you prepared to show us how you perform this process?—I am.

1246. Is that which you are about to perform the ordinary process of washing a picture?—Yes. I will take one side of the picture, so that the Commissioners may be able to see the process.

1247. Will you take rather a small portion of the picture, so that the Commissioners may more distinctly see the effect. Will you take the middle of the arm?—I will.

[*The witness first applied water with a sponge to the picture.*]

1248. Have you removed all the dirt which mere water will take away?—No. This process is merely a softening of the dirt. All smoke, when it accumulates, requires something beyond water for the purpose of removing it.

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1249. This process is for the softening of the dirt?—This process is for the softening of the dirt.

1250. And now you are about to apply a powder with the water, rubbing with the finger?—Yes.

1251. And that you repeat as your judgment directs?—Yes.

[*The witness applied the powder to the picture with water, rubbing it in with his finger.*]

1252. In this case you are using no solvent, but only water?—I am using no solvent whatever.

1253. Mr. *Richmond.* You are using friction; you are not using a solvent?—Just so.

1254. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have you come down to the varnish now?—That is the varnish underneath.

1255. Are you not removing the varnish now?—Not yet; it cannot be removed by water.

[*The picture was further cleaned by the application of a penknife to the inequalities of the surface.*]

1256. *Professor Faraday.* What are those inequalities in the surface?—They are what we generally call fat touches. I believe that is the term they use generally. They are touches of colour put on to give the high lights to the picture. There is a greater body of colour used in them than in the other parts.

1257. You pick out the dirt from the depressions?—Yes. Then, of course, for what the finger will not touch we use a scraper. In general we are obliged to use a penknife carefully with water, so as to remove the dirt which the finger would not touch.

1258. Then either with friction, or with powder, or by the use of a penknife, you go to the bottom of those depressions?—Yes.

1259. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is there no danger of your going through the varnish and the colour?—We could tell immediately by practice, if we did.

1260. *Chairman.* Is not that a very dangerous operation?—It would be so without practice.

1261. *Professor Faraday.* Does not it require very great care to carry on a process of this sort?—Yes, it does.

1261*a*. *Chairman.* Is there no special instrument except the knife that you use for that purpose?—We sometimes use what is called an eraser; but it answers the same purpose as a knife; it is just the same.

1262. *Professor Faraday.* In fact, you want to get rid of all the dirt previous to removing the varnish?—Yes.

1263. Mr. *Richmond.* You have already, with the water and the powder, removed the dirt?—Yes.

1264. So that while the raised portions of the picture are cleaned, the interstices are still charged with dirt?—Yes. I think you will find that the washing softens the dirt, and it may be removed very equally, only being an accumulation for a number of years, it is sure, more or less, to adhere to some parts of the picture.

1265. *Professor Faraday.* Do you object to tell the Commissioners what that powder is?—Yes.

1266. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is it a special secret of your own?—Yes.

1267. Do you use this powder only for removing the dirt, or for removing the varnish also?—Only for removing the dirt; it would not act upon the varnish at all.

1268. *Professor Faraday.* Are there not a number of powders that are used for this purpose?—I believe so. I believe that every man has a particular method of his own.

1269. *Chairman.* Each one has his own secret?—I believe so, generally speaking.

1270. *Professor Faraday.* According to his own experience?—Yes.

1271. Could not a chemist discover a powder by which he could effect the same thing?—I have no doubt of it. It would be impossible to remove the dirt between those little points without rubbing through the paint in the other parts of the picture. That is the reason that I use the scraper.

1272. The same amount of friction will not cleanse properly parts unequally dirtied?—No.

1273. Does not every part of the cleaning of a picture require the constant supervision of an intelligent and experienced man?—Yes, it does.

1274. Have you nearly got the dirt off now?—Nearly. It only remains about the depressions in a few places.

1275. *Dean of St Paul's.* In the cleaned piece of the picture the varnish is off?—Yes.

1276. Then you have reached the paint?—Yes.

1277. If you remove the varnish on the other parts, will they come out the same colour as this part?—Yes.

1278. *Professor Faraday.* Now then, having taken off the dirt, you are going to begin the process of removing the varnish, are you not?—Yes.

[*The process of removing the varnish was commenced.*]

1279. Mr. *Richmond.* Was this varnish mastic varnish only?—I think that was all.

1280. *Professor Faraday.* Do you use a powder?—Yes, to lay hold of the surface. There is so little varnish on this picture that it is a very difficult matter indeed to raise it.

1281. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you of opinion that this picture has never been varnished since it was finished by the master?—It is very difficult to say. We generally consider that a picture has had three or four coats of varnish, if there is a vast accumulation of varnish upon it; because it is very seldom that pictures are varnished with a very thick coat at one time.

1282. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are you doing this with your finger only?—Yes.

1283. Without any solvent?—Without any solvent.

1284. *Professor Farday.* Do you ever resort to solvents to remove the varnish in these cases?—In some cases we are obliged to do so.

1285. Is the solvent which you use in those cases spirits of wine?—Yes.

1286. *Chairman.* You do not use any sand in this process?—No.

1287. We have heard that it is sometimes used. Do you think that it is desirable?—I should think that picture-cleaners would have a great deal of trouble to bring the picture together if they used sand. Upon an average I clean 600 pictures a year. If I used any particular rough method in cleaning the pictures, it would take me so long to put them in order again, that I should not be able to do more than 200 in a year.

1288. *Professor Faraday.* What is your opinion as to the use of a solvent in removing the varnish?—That is usual where there is an accumulation of varnish, or the picture is very unequally painted—that is, where some parts are very thick with colour, and other parts have very little upon the picture; then we find it necessary to use a solvent, and it is better than using too much friction.

1289. Are you ever afraid of using a solvent to a picture on account of the nature of the picture?—No, not at all.

1290. You use a solvent wherever it suits your purpose, irrespective of any fear of injuring the pictures beneath?—Yes, we are obliged to do it with care in some instances, and in others we do not require it at all. The picture is so hardened with age that a solvent cannot hurt it.

1291. You judge from the appearance of the picture whether it will bear a solvent or not?—Yes, I have used a solvent for a new picture—a picture painted perhaps four or five years ago.

1292. Were there any glazings in the painting of that picture?—Yes; it was a picture of Mr. Buckner's that I had to clean.

1293. Were you able to distinguish in that case between the varnish and the glazing?—It had been varnished with a very bad varnish, and had never properly hardened. In that case I could not use the finger, because when the varnish is in an oily state it will not lay hold of the finger.

1294. What is your security in that case that you are not taking up the glazing instead of the mere varnish?—It is derived from practice and observation.

1295. Is there any other security?—None whatever; because even in this case I might go below the varnish. It would be from practice alone that I could tell how far I was going.

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1296. Is not a picture very liable to injury in the hands of a person not so well acquainted with the process of cleaning as yourself?—It would be very hazardous.

1297. Is it your opinion that it is very hazardous to put a picture into the hands of those who are not well acquainted with the matter?—Yes.

1298. *Chairman.* Are there many people who are well acquainted with the subject?—There are many very clever men in London; but then there are a great many travelling picture cleaners, who have done more damage to fine works of art in this country than has happened from any other cause.

1299. *Professor Faraday.* Are there many persons who to your knowledge would undertake the cleaning of a picture, who are not to be trusted with it?—I have no doubt that there are.

1300. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are there not many different methods of proceeding in cleaning pictures?—A great many.

1301. *Chairman.* Is the knife always used?—In this case it would be necessary. A smooth picture does not require it, because, the surface being perfectly level, the varnish would come away at once.

1302. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do not you find a great difference between the English and the Italian or Flemish Schools in that respect?—Yes; in their surface we do.

1303. Should you proceed in the same way, supposing that you had an Italian picture before you, as you are proceeding with reference to this picture?—Yes; nearly so. Of course it would depend upon the state of the picture.

1304. If there were any cracks in the picture should you use water?—Yes, decidedly; but I should not allow it to dwell upon the picture so long.

1305. Should you not think that the water would be liable to do harm from penetrating the interstices in such a manner that the oil would be affected by it?—We examine the picture immediately before cleaning, and if we find that there is any indication of the colour falling off, we then do a small portion at a time, and dry it as quickly as possible.

1306. *Professor Faraday.* Do you ever use oil in cleaning the surface of pictures?—Yes, very often, if it is a glazed picture we do. A picture of Sir Joshua Reynolds's would not bear the process that has been applied to-day; because sometimes he painted in little more than black and white, and then used to glaze the picture with transparent colours afterwards; and very often under the process of cleaning, unless the cleaner is very careful indeed, the glaze will be removed; and then we are obliged to use the end of a scraper in a very strong light, and take the dirt off carefully by degrees, taking off each little speck on the surface separately. If we attempted anything further than that, we should disturb the glaze.

1307. It follows from what you have said that you use water, oil, and spirits?—Yes.

1308. Are there any acids used in your process?—No.

1309. Those are the media that are commonly used in cleaning a picture?—Yes; the varnish is now nearly off this picture.

1310. Now you have reached the picture?—Yes; I have approached as near as possible to the picture.

1311. This process is included in the term "cleaning?"—Yes.

1312. What process is included in the term "cleaning," as applied to a picture?—If we use spirits, then it is very different from this; although in the first part of the process we follow the same plan. We take off all the loose dirt that we can possibly wash or scrape off.

1313. Is there any difference, technically speaking, between washing a picture and cleaning a picture?—Yes. In the first place, washing a picture is removing the loose dirt that has accumulated from the smoke of London, or any other place, and in cleaning we take the varnish off.

1314. This washing includes the rubbing with powder and water, which you have performed to-day?—Yes, but not chafing off the varnish; that is a different process.

1315. Mr. *Richmond.* This portion of the picture, from which you have removed the varnish by friction, you would call "cleaned?"—Yes.

1316. *Professor Faraday.* Do not you do much more than this often in the process of cleaning some pictures?—Yes; but it comes to the same thing. We have to remove the varnish. We remove it by the finger or a solvent. I have now gone as far as we should go with this picture.

1317. You cannot go any further with this picture?—I cannot go any further with this picture. I should not venture by any means to clean it further, because I should injure the picture.

1318. Does not the term "cleaning," as applied to a picture, include repairing?—It depends upon the state of the picture. A picture, in a state in which this picture is, does not require any more. If it were injured it would need repairing.

1319. Would that repairing be included in the "cleaning?"—Yes.

1320. And in some cases, would not re-touching and re-painting be included in the term "cleaning?"—That is called "restoring." It is very seldom that we meet with an old picture that is quite perfect.

1321. Then you have three terms, "washing," "cleaning," and "restoring?"—Yes.

1322. When you are asked to clean a picture, that always includes restoring?—Yes

1323. Mr. *Richmond.* In the darker portions of some of the Flemish pictures, is not the effect produced merely by a glaze of transparent colour over a luminous ground?—Yes.

1324. Would the process to which you have subjected this portion of thickly painted white linen, in your opinion, remove any portion of the thin transparent painting of the Flemish masters?—Not if carefully done.

1325. Would as much as you have done to this picture have that effect?—It would not hurt the picture.

1326. *Professor Faraday.* What is the cause of the difference between the parts of this picture which have now been cleaned, and the part that is not cleaned?—I should think it has arisen from the fires of London, from the accumulation of smoke from the fires and from the gas.

1327. *Dean of St. Paul's.* When you speak of gas, do you refer to the gas in the rooms where these pictures have been kept, or to the general gas in the atmosphere?—To the gas which is in the rooms. The gas outside must also penetrate into the house a little.

1328. There has been gas in the rooms?—Yes. I think that is the cause of this picture being in its present state.

1329. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think that the part which has been cleaned is in the state in which the painter left it?—I think so.

1330. How long will it take for the exposure of the picture to the same circumstances which it has been under, namely, the gas in the air of London, to bring it back to the state from which you have cleaned it?—Ten years in the building from which it has come.

1331. You think that in ten years it would be necessary to clean that picture again?—Unless it were protected.

1332. By glazing?—Yes.

1333. Have you any idea that a picture would be better off two or three miles out of London, on the one side or the other, than it is in London?—I should say decidedly so.

1334. Would it be better on the west than on the east of London?—Certainly, if you reckon from some central point in the metropolis. I do not know, however, that it would make much difference which way you took it, so long as it was out of London.

1335 *Chairman.* When you say out of London, what distance do you mean?—I think, perhaps, a mile

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from the outskirts would be sufficient if it were as much as possible away from all dwellings.

1336. *Professor Faraday.* You would wish to keep it away from the gas and the smoke?—To keep it as far as possible from the gas and the smoke of London.

1337. Is not this picture upon which you have been operating in a very fair state?—It is.

1338. There is no cracking about it?—No.

1339. Mr. *Richmond.* You spoke of a picture being perfectly smooth; do you mean to say that any picture is perfectly smooth, or only that there may be a greater or less degree of inequality upon it?—Some pictures are very smooth, especially some of the Flemish pictures.

1340. If you took a powerful magnifying glass and looked at the surface of a Flemish picture, would you not find the little furrows which the softest pencil would make?—Yes, we should.

1341. Would not the dirt lodge in those furrows?—Yes; but they are so very fine that the finger alone would touch them.

1342. *Professor Faraday.* Is not the paste which is used at the back of a picture very injurious to the picture?—Yes, if too much is used. I think I can state an example of that: there is a fine picture in the National Gallery of "The Raising of Lazarus;" that picture was transferred off panel on to canvas many years back, and so much paste or glue, or something of that kind was used, that a species of worm found its way into it, and did so much damage, that the picture, some few years back, had very nearly fallen out of the frame. I believe it was the paste which produced this effect.

1343. Do you know of any difference between paste and glue in that respect?—I do not know that it is possible to use glue alone for that purpose. I believe that the picture liners always use about an equal proportion of glue and paste together.

1344. Are you aware, of your own knowledge, whether glue breeds insects equally with paste?—No, I am not.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Mr. Edmund Thomas Parris, further examined.

Mr. E. T. Parris.

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1345. Mr. *Richmond.* You were instructed by the Commissioners to go and examine the picture by Sir James Thornhill in Queen Mary's bedroom at Hampton Court, and report to us upon the state in which you found that particular picture—was not that so?—Yes.

1346. You have been at Hampton Court and have seen it?—I have.

1347. Your opinion of the state of that picture I suppose is contained in this Report which you have sent to the Commissioners?—Yes, I have read it over, and it is correct.

1348. Did you examine the picture from the floor of the room, or did you obtain a ladder and get up to it?—I did not get a ladder, for I found that there would be much time lost, and I thought there was no necessity whatever for going so close.

1349. What is the height of the room?—It might be 15 or 20 feet, or more perhaps than that.

1350. In what state did that picture appear to you to be?—As fresh as possible.

1351. It is painted in oil?—Yes, I believe entirely in oil.

1352. Did it strike your eye as a very great contrast to the picture upon which you have been engaged in the dome of St. Paul's?—Yes, but it was very similar to one in the adjoining room by Verrio, which appears to be in as perfect a state as that by Thornhill, but very inferior in talent to Thornhill's.

1353. Do you think that those two pictures, the one in Queen Mary's bedroom, and the other in the dome of St. Paul's, may fairly be compared. They were done about the same time, were they not?—Yes, perhaps the picture in St. Paul's was subsequent to that at Hampton Court, but I do not think they will bear any comparison.

1354. Are they not both oil pictures?—They are both oil pictures, but I do not think they will bear any comparison, because the mechanical process in each is so totally different.

1355. Will you explain what you mean when you speak of the mechanical process?—The vehicle used is different in the two cases.

1356. How did you ascertain that?—I can hardly prove the negative as regards the picture at Hampton Court, but I can prove the positive as regards that in St. Paul's, which was painted wholly in drying oil, boiled oil. Those at Hampton Court I am quite convinced are not painted so.

1357. Are they painted in your opinion in pure unboiled linseed oil?—Decidedly that is my opinion.

1358. Do you think that the fact of Sir James Thornhill having used boiled oil in St. Paul's would of itself account for the great difference in the state in which you found the two pictures?—I think entirely so.

1359. Do you think that the tendency of boiled oil to change colour is so great that it would account for the comparative obscurity of the St. Paul's picture as compared with the other?—Yes, exactly, by cutting sections of the two pictures you would find one discoloured through to the base, and the other would be quite pure.

1360. Are you aware that if you painted a picture upon a plaster ground with the purest linseed oil, the oil would penetrate to the base of that plaster, and would change its hue from white to yellow, if not from white to brown?—It would change the white plaster, provided it parted from the pigment and attached itself wholly to the plaster. But I am not certain that the linseed oil would change the pigment itself if it were pure white lead. I think the reverse.

1361. Did you not speak of the plaster as having changed colour in the case of Sir James Thornhill's picture?—No, I say that if you were to make a section of the *paintings on* the plaster you would find them discoloured.

1362. Exclusive of the ground?—Exactly.

1363. Do you think that the whole substance of the paint if used with drying oil would be discoloured?—It would become brown. In the other instance the oil would rise to the surface and then become a little discoloured, but not much.

1364. Do you think that the picture at Hampton Court is a little discoloured?—As much as all pictures will be six months or twelve months after painting, but not more. I think myself that they never change after that time. The oil rising to the surface becomes discoloured, parting from the pigment.

1365. *Professor Faraday.* You seem to throw a slight doubt upon the conclusion that the picture at Hampton Court was painted in pure raw linseed oil—do you feel doubtful upon that point?—I spoke in that way because sometimes mastic varnish is mixed with oil, but whether linseed oil was used I am not certain. In fact I do not know whether there is any mode of ascertaining.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Monday, March 9, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

MR. HENRY FARRER, further examined.

Mr. H. Farrer.

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1366. *Chairman.* Have you any remark to make with reference to any portion of your Report that you think might be corrected, or that you think might be more satisfactorily explained to the Commissioners?—I have only this remark to make, that I find I was in error as to the picture at St. Bartholomew's Hospital when I described a stick as a sword; but with regard to the other parts of my report, I must most strictly adhere to it, and perhaps, when I say so I ought to give some little explanation. It has been my practice for some years (having been examined several times upon matters affecting the National Gallery), to pay some little attention to the various collections in the metropolis and other places, and, therefore, I think that I might be allowed to speak my feelings upon that subject. I consider that most of the pictures in Her Majesty's collection at Buckingham Palace are in a better condition than those at Windsor, and I can account for that difference. It very often happens that when pictures are far removed from persons who can carry out the proper cleaning, they seem to get more or less neglected; but those pictures that are in a vicinity where the public is continually upon them are more likely to be kept in a better state; and generally, I would say, that the state of pictures depends in the greatest degree upon proper ventilation and large galleries. Where people are confined, as is the case in the present National Gallery, in small rooms, and assembled in large numbers, it will follow (as I think I stated when I was examined before upon that point), that the pictures are more or less affected. That is particularly the case with the pictures at Christ's Hospital. There it is visible to anybody that those pictures within four or five years have been attended to; but it will be of very little avail while dining goes on three times a-day, and such numbers are constantly being assembled in the large hall. That always affects pictures, and, therefore, I think that the only thing I could say about them is, that it does not matter where the pictures are placed. If there is this number of people in the room constantly, some change will be produced.

1367. Are you aware that Buckingham Palace is exceedingly resorted to by large crowds of people in certain portions of the year, and, therefore, the pictures must require corresponding care?—That is, no doubt, the case. But, then, fortunately, (as would be the case with a palace where Her Majesty is), it is better ventilated, and there is greater warmth kept up than in most galleries. Nothing is so destructive to pictures as damp. Since I have had to look at these pictures again, in order that I might be sure I had not in any way done anything opposed to what I felt to be my duty, I went, by the desire of the Commissioners, to see the Holbein again. I also went down to Hampton Court again on Thursday, and there is a picture there which has reference particularly to what I stated when I was here on a former occasion. It is a portrait of the Princess Mary, by Sir Peter Lely. This picture would have been in perfect condition, as there is no paint lost; but it has been entirely destroyed for want of lining, &c.

1368. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Has that picture been at Hampton Court for a considerable time?—It has been at Hampton Court for a considerable time, otherwise I should not have alluded to it. There is an historical picture, with portraits of Charles the First on the staircase, in almost the same condition as the Hogarths are at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. I do not allude to that picture on account of its great merit, but it affords the same evidence upon this point.

1369. Mr. *Richmond.* What picture is that?—A picture by Gerard Houthorst, containing portraits of Charles, the Queen, and the Duke of Buckingham, and I think, I would say, there could not possibly be any picture in a worse condition than this.

1370. *Chairman.* Do you know who has had the special care of the pictures at Buckingham Palace?—I do not. I know that the late William Seguier, who was thought very highly of, had the care of them. I think that Mr. Seguier was a man who perfectly understood those things, and everything that he has taken the custody of has been well cared for. The pictures in the fine collection which he formed in Cavendish Square for the late Watson Taylor, sold by Mr. Christie, were in as fine a condition as any in London.

1371. *Professor Faraday.* When you say that picture was in a bad condition, do you make a distinction between the picture and the covering of dirt upon it?—No; it is a dirty picture; but that picture, I have no doubt, is in good preservation. I may remark, with regard to the Hogarths, that I believe they have been covered with bad varnish, and when I came to ask, as I felt it my duty to do, what had been the course of conduct pursued with these pictures, I found that everything had been done to destroy them.

1372. Did not you say that they had been injured by some causes at the back?—Exactly. You will find that where the stretching frames cease the pictures are imperfect. Parts of them are so injured that they will peel off.

1373. Has this picture been brought into so bad a condition from the want of cleaning?—Yes, and other neglect.

1374. It is a good picture, but covered with dirt?—I do not call it a good picture; it is an interesting picture.

1375. It is in a good state?—Yes, but much neglected.

1376. *Chairman.* You state very precisely in your report, "In conclusion I beg to observe that the same damage would accrue whether the pictures were placed in town or country under similar neglect." Do you adhere, decidedly, to that opinion?—Yes, decidedly.

1377. Mr. *Richmond.* In your report you say that the picture of Henry VIII in Bartholomew's Hospital, is in "the finest preservation," and lower down you say, comparing it with the picture at Barber-Surgeon's Hall, "The one is perfect, the other much injured by man, and not atmospheric effects." Do you adhere to that opinion?—Yes, I adhere to that opinion.

1378. Will you inform the Commissioners what you consider to be a picture in the finest preservation;—would you consider that the original touch of the master, and the last paintings must be left for the picture to be in the finest preservation?—Yes, I should say that they must. I do not think that the picture has been injured. I might illustrate that by the picture of Sebastian del Piombo in the National Gallery. Certainly, that picture is in a fine condition, although it has been painted upon.

1379. When you say the picture of Henry VIII is in the finest preservation, or that it is perfect, do you

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mean that the surface of the picture is as the master left it?—That is so as nearly as possible.

1380. And that it has his last paintings upon it?—Yes.

1381. You mean to imply that when you say the picture is perfect?—Yes, I do. For instance, if in looking at a picture of that kind, I saw that a small piece had been painted upon I should not think that a damage of much importance, considering its age and interest.

1382. But if over a large portion of the surface of the picture the last paintings, or that which the master had done last to the picture, had been removed, would you not say that that picture was not in a perfect state?—Most decidedly. I should say that it was ruined.

1383. Would you not agree with me that the gilding was the last operation of an early painter?—No, I should think not, I have seen pictures of Holbein's where the gilding was the first operation.

1384. Is it not the fact that the ruby-coloured sleeves, and also the jewels in that picture, were first gilded, and then painted or glazed over, and that the strong varnish in the paint seems to have stood uncommonly well, and exhibits the gold underneath?—Yes, you have described it exactly.

1385. Is not the dress of the King embroidered very richly with gold?—No; the ground for the jewels is gold, but not the dress.

1386. Was not a great portion of the King's dress, when that picture was first painted, a mass of gold?—It only appears about the parts where the jewels are placed.

1387. Did you not observe when you were looking at that picture a second time, with a view to giving the Commissioners more exact evidence upon it that the gold had been removed on a part of the picture?—No.

1388. Do you not recollect that in some places the gold was present, and in other corresponding places the gold was absent, and that there were large masses of the picture which were meant to be gilded as to which you could only discern that they had ever been gilded by the grains of gold that were lying about them?—I will describe to the Commissioners what I believe to be the state of the picture. In this picture the gold is chiefly put on underneath where the jewels appear; and it very often happens that when artists who, like Holbein, laid sheets of gold, or caused them to be laid upon parts of the picture, the consequence was that in very many instances the colour was absorbed, and thus, after a time, the gold would appear, through the colours being transparent.

1389. You think that a portion of the paint has been removed?—No, absorbed.

1390. Holbein has painted portions of the dress (the embroidered portions) in very bright yellow, and he has then gilded them. Was not the last operation upon that dress to gild those portions of it?—No, I do not think so.

1391. Is not that supposition rendered probable by the fact that one-fourth or one-fifth of the whole surface of gold remains, whereas the other three-fourths or four-fifths is clean carried away, and there is nothing but the solid, bright, underpaint remaining; and is not that supposition further corroborated by the state of the face from which the delicate paintings have been removed, so as to give to the head a wooden and hard appearance?—I have had some experience in Holbein's pictures; and I can only regret that in this country there is the greatest possible ignorance in judging of that master. I cannot account for it, because we have in England the finest pictures of his that exist. There is a great variety in the pictures of Holbein. When he first came to this country the pictures which he painted were very different to those which he painted at a later time of his life. This picture of which we are speaking was painted three years before the death of King Henry VIII. Now all the pictures of Holbein's of that period, and of that kind, have a much browner or redder character altogether than others—nor are they finished with the exact minuteness that the earlier pictures are. For an instance of that, I will point particularly to a picture in the Museum of Hanover, which has been taken from this country at some time or other and engraved by Hollar, with Morrison's description underneath it. It has been carried away to the Museum of Hanover—that is a picture of an earlier time—and very different in character to the picture of which we are speaking. It is more like the picture of "Edward the Sixth when a boy," in Her Majesty's collection. But when you come to later portraits by Holbein you will find that he changes his colours altogether, as much as Wilkie did between his Spanish pictures and his other works.

1392. It is not of any change of hue that I speak; but of the fact that the delicate connecting tints between the light and the shade, and the last delicate paintings on the flesh are removed. In this picture which you pronounce perfect, I find a hardness and a commonness in the treatment of parts of the mouth, which shows that it has been very much injured at some time or other; and there are reflections on the outside of the face which are so light as to bring the remotest parts of the face quite forward. Are not those things foreign to the beautiful treatment of a head by so great a painter as Holbein?—Yes; I must remark that Holbein was then getting into age.

1393. Did not he paint the picture in Barber-Surgeon's Hall only three years before?—One cannot judge particularly from that picture; it has been so ruined. At all events, I think it must be admitted that this picture is in a state of wonderful preservation as compared with the picture in Barber-Surgeons' Hall.

1394. We know that it is very hard to remove gold. We know that in the early pictures it is the last thing that can be removed; and in the Byzantine pictures you will remove the paint more easily than the gold. But an immense mass of gilding on the drapery of this picture seems to have been clean taken off. It was upon that ground that I asked you to look at the picture again. After having done so, do you still adhere to the opinion that you expressed upon that point?—I examined it. The people there were kind enough to give me a ladder; I examined it also with a powerful glass. I should only be too delighted if I could buy that picture.

1395. No one would doubt that it is a picture of great interest and great beauty in spite of its having been very severely treated at some time or other. But do you still adhere to your statement that the gold has not been removed?—Most decidedly. I agree with you in considering that the jewels are in gold. Now if you look at the Wareham picture and the other picture of "The Mathematical Instrument Maker to Henry VIII"—Nicholas Cratzer—you will find a distinct treatment to the other pictures that were painted at that time. There the ornaments were in colour, not in gold. That is not the case with the portrait of Henry VIII we are speaking of. I have very little doubt indeed, that if that picture could be taken down and brought to the light, it would be found that the gold had not been spread all over that picture—the picture being treated in a similar way to the translucent enamels of the time. The gold is put underneath the painting precisely with the view of giving transparency to parts of the picture.

1396. Do you admit that there is a twofold mode of gilding adopted in that picture?—No. I did not allude to this picture when I said that there were two modes of painting. I perfectly agreed with you that the jewels had been gilded, and then painted over. I should like my report to be altered with regard to the golden and embossed stick, which I stated to be a sword. It was the large boss underneath which caused me to take it for a sword.

1397. Would you admit that if the picture, of which we have been speaking, had been extensively gilded, and the gold had been removed, the picture would not be in a perfect state?—There are many pictures that I should say were in a very good state which may have injuries of that kind.

1398. Would you apply the word "perfect" to the state of a picture the gilding of which had been extensively removed?—No.

1399. Did you mean to imply by using the word "perfect," with regard to this picture, in your report, that it was uninjured?—Not altogether uninjured. I think the word for that would be "pure." There are very few pictures that I should say were "pure," of any that I have ever seen.

1400. *Professor Faraday.* You would call a picture "pure" if it were in the state in which it was left by the artist?—Yes. There are many pictures that are in the highest order which are painted upon; as, for instance, the two Correggios in the National Gallery. Therefore, although I cannot call them "pure" pictures, I may say that they are in a fair state.

1401. They are not "pure" because they have been painted upon?—Just so.

1402. Do you suppose that they were painted upon in consequence of their having been cleaned?—No, it is not always so.

1403. In case of those Correggios, of which you have spoken, why were they painted upon?—I cannot tell. It was done in Italy, where they ought to know how to do these things.

1404. Do you know why they were painted on?—No.

1405. Have you not the power, from your experience and your judgment, of stating what was the cause why those pictures were painted upon?—I cannot tell. When a picture is painted in that way, it is utterly impossible to know what is under the paint, or to say whether the party who restored it had not done too much to it.

1406. Should you consider that it was a picture which wanted restoring?—Yes.

1407. Does not such a picture undergo the process of cleaning or repairing?—It undergoes process of repairing, but not always of cleaning. The reason that a picture requires repairing is that it has been over-cleaned or injured, and therefore he who has the charge of pictures, if he is a wise man, will not clean them more than he can help.

1408. Is it your opinion, as a practical man, that this picture had been injured by cleaning and then restored? I should suppose that it had been injured by cleaning, or by damp, or some other cause.

1409. May we not conclude that a great deal of what you or any person might say to us upon this subject must be a matter of opinion and not matter of fact?—I consider that what I state is fact.

1410. Would not every other person who agreed with, or differed from, you consider the same?—I should give him credit for speaking fairly upon the point as far as he knows.

1411. Mr. *Richmond.* Supposing you have a picture of a dress covered over with many ornaments of a similar character, and on some of those ornaments portions of gilding remain in parts from which it is absent in others, whereas in other ornaments you find the rubbed portions gilded and the gilded rubbed; and supposing that you could make out the whole ornament gilded ten times over by taking these portions, and putting them together, does not it appear to you that in that case it is proved beyond all doubt that the whole of the ornaments have at some time or other been gilded?—I have explained my portion of the business. I have agreed to the statement that in the jewels that decorate the different parts of the picture a large patch of gold has been laid, then the portion that is not left to show the transparency of those gems is painted out, and part of that paint has been absorbed, and I think I could show any one the places under those particular ornaments where I imagine that the gold was; that is only the superfluous gold which was underneath, which he has worked round, never thinking that it would all come through. I can see the whole mass of gold, not only upon the transparent part of the precious stones where the painter has left it, but I can see large patches of the gold below the colour.

1412. In your report you have challenged a comparison between the pictures in London and the pictures at Hampton Court?—I did that because I wanted to show, in proof of my argument, that it was not the mere pure air that kept the pictures in anything like order.

1413. The passage I allude to is this. "I may instance, in proof of my report, the state of the pictures at Hampton Court Palace, standing in a most salubrious spot for so many years. I know of no collection in a worse state, and certainly not caused by atmospheric effects, but by causes of bad cleaning, and others already alluded to." Now in speaking of the pictures at Hampton Court, you would, of course, wish to speak of those which have always been at Hampton Court?—Yes. I regret to say that some of the pictures which were at Hampton Court are no longer there.

1414. Let us take those which have always been, and are still there, and which have never been removed, because they formed a portion of the architecture, having been painted upon the ceilings. Let us take, for instance, the ceiling of Queen Mary's bedroom, by Sir James Thornhill. Did you look at that picture on your late visit to Hampton Court?—Yes.

1415. What would you say is the state of that picture?—I have made this observation many a time when I have looked into a room that has been ornamented, that that part which is liable to be touched by the hands is more or less destroyed, but that the ceiling will be perfect; but that would have been the same anywhere else. The pictures in the British Museum, before it was pulled down, looked just as well as those painted by Verrio at Hampton Court.

1416. I was speaking of Sir James Thornhill's picture at Hampton Court. There is also a wall picture there by Verrio. What is the state of that picture?—I looked at that picture. It was in a good condition.

1417. Do you know the picture at Hampton Court attributed to Horatio Gentileschi, of "Joseph and Potiphar's wife?"—Yes.

1418. Do you believe that that picture was painted by the master to whom it is attributed?—Most decidedly.

1419. What is the state of that picture?—I should say that when I first saw that picture it was in a better state than it is now.

1420. What state is it in now?—It is tolerably good. It is, as a rule, too much cleaned.

1421. Do you know the pictures in Marlborough House by Gentileschi, which were sold at King Charles's sale for 600*l.*, and were let into the roof of Marlborough House?—Yes.

1422. Can you compare those pictures with the picture of Potiphar's wife?—I could not compare them with that, because I think the house-painters have been varnishing them with copal or whatever else they may have used, so that you can scarcely attribute their state to the atmosphere.

1423. Is not it the fact that you can hardly see those large pictures, whereas the picture by Gentileschi at Hampton Court is, as you say, in a good condition?—Yes, it is in a good state, but too much cleaned.

1424 As to the Lely's at Hampton Court, have you not at different times seen a good many pictures by Sir Peter Lely?—There are a great many pictures said to be his which I cannot attribute to him, but I have seen a great many pictures of Sir Peter Lely's.

1425. Have you not, in the Duke of Buccleuch's collection at Montague House, in London, some Lelys under your charge?—Yes.

1426. The Duke of Buccleuch has some pictures at Montague House, which are veritable Lelys. Will you compare those with the pictures at Hampton Court, which are veritable Lelys, and tell the Commissioners which are in the best condition?—I am sure the Duke of Buccleuch's are in the best condition. I should say that the Lelys which I saw at Hampton Court, are very much over-cleaned. I think it is the worst conducted place I ever was in in my life, both as to the catalogue and everything else. I think it is a complete deception upon the public. There are things there which are a disgrace to a palace of that descrip-

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tion, and I regret extremely that they should be there, because we are held up, by intelligent foreigners, to be totally ignorant of all art through things of this description.

1427. Are there not at Hampton Court, in the first room, seven or eight whole length portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller?—There are seven or eight portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller, but there are others, which are called his, which are not so.

1428. Speaking of these which are really Sir Godfrey Kneller's, are there not on the staircase at Merchant Tailor's Hall, on which you have reported, three whole length portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller, which may be easily compared with those pictures at Hampton Court?—Yes.

1429. Will you tell the Commissioners what is the difference, if there be any, between the three pictures there, and the seven or eight at Hampton Court?—The difference is this, that the pictures at Hampton Court have been cleaned, and the pictures at Merchant Tailors' Hall have not; but if they were cleaned, they would look as well as the others.

1430. What evidence is there that the pictures at Hampton Court have been cleaned?—I could see it.

1431. That is to say, you see that they are much brighter than those at Merchant Tailor's Hall?—Yes, they are in a cleaner condition.

1432. Have the pictures at Hampton Court been recently cleaned?—They must have been cleaned within a short time, I should think. That I suppose one can easily learn from the parties who are living there. There would be no difficulty in finding out when those pictures were cleaned; in fact, I could find it out directly.

1433. Do you state that the difference (if there is any) between those pictures results from cleaning?—It is only caused by cleaning.

1434. *Professor Faraday.* You do not know that as a matter of fact, as obtained from the records?—I know they have been cleaned, by the state in which I saw them before. At Hampton Court I have seen the pictures over and over again.

1435. *Dean of St. Paul's* Have you seen those pictures in a different condition from that in which they are now?—Yes; I believe that the pictures that I have seen in the city, if they were cleaned, would look just the same.

1436. *Chairman.* Are you aware of the condition of the Marquis of Westminster's pictures at Grosvenor House?—Yes, they are in a very good condition.

1437. Do you know whether any greater care is taken of them than is taken in other Picture Galleries?—No, I think they are treated with ordinary care. It was done by Mr. John Seguier, who was the successor to his brother, Mr. William Seguier.

1438. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not the Marquis of Westminster particular as to the admission of strangers into his gallery?—Yes.

1439. If the day is rainy, does not he put off their admission to another day?—Yes, he does. The Duke of Sutherland's pictures are in a very fine condition. I am cleaning a few of them now. But I account for that chiefly from the fact of his having them in large Galleries, where they are better ventilated than in small rooms.

1440. Is there not a good circulation of air in the Galleries?—There is a good circulation of air in his Galleries. I am sure that the want of that is a great misfortune to pictures generally.

1441. *Chairman.* Do you think that with the same sort of care, as large, or a larger, collection than this, to which you have alluded, might be equally well preserved?—Certainly. I can give an instance which I have seen, namely, the collection of pictures belonging to Mr. Oppenheim in the City of London. For many years they were in Bow-lane, one of the most confined and wretched places in London, yet in his gallery the pictures are in the most beautiful condition.

1442. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not the house in which the pictures are now placed in Cannon-street?—Yes.

1443. Have not many of the pictures which are there, been purchased within the last ten years?—I am speaking of ancient pictures as well, but they are in a beautiful condition altogether. If Mr. Oppenheim, or some one like him, had the care of those pictures for 200 years, they would always look well.

1444. Do not you think that those pictures are so loaded with varnish, that they are exceedingly painful to look at?—I do not think that he has varnished them since he purchased them. It is very difficult to keep Flemish and Dutch pictures from that defect. It is only by keeping them for many years, that you can get rid of the glare of varnish.

1445. Do you admit that pictures get very black in London?—They certainly get black sooner than they would anywhere else.

1446. The varnish darkens more rapidly?—The varnish does not get black; if the pictures are properly wiped and polished, there will be nothing of the kind; but if the soot were allowed to lie upon them, and they were allowed to continue without any such care, then that would be the case, and destruction would go on.

1447. Where a picture is in the state which you have described, must not that dark veil be removed, before you can see it with any distinctness?—It is a very simple thing, I consider, that a picture which has been varnished, is glazed to a certain degree—because there is nothing that attaches to the picture, it is all wiped off. The varnish is like the glass over a miniature.

1448. Mr. *Richmond.* How long will varnish which has been put on a picture in the City of London, continue to posses those qualities for which you put it on the picture, namely to protect the picture, and to bring out the colours?—Where the picture is more or less absorbent, as is the case with some pictures, or where, as is sometimes the case, the picture gets into a dry absorbent state, the varnish, in a great degree, sinks into it, and you might cover such a picture with three coats of varnish, and the picture would not appear to have more varnish upon it, than another upon which you put a thin coat—much would depend on the state of the canvas itself—but there would be other things to take into consideration. If it were a panel picture, I should say, that if it were varnished perfectly, it ought to endure with care and proper attention, for ten or fifteen years, if the picture have a perfect surface.

1449. Do you think that it would last the same time, or a longer time in the country?—I do not think there would be any difference.

1450. *Professor Faraday.* You speak of varnish as having to be dealt with in a certain way. Is varnish a constant thing, or are there several kinds of varnish?—There are several varnishes. Mastic varnish can be removed with ease.

1451. What is the reason why the varnish upon Barry's pictures in the possession of the Society of Arts is still soft and flowing?—I should say that there has been some trick played in that case, and that that varnish is not a proper vehicle at all. They must have used oil I should think.

1452. How do you account for that effect?—It is very difficult to account for it. There is no doubt that oil was used, and I should say that oil lying over Barry's pictures for that length of time would actually soften the very paint, and it would be very difficult to get it off.

1453. Could you get it off except by a solvent?—Certainly not.

1454. Mr. *Richmond.* The remark in your report with regard to Guildhall and Merchant Tailor's Hall is, 'Pictures chilled and dirty, but no injury from atmospheric causes." Were you aware that the Guildhall pictures were cleaned 20 years ago, and that many of the pictures in Merchant Tailor's Hall were cleaned and varnished six years ago?—I am quite aware of that, as to Merchant Tailor's Hall, because I cleaned some of them myself.

1455. Did not you clean the portrait of William Pitt, by Hoppner, 12 years ago?—No, it was not 12 years ago. That I merely varnished.

1456. What is the state of the varnish upon that picture now?—The picture is good, but it wants wiping and polishing. It has not been touched since it was varnished. If you were to varnish the pictures in the National Gallery, and leave them for 80 or 100 years, they would look as dull as possible. I have been told that the pictures in the Temple have not been washed since 1845, and have never been even dusted. If our looking-glasses were not wiped we should not be able to see our faces in them after three years; and the same soot and dirt falls upon pictures as would fall upon a looking-glass.

1457. And hence arises that necessity of removing the soot and dirt, and the varnish which more or less imbibes it?—You do not touch the varnish at all. You need only take off the dirt that is upon the surface of the varnish; but when the varnish becomes injured or discoloured by age it is easily removed, and the picture is quite perfect underneath.

1458. Was a picture ever injured by having the varnish removed from it?—Not by having the varnish removed from it.

1459. Can the most experienced cleaners always remove the varnish from a picture without ever touching the paint?—I should say that there is not a single picture in the collection of Sir Robert Peel that has not been cleaned, and those pictures are in a beautiful condition.

1460. Is not the very same vehicle which is used in the finishing of a picture in very many cases afterwards put over the picture to varnish it. Is not mastic varnish used very often by painters to finish their pictures?—Yes.

1461. When a picture is varnished with mastic varnish, would not the very same mechanical or chemical process which is applied to the varnish remove the delicate painting with which the picture has been finished, unless that is prevented by some wonderful skill or art of the cleaner?—When I clean a picture I never take all the varnish off.

1462. Have pictures never been injured by cleaning?—Yes, they have been injured by unskilful people, most decidedly.

1463. What do such unskilful picture-cleaners do which injures the picture?—They clean the picture without knowing what the beauties of it are, and, therefore, they never know whether they are spoiling it or not. I am sure that picture cleaners have done a great injury to art. I am one myself, but I am obliged to admit it.

1464. *Professor Faraday.* Supposing that after a picture had been cleaned, a part of the varnish which was removed by rubbing had been taken up and examined, and that white lead had been found in it, should you consider that in that case the cleaner had touched the picture or not?—I should consider that it would require exceedingly rough work to get off the white lead with the varnish. I should say that it would be the last thing that I should look for.

1465. Would you say, if that were the case, that the progress had been performed by an unskilful cleaner?—He must know nothing at all about it if that were the result.

1466. Would you not judge that he had removed part of the picture under those circumstances, seeing that there is no white lead in the varnish?—I should feel very doubtful indeed, whether a picture cleaner could remove white lead without the employment of very rough means, the white lead has so hard a surface. He could remove it by great force.

1467. Mr. *Richmond.* What should you say was the state of Benjamin West's pictures at Hampton Court?—I think that they are all in good condition, but I do not think that they have been touched.

1468. What would you say of them as compared with his picture of "Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple" in the Vernon Gallery?—I think they are in a better condition, for this reason, that I do not think they have been subject to the oil varnish, which has had such an effect upon all the pictures in the National Gallery.

1469. I believe you went to the Temple and saw the picture of "King Charles on Horseback?"—Yes.

1470. Did you not also go to Hampton Court and see a similar picture of "King Charles on Horseback?"—Yes.

1471. Is there anything to compare in the different states of those pictures?—No. I think that the one in the Temple, perhaps, is better than the other picture, but I think that they are both in a reasonable good state. I do not consider that a picture is in a bad state because it is dirty, unless it is otherwise injured.

1472. Do not you speak as a picture cleaner, knowing that you can get off the varnish?—No. I consider that in many instances the varnish does not want removing at all. I regret that dirt should be allowed to accumulate upon the pictures. I believe that if it were not for the putting on improper varnish the pictures of all the great masters would have come down to us as they were left by the painters. After seeing all the pictures at Hampton Court, it was quite pleasing to get to the cartoons. It is not many years since they were removed from London to Hampton Court, but they are in perfect condition, because no one has been allowed to put a coat of varnish upon them. If they had been varnished they would have looked as bad as the rest.

1473. Is it not the fact that the cartoons were in Buckingham Palace during the time of George III for a very few years, and that they were then taken to Windsor?—Yes, they were removed from London, I know.

1474. Is it not the fact that they have hardly ever been in London?—I should not be afraid of having them in London.

1475. Do you know Sir James Thornhill's copies of the cartoons in the Royal Academy?—Yes.

1476. Which do you think are the fresher of the two, Sir James Thornhill's copies, or the original cartoons?—Those are in oil, and the others have never had varnish over them.

1477. Is it not a law in copying that the copy is made rather brighter than the original. Looking at these copies and at the cartoons at Hampton Court, what should you say was the comparative brightness of the two?—There can be no doubt about it, as the one set is covered all over with varnish, and the other is free from it, that those at Hampton Court are brightest.

1478. Sir James Thornhill's copies were painted in turpentine, and have never been varnished; how, then, do you account for the difference between them and the cartoons?—In that case the colours of those pictures must have changed. I think that the colour must have gone down.

1479. You spoke of the pictures in the City of London as having been very much neglected. I find from the records in the different Halls that a large amount of money has been spent upon those pictures, and that they have been constantly under the attention of professional men; for instance, the pictures in one great foundation only, have cost for the cleaning of them since 1819 the sum of 528*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* They were cleaned or attended to in 1819, 1821, 1845, 1848, and in 1857. Can you say that there has been any want of attention to the pictures in this case?—No; *I never cleaned one of them*, or any of my firm; I repeat, as the cause, the 700 boys dining, and taking their meals three times a-day.

1480. *Dean of St. Paul's.* When you spoke of want of attention, did not you mean to say that they had not been wiped?—Yes; they were not kept from getting dirty. If the money had been laid out in dusting them, they would never have required 500*l.* to be spent in cleaning. They were allowed to get into this dirty state, and then the cleaners were sent for to put them right. I find, by looking over the books, that an entry of 4*l.* was put down for cleaning the Hogarths, and for cleaning those pictures at Merchant Tailor's Hall, I think that 5*l.* was charged.

1481. Mr. *Richmond.* You spoke of the pictures in

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the Painter-Stainers' Hall, as being dirty. Those pictures were cleaned in 1848, at a cost of 136*l.*, was not that rather a costly operation?—Yes; in my Report I did not wish to throw discredit upon what has been done by anyone, because, as I am a picture-cleaner myself, it might be imputed to unworthy motives.

1482. Does not the fact that the pictures are so constantly under the cleaner's hands show, that those in authority thought that they wanted cleaning?—Yes.

1483. Do you ever have clean pictures sent you to be cleaned?—No, never.

1484. Does not the fact of these pictures having been cleaned show by implication that they were dirty when they were so cleaned?—I think the Painter-Stainers' pictures are dirty now.

1485. *Professor Faraday.* Would you have concluded that they had been cleaned, judging from their present state?—No; if they have been cleaned, there has been great injustice done to them.

1486. Is it not pure matter of opinion whether a picture has been cleaned or not, unless you can refer to records upon the subject?—If I looked at a picture which I was told had been cleaned yesterday, and if I knew what the picture ought to be, and it did not correspond as near as possible to the state in which the artist left it, then I should say that the man might have taken it home to clean it, but that virtually it was not cleaned at all.

1487. Can you say whether a picture has been cleaned or has not been cleaned?—I can tell if a picture has been cleaned. Pictures are frequently said to be cleaned which are not cleaned in a proper way. I think that in the London atmosphere where pictures are kept there ought to be persons to look after them, but I think they can be kept there with perfect safety.

1488. Mr. *Richmond.* Have you seen the pictures in the British Museum?—Yes. There is a great difficulty in getting near to those pictures. As far as I could see the pictures at the distance at which they were, they seemed to be in a tolerably good condition. I looked at them carefully. Those pictures are never touched, nor is anything done to them. I must say that in the rooms in the British Museum the good ventilation and the warmth would do a great deal to keep the pictures in a proper state.

1489. Were not the whole of those pictures cleaned and set in order in 1851.—Yes; they looked very well.

1490. You did not get up to them?—No, nothing of the kind; but I went on a private day, in order that I might look at them carefully.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Monday, March 19, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

ANTONIO PANIZZI, ESQ., examined.

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1491. *Chairman.* You have been connected for a great many years with the British Museum?—I have.

1492. How many?—Very nearly twenty-six.

1493. In what capacity?—First of all I was Assistant-Keeper of the Printed Books, then Keeper, and then Principal Librarian.

1494. This Commission, amongst other matters, has "to report on the desirableness of combining with the new National Gallery, the Fine Arts and Archæological Collections in the British Museum, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee on the National Gallery in 1853." I find, on looking at the Minutes of Evidence, given before the Select Committee on the National Gallery in that year, evidence from you given to this effect, in answer to Question No. 7842: "What is your feeling with regard to the proposal of removing the Art Collections altogether, so as to deprive you of any advantage, if you have any, that they now afford you, have you any objection to that scheme?" Your answer is this: "Yes; I should like to keep them. What I should wish to be removed from the British Museum are objects of Natural History, which have nothing to do with the rest of the Collection. Objects of nature and objects of art are two totally different things; there is a great and broad distinction between the two; but I should strongly object to the removal of engravings, for instance, from the British Museum, they having so intimate a connection with printed books. To take away inscriptions would, I think, be wrong. Among the antiquities you have mummies, for instance; those are pure antiquities. Medals also seem to be much more fitting for a Library than a collection of objects of Natural History." Do you still adhere to the opinion there expressed?—I do.

1495. Has any particular change taken place in the British Museum since you gave that evidence?—Yes.

1496. Is there anything that would modify that opinion?—There is not anything that would modify that opinion. The great change which has taken place in this Institution is, that there will now be ample accommodation for books. When I gave my evidence, I believe (though I do not recollect for certain) there was also a question whether we had room for all the things, books included.

1497. Nothing has happened which induces you to change your opinion?—Nothing.

1498. I find that in Question 7843 you are asked, "Would you wish, if the Art Collections were taken to another place, to take your Library with them?" You say, "I do not know; I have never thought of that." Is that your present opinion?—I should not wish the Art Collections to be taken anywhere else.

1499. In Question 7844 you are asked, "Do you think that the disconnection of Art from the Library would be such an objection to the removal of the Art Collections elsewhere as to render it advisable not to carry into effect that scheme? and your answer is, "It seems to me so." Is that still your opinion?—It is.

1500. In Question 7845 I find these words, "If you still retain a collection of scientific objects, do you not think it is also greatly in *rapport* with the Library?" and your answer is, "I do not think that the scientific collection is in great *rapport* with such a library as that of the British Museum. It is not necessary that there should be the first edition of Homer, or of the Classics, and so on, for Zoology. It is only necessary to have good editions of Pliny or of Aristotle." Is that still your opinion?—Yes; and they should have good editions of all works on Natural History. They should have a library, or collection of technical books.

1501. Question 7846 is this: "If you had any alterations to propose, you would prefer having the Scientific Collections removed elsewhere, and you and the Art Collections remaining together in the Museum?" and your answer is "Exactly." Is that still your opinion?—It is. I am sure the Art Col-

lections should be in this building and with this Library, because I cannot in my mind detach a great national Collection of antiquities from a great national Library, worthy of a great country.

1502. Question 7848 is this: "Might not scientific persons make the same objections with regard to the separation of Natural History and the Library as you do to the separation of the Library and Works of Art, that they wish to use one as illustrative of the other?" and your answer is, "I would have scientific libraries for scientific purposes, such as those required by naturalists; they should have a very good library of their own, for their particular purposes. ButI believe that antiquities are so much connected with history, for instance, that it would be difficult to know where to stop in separating them from our library. A library is more necessary for antiquities than it is for a collection of zoology, for instance; I mean a library like that of the British Museum." Do you adhere to that answer?—Yes.

1503. Have you ever considered, with regard to this building, the feasibility of very much enlarging the Museum, so as to make it capable of containing whatever works of art are likely to be given to, or purchased by, the Trustees of the Museum?—No doubt, if you were to buy all the neighbourhood, you might find room for all the works of art that it would be desirable to place here for a long time. But I think there are other things to be considered besides; for instance, if you were to introduce the National Gallery here, then you would immediately have to alter the government of the Museum, and to have another instead: and that I am not prepared to recommend. I am the servant of the Trustees, and, as such, I wish the trust to remain as it is.

1504. Are there now, in your knowledge, lying in the repositories of the Museum, a great number of objects of art which at present there is no room to put in a proper position?—Yes, there are; and there are also objects of Natural History in the same condition.

1505. Have you ever considered the difficulty of removing any of the great objects of art which are in the possession of the British Museum? —Yes, I have. The Commissioners know better than I do the danger that there is in moving such objects. There is a special danger for those which are large, on account of their size. Then there is additional danger in removing from the walls those objects which are built up in them.

1506. Are you aware that an opposite opinion has been given in answer to Question 7790 in the examination of Mr. Hawkins?—The question is as follows:—What is your opinion about the possibility of safely moving large masses of marble to some distance?" and his answer is—"I do not apprehend that there is any difficulty at all in it; in the present state of engineering you can do anything?"—I am not engineer enough to give an opinion upon that question, but, as a matter of common sense, I think that if you remove those things, there must be danger, whatever care is taken, just as there is danger in moving anything of a fragile or brittle nature—even furniture. However carefully you may do it, still there is danger that it may be injured or broken more or less. I do not see how you can be certain that no harm will be done. Very great care, no doubt, may prevent very great harm being done; but it is too much to say, that the state of engineering is such as to secure us from any.

1507. Are not you in the habit of going repeatedly through the rooms in which the archæological objects are?—Yes, I know them minutely.

1508. Have not you seen large crowds in the rooms occasionally?—Very large.

1509. Did you ever see any mischief done by any persons in those crowds before your own eyes?—Never. And what is more remarkable, not only have I not seen any damage done before my own eyes, but I never have known of any which was of any consequence. A boy was caught, about two months ago, writing his name on the great staircase. A policeman took him up, and he was sent to prison for six weeks, or fined, I do not know how much. That is the worst case I ever heard of.

1510. Has there been, since you have been connected with the Museum, any perceptible difference in the appearance of the sculptures and the other works in the Museum?—I have observed that those which have been moulded, and of which casts have been made, were whiter after the moulding than they are now. I have observed that they have become darker since they were moulded.

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1511. *Professor Faraday.* Having become lighter they have since become darker?—Yes. But it seems to me that they are about the same colour as they were when I first saw them. I believe they have not altered in that respect from what they were then. The alteration which I have seen is this, that those which have been moulded have, I believe, become darker since.

1512. You do not mean to say that they are darker than they were originally, but that they have become darker since they have been moulded?—I think so. At the same time, seeing them every day, I am likely not to observe the shades of light so accurately as others would do.

1513. *Chairman.* Have you remarked any material, or indeed, any difference in the appearance, for example, of the surface of the Elgin marbles since they have been in the British Museum?—No; I was alluding to those particularly in my last answer. Those were exactly the marbles I had in my mind; they were in a shed when I first saw them, and were kept in it for some time after.

1514. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Were not they for some time kept in a private house?—That was before I had seen them. As far as I can judge, their colour seems now what it was then, except that I must say again that in such as have been moulded there has been a perceptible difference, they being whiter immediately after being moulded, and then a little while after getting darker again.

1515. *Chairman.* Are you aware that Mr. Hamilton gave it as his opinion that the Elgin marbles are almost the only, if not the only, objects of art which have suffered, or are likely to suffer, from the crowds of persons and other influences to which they are exposed in their present condition?—I was present when he gave that evidence.

1516. Do you agree with it?—No, I do not; but Mr. Hamilton is a much better judge than I am.

1517. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Putting aside the National Gallery Pictures, and supposing there were any considerable accessions to the works of art in the British Museum of objects kindred to those which they at present possess, have you any space at present unoccupied for their accommodation?—There is none quite ready, but I think that there is space that could be applied for their accommodation.

1518. Can you give the Commissioners any notion as to the extent of that space?—If you think of applying it to antiquities, for instance, the space that is now applied to Natural History might be applied to them, if you were to remove the Natural History to a suitable establishment.

1519. As things are at present, is there ground in the possession of the Trustees of the British Museum on which galleries might be built for the reception of any accessions that might be made to the National Gallery?—I think not much, but I believe there are rooms in the building already existing that might be applied to antiquities, without sending away any other collections.

1520. Has not a considerable accession of space, on the whole, been made by building a new Reading Room and Library?—Very considerable.

1521. And also considerable accommodation for books?—Yes, considerable accommodation for books.

1522. Does that set free any portion of the building, or is there any space uncovered in the building which might be applied to the accommodation of works of art?—That is exactly the part of the building that I had in contemplation in my answer. I think the Galleries of Antiquities may do very well in one locality and the Picture Galleries in another.

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1523. Mr. *Cockerell.* According to the system adopted at Munich, where they have Sculptured Antiquities and Painting Art separate?—Yes; I can only say that it seems to me that they may be put in separate buildings. It is all art, but it is quite another art. I think there is a great difference between the feelings which inspired the Greeks in their art and the feelings which inspired the Christian painters on the revival of art in Italy. I think that the two can be very well kept separate.

1524. *Chairman.* There is in this Museum a collection of original drawings of the greatest possible value and beauty; do you not think that such a collection ought to be with or near the collection of paintings, many of them representatives of the very originals which are to be found among those drawings?—It seems to me, that it is impossible to draw a line between them and the illuminated manuscripts, which are coloured drawings. Are we to break up the collections of manuscripts, in order to put the coloured drawings in those manuscripts with the pictures?

1525. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you admit the distinction between what might be called archæological and historical objects, and what might be called artistical and æsthetical?—I do not see where we can draw the line between them.

1526. Is not there a marked distinction as respects fine art instruction, between those two classes?—They seem to me to run one into the other. I think there is a distinction between Christian art and Pagan art, which I can understand: but I cannot understand the distinction between archæological and artistical collections. I cannot see the demarcation, for instance, between the early Sicilian Sculptures and those which followed down to the time of Hadrian. I do not know where we are to say that art begins and archæology ends.

1527. *Chairman.* Are you decidedly of opinion that it would not be advisable to separate the Library from those archæological monuments of which the books in the Library serve as illustrations?—That is my opinion.

1528. Do not you think that it would be very easy in any repository of those monuments in the British Museum (supposing them to be moved), to have a collection of books referring specially to those objects; not of course in anything like the number, and, perhaps, not even in the same variety as the books in the British Museum, but still quite sufficient to serve as illustrations of those monuments?—I think not quite sufficient, because if you are to study the marbles in the Museum, you must enter into questions of the history, the language, the literature, the religion, the traditions, the laws, the customs of the people to whom they belong; and I do not know what books may not be wanted for that.

1529. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Might not a single passage in an obscure scholium or an obscure writer, be the precise passage which would illustrate a particular monument?—Precisely.

1530. *Chairman.* Do not you think that you yourself, from your very extensive knowledge of books, could make out such a catalogue for the collection to which I am alluding, as would be almost as much as any student of those monuments would require?—Not for a public and national collection like this. Such a catalogue might be sufficient for an artist or an academy; but not for a collection where the student ought to have every opportunity of illustrating monumental collections, as far as the literature of all countries and all ages can serve to illustrate them. It is often necessary, for instance, to collate manuscripts, in order to see whether a certain passage in an edition of a book is printed as the author wrote. And, further, the student must have all sorts of commentators and annotators, in order to get at the true text or meaning of an author, which may serve to clear up a point which would otherwise never be understood.

1531. Do you think that in order properly to illustrate, and to secure adequate study of a great national depository of marbles and other monuments, it is necessary to have a contiguous national library?—I think so; looking at those monuments, not as works of art only, but also as historical monuments.

1532. *Professor Faraday.* You spoke just now of the Natural History department. What is included under the term "Natural History?"—All that is not the work of man.

1533. That is to say every thing relating to the history of animals, and all geological specimens, and all the minerals?—Just so.

1534. Have you any idea how much space that department occupies in the galleries of the British Museum?—I cannot tell at this moment, but the plans will show; all that is here (*pointing to the plans*) marked in the plan with blue or a sort of drab, is devoted to the Natural History. There is also some in the basement.

1535. Is not nearly two-thirds of the first floor so occupied?—Yes.

1536. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is not some part of the basement also so occupied?—Yes.

1537. *Chairman.* Is there any on the ground-floor?—On the ground-floor you will see there is only the Insect Room.

1538. *Professor Faraday.* In what order do you consider the objects of the British Museum, taking times as they now are?—The Library and the Antiquities, in my opinion, would come first, and the Natural History after them.

1539. So that in case you wanted room for any new objects, if you are to throw out any thing, you would throw out the Natural History first?—I would not throw it out; but I believe it would be for the good of the Natural Sciences that there should be an appropriate building erected for them, with plenty of space and plenty of accommodation. It has been said that I do not attach importance enough to Natural History. I do attach great importance to it; it is because I attach great importance to it that I suggest, for the sake of science, that the Natural History Collections should be removed hence. At one time, I suggested the alternative that either the Library should go, or the Natural History. Now that a Reading-room and a new Library has been built, it is out of the question to think of removing the Library. I am convinced that it would be for the good of the study of Natural History, that the Natural History Collections should be removed. At the present moment the officers of the Natural History Deparment have strongly represented to the Trustees that they cannot exhibit what they have, that they cannot increase the collection, that the collection which they have is not of the public use and of the advantage to Science of which it is capable of being, because they have no room. I can assure the Commissioners that want of room is pressed on the Trustees more by the naturalists than by anybody else; and the Trustees have at this moment referred to a Sub-Committee to inquire what should be done: this Sub-Committee have reported, and the report will go before the Trustees. It is recommended, as a sort of *pis aller*, that they should make such an arrangement as they can to put off for four or five years, but certainly not more, the pressing want of space for the Natural History Collections; but four or five years hence we shall just be in the same difficulty which we are now in. Depend upon it, neither the Antiquities, nor the Library, nor the Natural History, will thrive as they ought, so long as they are together.

1540. At the present moment the art and antiquity have not room?—No.

1541. Have you objects there that you cannot show?—We show them all. I was asked just now whether there were not things which were not shown so well as they ought to be—and I said, yes; but I believe that they are all shown. Whatever antiquities we have are shown.

1542. Is there not, in the large room below, a case that has not been opened?—There are very few things of any importance that are not shown. I do not believe there is such a case as is referred to in the question, but I will examine into the matter, and inform the Commissioners.

1543. Then again, as far as you know, is there not a like case of want of room, or even a stronger case,

with regard to Natural History at the present moment? —certainly.

1544. What is the rate of increase which may be expected from this time forward in the objects of Art or of Natural History?—There is no proportion between the kingdom of nature and the works of the art of man. If we had to complete the collection, as far as such things can be completed, the Natural History collections undoubtedly would be much vaster than the antiquity collections.

1545. Are the occasions upon which new objects come forward frequent?—Yes. The officers of the department of Natural History state in their Report that the collection of Natural History ought to be double what it is; and that the present collection ought to have double the space which it has at present.

1546. Is it in fact within your knowledge that it is an impossibility either to accommodate at the present moment, or for the future, the objects which are brought to the British Museum?—As to the future, certainly it will soon be impossible to do so with our present building, except for books.

1547. With regard to the library, is there not provision made, by the addition of this great central room which has just been built, for the books which you have a right to look forward to for the next twenty or thirty years?—Yes, there is enough for fifty years.

1548. Can you really and practically spare room for the art exhibition from that space which has been library up to this time?—If it be necessary I think we can.

1549. Have you any observations to make upon any sort of special injury to sculptures or marbles, or the other things in the Museum arising from the smoky atmosphere of London?—Not at all. I have never looked at it with that view.

1550. Are you aware of the mode which is adopted for cleaning the Marbles in the British Museum?—No. I think they ought to be cleaned.

1551. Is there not some officer who has that under his particular charge?—Yes; but I have it under me, and if it is not well done I am answerable to the Trustees.

1552. Have you any special knowledge upon this subject?—I am afraid it is not done. I think it ought to be done, and I am glad that this question has been raised.

1553. Can you inform the Commissioners how the Elgin marbles are cleaned?—No, I cannot. I do not believe they are cleaned.

1554. *Chairman.* Do you know whether they are cleaned with soap or not?—I know they are not.

1555. Supposing that all the objects of Natural History were removed from the position in which they are now placed, would that removal afford sufficient or any thing like a sufficient room for such antiquities as you think might be added to your collection here?—Certainly. In that case the whole of the ground-floor ought to be applied to heavy antiquities, to great statues, or great monuments. For the library, we have plenty of room in the new building; and if more room was wanted, much of it might be put up-stairs in the second floor; for there is no objection to having books there. Then all the small objects of antiquity, such, in fact, as there are now already in the upper story, might be put upon that story. I would have the whole of the ground-floor reserved for heavy antiquities.

1556. Supposing that the collection of Natural History were removed, do you think that the collection of pictures, now called the National Gallery pictures, could, with propriety and advantage to the public for the preservation of the pictures, and for the objects for which the National Gallery is collected, be placed with any additions in the situation in which the Natural History collection is now found?—It seems to me that it could not; because we want the room for what we have already, or what we shall probably have. We want it for the antiquities and the works of art that are in the Museum now.

1557. Would any obvious and easy addition which might be made to the present building of the British Museum enable it to accommodate the pictures in the National Gallery?—Supposing it is desirable to have the works of ancient art and the pictures together, and supposing also that it is shown that after all pictures do not suffer by being in London, I think it could be done. I think you could easily add a story to all this building as it is. It is so strongly built that I understand there would be no difficulty in adding a story to it, and I think by adding another story you would have room.

1558. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would not that change materially interfere with the light on the present second floor?—We should have to open windows wherever there are sky-lights now.

1559. Would not that deprive you of so large a surface of wall as to contract very much the present space devoted to works of art and archæology?—It seems to me that the space would be increased, but I cannot tell how much.

1560. Mr. *Richmond.* Did I rightly understand you to state that you thought it desirable that Christian and Pagan art should be kept separate?—Yes.

1561. If you had specimens of Pagan painting (Greek painting for instance), would you have any objection to putting them in the same building with Greek sculptures?—None at all; but I know very well that they would not take up much room.

1562. But on principle you would not object?—Not at all.

1563. Then you have no objection on principle to Christian sculpture being united with Christian painting?—I have an objection on principle to putting modern sculpture in the British Museum, and considering the particular circumstances in which the Museum is placed with regard to the new Museum at Marlborough House. Ten or twelve years ago the Trustees of the British Museum never bought any but classical antiquities. It is only ten or twelve years ago that they have begun to buy mediæval antiquities, and to form a collection of mediæval renaissance art. The consequence is, that they have encroached still more on the already limited room for classical antiquities, and for natural objects in this institution. This has been at the very moment when another institution has been created by the Government, in which exactly the same sort of things are collected as are being collected here. For instance, at the sale of the Bernal collection, both the institutions bought. They bought with all due precautions, so as not to bid against each other (there has been the story spread that they bid against each other, but that is without any foundation), but they both bought things of the same nature; and in my humble opinion it would be better that all those things should be sent to Marlborough House, and none to the British Museum.

1564. Then in your opinion it would be better that the mediæval collection that is now in the British Museum should be sent out of the Museum?—Certainly; I should be very glad to see that done.

1565. Then, again, have you any objection, on principle, to the union of Christian sculpture with Christian painting?—It seems to me that it is quite a different inspiration which guided the Christian artist from that which influenced the Pagan artist. There is a clear division between the two. They are two branches of the same art, no doubt, but they seem to me totally distinct; and, as we cannot have everything, I think we ought to limit ourselves to that for which the museum was originally intended; other institutions in this great country should have other things.

1566. *Professor Faraday.* Would you divide painting into different periods?—With a few exceptions we have no paintings at the Museum of the time I am speaking of. We ought to have only ancient art. We have perhaps eight or ten fragments of old painting, but that is all.

1567. Mr. *Richmond.* It is quite possible that by the breaking up of old collections England may be-

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come possessed of many fragments of Greek paintings, or paintings by Greek artists of the classic time, in Italy or elsewhere. Would you exhibit them in connection with Greek sculpture in this museum, or would you say that they had better go with the other national pictures?—I am for putting them here.

1568. Then, I ask you, if by the same analogy you would object to putting sculptures wrought in the Christian time with pictures which are contemporary with them?—No; I would not object to that. I would not object to have the sculptures of Michael Angelo and the paintings of Raphael together.

1569. You have said, I think, in your former evidence, that engravings are intimately connected with printed books; do not you think that engravings are as intimately, or perhaps more intimately, connected with painted pictures, inasmuch as they may often represent the very pictures in a Gallery, or the drawings which formed the studies for such pictures, and may thus throw light upon the completed works?—That may be a reason for having a collection of engravings, both in the Gallery of Pictures and in the Library, but it seems to me that a great Library ought to have a collection of engravings.

1570. Who would go most frequently to the Print Room in the British Museum—students of art or students of letters?—It is very difficult to answer that question. The man who writes the life of a great artist, the man who writes the literary and artistic history of a country, and the man who writes a work on travels would have to consult engravings, but they could not write without going to the Library also.

1571. *Chairman.* Did I rightly understand you to say that you do not approve of objects of mediæval art, particularly of sculpture, being mixed up with ancient marbles?—Just so.

1572. Is there much mediæval sculpture in the British Museum? There is not much yet, because that collection has begun, as I said, only ten or twelve years ago, but it takes up considerable space, and a considerable amount of the Museum funds, as the Trustees keep increasing it. As it has begun it goes on.

1573. In your opinion it is not desirable that those sculptures should be added to the ancient sculptures?—I think not. I think the Museum ought to be limited to the purposes to which it was limited until ten or twelve years ago.

1574.—*Professor Faraday.* That is to say you think they should be heathen antiquities?—That, and nothing else.

1575. *Dean of St. Paul's.*—Have you read the letter addressed to Colonel Mure by Mr. Newton, which appears in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, in which he gives strong reasons for not dividing the collections of art and archæology?—Yes.

1576. Do you agree with the principles laid down by Mr. Newton?—Completely; and what is more, I may say that I had a letter from him a week ago, in answer to one which I had written to him on this very subject. I had suggested the precise distinction which I have given in a collection of antiquities, namely, a distinction between Pagan art and Christian art, and he coincides completely with me.

1577. *Chairman.* Have you that letter?—I have the letter; it is a private letter, but if I had it here I would read it so far.

1578. Would you have any objection to make an extract from the letter and forward it to the Commissioners?—I will do so with great pleasure.

1579. Mr. *Cockerell.*—We have understood from you very clearly that all the existing departments now in the British Museum, except the Library, are overflowing?—They are.

1580. They require more space?—Yes. The Library, to speak accurately, is overflowed now as much as the rest; but there is a provision made for that which, within a few weeks, will be completed, and which will supply additional room to it for fifty years or more.

1581. Do I rightly understand you to say that in that case the portion of the old Library towards the north would be disposable for antiquities?—Yes, if necessary.

1582. You think that possibly a small space might be available for the purposes of antiquity?—I believe the whole of one side of the north side may go to antiquities, and afford plenty of room for exhibiting prints, with a fine north light.

1583. Mr. *Richmond.* Is it not the fact that the prints that we have, with few exceptions, relate not to ancient marbles, but to what may be called Christian Art?—Yes, certainly.

1584. Would they not in your opinion be more valuable in connection with a Gallery of contemporary Pictures and Sculpture than they are here, in connection with the Elgin marbles and the Nineveh marbles, and the ancient class of art which they either do not, or do but rarely illustrate?—What I said before was, that a collection of prints in my opinion is important as an appendix to a library—as part of it in fact, for literary, historical, and other than artistic purposes.

[The Witness withdrew.]

EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., examined.

E. Hawkins, Esq.

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1585. *Chairman.* I believe you have charge of the Antiquities in the British Museum?—Yes, I have.

1586. Those antiquities, comprising "statuary, whether marble, terracotta, or bronze, also bronze vessels and miscellaneous objects, terracotta figures and vases, coins, medals and antiquities generally of any country," are under your charge?—Yes.

1587. I believe you were examined before the Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1853?—Yes.

1588. I find in the minutes of evidence given by you before that Committee one or two answers to which I wish to draw your attention. First of all you are asked (in Question 7721), "Have you found serious inconvenience from want of space in the Museum of late?" and your answer is "Very great." Is that the case now?—Still more. There have been great acquisitions since that time and no commensurate increase of space.

1589. The next question put to you is, "Does that affect all departments of the Museum?" and your answer is, "Every one of them." Is that the case now?—Yes, certainly, except the Printed Book Department, for which accommodation is being now provided.

1590. Question 7726 is this, "Do you mean that there are whole departments of Antiquities and Fine Art that are excluded?" and your answer is, "At the present moment the whole of our sepulchral monuments, Roman and Etruscan, and all our Indian and Mexican Antiquities, and other things of that kind are down stairs on the basement." Is that the case now?—They are all on the basement now, but some part of the basement has been appropriated for their exhibition. But it is a make shift. It is not a room at all proper for exhibition, but it enables us to say that they are now exhibited. It is not at all a fit place for them, but it is the only place we have.

1591. Is there any portion of those things in cases still?—No; hardly any are left in their original packing cases. Some are in drawers in cabinets. The old terracotta bas reliefs which occupied one room of the old building, are now entirely shut up. We have no place to exhibit them in.

1592. Mr. *Richmond.* Are not those works of great beauty?—Yes. The room in which they were exhibited was one of the most beautiful we had in the Museum.

1593. *Professor Faraday.* Where are they now?—They are in drawers in cabinets.

1594. Are they in what is called the Box Room?—They are in the Magazine, and shut up carefully, as we have no place at all to exhibit them in.

1595. *Chairman.* Question 7743 is this, "Have you found any inconvenience arise from crowds who visit the Museum on great public days?" Your answer is, "No, nothing of any consequence. It is very crowded on such days as Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday, but not to such an extent as to produce inconvenience." Is that still your opinion?—That depends upon what we call inconvenience. It is exceedingly crowded on those days certainly.

1596. Have you found on such days, when such crowds have attended, any trace of damage done to the objects in the Museum?—No, I have not. I should say that it is wonderful to me that the Museum should have suffered so little damage as it has. Except upon one occasion, which arose from the act of an insane man, no serious damage has been done.

1597. I find here this question put to you (Question 7746), "Are you favourable to the plan which has been in agitation of combining the art collection of the British Museum with the pictures in the National Gallery?" and you answer in this manner, "All collections of antiquities comprise objects of very high art, and it is certainly desirable, as far as art is concerned, that those things should be brought near together. So far the combination would be desirable." Is that the answer that you would give now?—Yes. They should be brought into one locality, but not kept under one roof or under one establishment. One is a collection exclusively of art, and the other combines with it history, antiquity, and science, in a great degree.

1598. Question 7749 is this: "Do you think that any disadvantage would result to the collection under your charge from its being separated from any other portion of the Museum?" and your answer is, "There is the library which is a very important feature; one would be very repugnant to separate oneself from the library." Is that your opinion still?—It is an advantage to have a museum and a library together; but still it is not so great an advantage that it could not be counterbalanced by others. Certainly, in this locality, without buying fresh ground, we cannot have space to exhibit all our collections. There must be a new museum of antiquities here or elsewhere.

1599. That question is followed up by another, which is as follows: "Do you think that would form so great an objection as to alter your view in favour of combination?"—to which your answer is, "No, except that it would involve the necessity of establishing a library in immediate connection with the Department of Art and Antiquities." Are you still of that opinion?—That is the case. We are doing that very thing now. We have done it to a certain extent. We have a departmental library, which is increasing every year, and the more that increases the less we shall require to be in connection with a large library.

1600. To what department of art or science does that library refer?—The department of antiquities. It contains all books relating to numismatics, and every sort of books relating to antiquities and the publications of all the large galleries.

1601. *Professor Faraday.* Is that a separate library?—It is confined entirely to the Department of Antiquities.

1602. Is it separated from the library and reading-room of the British Museum?—It has no connection with them at all.

1603. Mr. *Richmond.* What number of volumes are there in the library in relation to coins?—Upwards of a thousand volumes upon numismatics alone. We have also a large collection of books illustrative of antiquities and works of art.

1604. *Chairman.* Would the Departmental Library give a sufficient illustration to any student who wished to examine the Archæological remains, to enable him to understand those monuments as far as they could be understood?—If we were separated from the library in the British Museum we should, of course, make it so. It is not pushed to the extent that it might be, because having access to a large library, we do not have the rare works in our library which we should have if we were separated.

1605. Do you think that the Departmental Library might be made sufficient to serve for the illustration of your objects?—Yes.

1606. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Considering the bearing of art upon history, and the manners and customs of various nations, do you conceive that any select library could be sufficient for that purpose?—"Sufficient" is a very large word. It would not be so sufficient that you would not have occasion to refer occasionally to the large libraries, but that would be so seldom that you might call a Departmental Library sufficient for that purpose.

1607. Would it not be necessary, for instance, for the illustration of classical art to have a complete classical library?—We have the ordinary classics in the Departmental Library.

1608. *Professor Faraday.* Do you consider that your collection of art and antiquities, with its library, is an antiquity collection or an art collection?—It is both; but it is essentially an art collection. Our collection is a thing that would gratify the taste of any gentleman of taste, but it would particularly afford materials for the historian.

1609. Do you introduce prints and medals into your idea of an art collection?—I combine art and science and history together.

1610. *Dean of St. Paul's.* With regard to classical authors, considering that one of the most obscure of the classical writers may afford the best illustration of an ancient work of art, is it possible to make a selection of books which will comprehend every passage which will illustrate ancient art?—Not every passage; but those that are ordinarily required. Extraordinary occasions will require extraordinary provision.

1611. Considering it with reference to the historian examining archæology as illustrative of manners (taking history in its widest sense), do you think that this library is sufficient?—The Departmental Library I consider to consist of books for working the department, but not of books of reference for the historian; for extraordinary references you must go to an extraordinary library.

1612. That is to say, you can supply the numismatic student with numismatic works sufficient for his ordinary purposes, and the same for any other branch of art?—Yes.

1613. But you cannot supply works for the general historian?—I do not suppose that it would be possible for any library to fulfil the illustrations mentioned in the question, not even the great Library of the British Museum. But still I think that a Departmental Library may be made that would be quite adequate for all the purposes of such a department.

1614. *Chairman.* You were asked upon the occasion to which I before alluded the following question, "Do you think that there would be any physical difficulty in removing the monuments?" and your answer is, "None whatever." Is that your opinion now?—Yes, quite so.

1615. The next question is this, "Remarks have been made as to the great expense that has been incurred in removing some of the larger Egyptian or Assyrian monuments, even from place to place in the Museum?" and your answer is, "The great part of that expense is not the transit; it is removing it from its pedestal, and removing it from the vehicle on which it has been placed with a view to its removal; both those expenses are incurred as much in removing it ten yards as in moving it ten miles." Is that your opinion still?—Yes; the great expense is caused in lifting the statue up and putting it down, and fixing it upon pedestals; the mere transit causes very little additional expense.

1616. Are you aware of the expense which has been incurred by any removal in the Museum, or any taking down, or putting up of any great work?—I do not

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know the expense, because I have nothing to do with the accounts.

1617. *Dean of St. Paul's.* There was an estimate made lately for the removal of the Egyptian head which crosses the architrave of the door-way. Are you aware what that estimate was?—No, I am not.

1618. *Chairman.* Are there not still some pictures in the British Museum?—Yes; there are only some portraits I think now.

1619. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are they in your department?—No; they are in the Natural History Department; they have been removed from my department.

1620. Mr. *Richmond.* Have you not in the Museum some fragments of Greek or Roman paintings?—We have a few fragments of Roman painting.

1621. *Professor Faraday.* I think I understood you to state distinctly that under any circumstances you must have a new Museum of Antiquities?—I think so. The space that we have is much too small, and that space so inconveniently disposed that it is impossible to arrange all the monuments in an uninterrupted series, and therefore we cannot make the exhibition as instructive as it ought to be.

1622. Referring to any of the galleries of sculpture (either the Egyptian or the Assyrian, or any other), could you give the Commissioners an idea of how much room you would want to display what you have not displayed?—No, I could not. There are new objects to exhibit which are not exhibited at all; but those objects which we have now are so crowded that they cannot be seen to advantage; even in the very room which you first come into on entering the Museum two out of three of the objects at least ought to come away.

1623. Is that because they are too much crowded?—Yes.

1624. Is the influx of matters to the Museum at the present moment such as to make it probable that, for the next ten or twenty years, the additions will go on as they have been going on?—I have every reason to believe that they will. There is a ship-load at this moment coming.

1625. From where?—From Halicarnassus.

1626. May we expect that these objects will go on increasing?—Yes; and therefore you must have prospective means of enlarging the Museum.

1627. With regard to the Elgin marbles, have they suffered any deterioration since they have been in the Museum?—They are very much more dirty than they were formerly.

1628. Do you mean that the dirt sticks to them, or that they are discoloured?—They are discoloured, and in such a way that the discolouration cannot be removed.

1629. What are the means taken for the removal of the dirt from those marbles?—Once or twice the Elgin marbles have been covered with soap lees; it was allowed to remain upon them for a certain time and it was washed off, for the purpose of cleaning them.

1630. By soap lees, you mean, I suppose, the alkali?—It is what Sir Richard Westmacott used to call soap lees.

1631. Was it left to soak upon them for two or three days, and then were they washed?—Yes.

1632. Was not that done under the idea that the soap lees would dissolve the organic matter, and then it could be washed away.—Yes.

1633. Could you give the Commissioners any idea whether the progress of change in the way of degradation was quicker or slower, after that process had been performed on them?—I cannot doubt that any operation of that kind would make the surface acted upon more susceptible of dirt than it was before, because it probably would soften the surface.

1634. As when paint is cleaned it is more liable to be discoloured, the same is the case here?—Yes; some portion of the surface is removed, and of course the dirt penetrates more deeply into the marble.

1635. Has it been within your observation that these soap lees did for a time remove the dirt from the marbles?—Yes; they were cleaner. But they had a raw look afterwards.

1636. It took off the surface?—It appeared to me to take off the surface.

1637. Did it remove the polish?—It took off the polish I think, and so far damaged the marbles.

1638. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Generally speaking, is not the polish of the ancient sculptures gone already?—Yes; the surface of almost all the old sculptures is to a great degree removed, still some portion remains.

1639. Is it within your knowledge whether it was pure soap lees which was used in this case, or soap lees and lime?—I do know.

1640. Has soap, ever to your knowledge, been used upon the Elgin Marbles?—Yes.

1641. Have they been washed with soap?—Yes.

1642. Was it laid on?—No; it was merely rubbed on with a cloth, and washed off immediately.

1643. Was it laid on with a brush?—No; the soap was rubbed on with a flannel, and washed off immediately.

1644. Have you any impression upon your mind that washing these things with soap makes them liable to become dirty?—No.

1645. Have the alabaster slabs in the Assyrian Room undergone any change?—They are getting dirty of course, but I am not aware that they are damaged in any other respect. The material is such that any application of water must necessarily injure them.

1646. What means are taking for cleaning them?—They have never been otherwise cleaned than merely by being dusted with a feather, or something of that kind, they are not allowed to be touched with anything hard. We touch them as little as possible. There is a very curious thing which has happened to some of the slabs, which shows the effect of water upon them very strikingly. When they first arrived in England, they were packed in coarse matting, and in many places it was perfectly clear that the water had percolated between the matting and the alabaster. Where the matting touched the slab, the surface was preserved, but between the interstices it was worn away. Where a great portion of the surface was worn away, there was the representation of the mat upon it, so that it was like a sculptured piece of matting. Where the mat had touched the alabaster, the alabaster was preserved, because no water could percolate between them; but in the interstices the matting had left its pattern. In fact, the slabs are made of such a material that I believe if you were to put a piece of it into a basin of water, and shake it about, you would have nothing left but the sand at the bottom.

1647. Are any of those slabs glazed?—I had a piece of glass put opposite to one of them; but it gave a very disagreeable appearance; and it was not thought right to proceed with the experiment. But the frames upon which the slabs rest, and which hold them in their places, are all grooved like windows, to receive glass, if at any time it should be thought advisable to put it there.

1648. Is not the work upon those slabs very fine?—Yes.

1649. Are there not fine inscriptions upon them?—The inscriptions are not very fine, but the workmanship is extremely fine.

1650. *Chairman.* Would there be any danger or difficulty in covering the Greek Antiquities and particularly the Elgin Marbles with glass?—It would be very difficult; it would be an enormous undertaking, which I should not like to recommend. Those Assyrian slabs being all even, it would be possible to put a frame of glass upon them, and the thing has occurred to me, whether by putting the glass at a distance, and admitting the light between the glass and the object, we might not destroy, to a great degree, the unpleasant reflection which there is when we put the glass close to the object.

1651. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you remember the Elgin Marbles in the old wooden room?—Yes.

1652. Since that time have they changed in colour very much?—They are getting worse every year. It must necessarily be so. It is hardly a thing that is perceptible to the eye from day to day; but those persons who recollect the Townley Marbles, particularly in the house of Mr. Townley, observe a marked difference between their original colour and their colour now. Those are mostly Roman sculptures.

1653. *Professor Faraday.* Do you apprehend that the Temple Collection will go on becoming dirtier from this time forward?—There is not much of the Temple Collection which will be much exposed to injury. It will suffer something, but the greater portion will be under glass. It consists of small things principally.

1654. Mr. *Richmond.* Does the dust find its way into a case, however well that case may be made?—I have tried every possible contrivance to keep dust out, and without success. We have metal cases, and the hinges move upon velvet, and they are closed with velvet; still the dust finds its way in.

1655. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you consider this locality more or less charged with the sulphureous and smoky atmosphere of London than any other part of the metropolis?—There are some parts of London that are worse than this, but this is bad enough.

1656. How do you consider this locality, as compared with the Regent's Park?—I certainly think that it is less exempt from smoke and dirt than the Regent's Park; of course, there is less dust in the Regent's Park than there is here.

1657. You are nearly equally subject to the smoke of the atmosphere here as in other parts of the Metropolis?—Yes; I think so.

1658. *Chairman.* Upon the whole, do you think it would be advisable to remove the Archæological objects in the British Museum to any other locality?—I really think it would, upon this ground, that we must have a new Museum of Antiquities, and we have no space for it here, unless we knock down all the buildings between here and Bedford-square; and they must be purchased at a very large cost; and afterwards we should still remain exposed to all the inconvenience of the London dirt to which we are now subject.

1659. *Dean of St. Paul's.* To what distance do you think you ought to go in order to be safe from the London dirt, which has caused the deteriorating effect of which you have spoken?—If I were allowed to fix upon the locality, I would fix upon the middle of Hyde Park. There you can put your arm out and say that the smoke shall not come near to you. I do not know anywhere else.

1660. *Chairman.* I find you say just the same now that you did when you were examined before the Committee in 1853. Your words then were, "One site that has been suggested I consider by far the best that I ever heard of, the middle of Hyde Park, because there you would be completely clear from all smoke, and free from a liability to intrusion." Is not that so? Certainly; but it is not free from all smoke.

1661. Did you ever see the sheep in Hyde Park?—Yes.

1662. Are they not covered with smoke?—Yes, there is smoke even there. I do not know how far you must go to get clear of that; still Hyde Park is less exposed to smoke than any other place in the vicinity of London that I know of.

1663. Mr. *Richmond.* In the event of that removal would you associate the collection of drawings and prints, which is in the print-room of the British Museum, with the ancient sculptures or with the library?—With neither. I should put all the drawings and prints with the National Gallery of pictures. I think they would be better associated with them than with anything else.

1664. Do you think they would be better associated with the library or with the marbles?—I think they would be better with the National Gallery than with one or the other.

1665. That is they would be best associated with pictures that had been painted within the last five hundred years?—Yes.

1666. Mr. *Cockerell.* You are entirely attached to the department of Antiquities, and you, therefore, well understand the value of the Archæological and Historical Museum that we have here. Do you find that artists now frequent the Museum as they did in former days, when Greek Art was supreme?—Yes; I think quite as much so as formerly.

1667. Is it frequented by artists from the different schools of London?—Yes; we do not see so much of those who have actually attained to the rank of artists, because they come in without our knowing anything at all about it. I only know that they come here from the conversations I have with them afterwards; but the students who come are as numerous as they used to be.

1668. Are they more numerous than they used to be?—I think they are more numerous, particularly ladies.

1669. Does not that arise from the fact that the Institutions for the study of Art are more numerous than they used to be?—Yes.

1670. Would you make any distinction between the archæological and the historical value of these marbles, and the artistic and æsthetical value of them?—Our collections are available for both purposes. They are for the instruction of artists and for the gratification of men of taste, and they are also of great assistance to the historian.

1671. Do you find that the students study the Elgin Marbles, for instance, as they would study perfect works?—I think they do now more than they used; because formerly the Royal Academy had a rule which prevented their students ever working in the Elgin Room at all. They insisted upon the students bringing a copy of a perfect statue. Now the Elgin Marbles do not afford a perfect statue, and, therefore, though I think the Elgin Marbles are more valuable than all the sculptures in the world put together as a school of art, yet they were never much used by the students. It was quite dreadful to see a thing that they called a drunken Faun (though it was not really a drunken Faun) which was regularly wheeled into the room. Whenever I saw it, I knew that the admission to the Academy was approaching.

1672. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you think that it would be expedient to divide your collection of Elgin marbles and archæology?—It is impossible to divide them.

1673. Do you think that it would be inexpedient to take one part of it and leave the rest?—It would be far more than inexpedient; it would be impossible.

1674. *Professor Faraday.* Taking that as a settled matter, what is the first and highest use of your collection?—I do not know how to compare the uses. An artist would say that it is best for art; an historian would say it is best for history.

1675. Are the Commissioners to understand that every part of the collection except the Print Room and the Medal Room is overstocked?—Yes; the Medal Room is overstocked also. I should like to have the medal-cases tolerably near to the level of the eye, so that you should not be obliged to stoop down to the ground or to get upon steps to look at them. There is not space in the room to allow the cabinets to be arranged in that particular manner. But it is not worth while to complain of that.

1676. In the Print Room you have room to keep the things, but not to exhibit them?—They have no room to exhibit the things in the Print Room, but that is not my department. It was at one time attached to the Department of Antiquities, but is not so now.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Thursday, March 26, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

The Dean of St. Paul's.	C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A.
Professor Faraday.	George Richmond, Esq.

Edmund Oldfield, Esq., examined.

E. Oldfield, Esq.

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1677. *Chairman.* I believe that you are in Mr. Hawkins's Department in the British Museum?—Yes.

1678. Have you the sculpture generally under your care?—Yes, as a branch of the department of antiquities.

1679. And also the Assyrian and Egyptian monuments?—Yes; as portions of the department.

1680. Have you any other things under your care?—I have the whole of the sculpture, the Greek and Roman, as well as the Assyrian and Egyptian.

1681. Have the sculptures now in the British Museum sufficient room, or are they inconveniently crowded, or so placed as not to exhibit them to full advantage?—I think some portions of them are inconveniently crowded, but not all.

1682. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have said in your evidence before the Committee in 1853, in reply to question 8,314, that the actual galleries of sculpture would occupy one-third of a mile. Since then great additions have been made to the Museum, so that actually those galleries exceed half a mile in length; the length of the ground floor being 2,000 feet, and that of the basement floor 850 feet, making 2,850, which exceeds half a mile by something more than 200 feet. Is not that so?—I am not able to state the exact number of feet at present available: there has been some addition since the time when that Committee sat, but it consists merely in the rendering available for exhibition rooms which existed before, but which were then unoccupied, because they were either in an unfinished state, or considered unsuitable for displaying works of art. There has been no building whatever in our department entirely constructed since I gave that evidence. As well as I recollect, at the time that Committee was sitting, one gallery was in course of construction, with a basement room below it, and these have since been completed and opened. Two other rooms in the basement, which were previously unoccupied, or used only for the service of the Museum, have now also been made available for sculpture.

1683. *Chairman.* Do you include the room which is now in preparation for the additional exhibition of sculpture?—I think that can hardly be included amongst the existing buildings, as the works are scarcely begun.

1684. *Dean of St. Paul's.* If there has been some addition to the space, have there not also been very considerable accessions, in point of bulk, to the collections in the Museum since that time?—Yes, there have.

1685. *Chairman.* Let me repeat a question that was put to you in 1853. It is as follows, "Do you see any objection to the present site," (that is to say, the site in which the sculptures are placed,) "with reference to your own branch, except that arising from the confined nature of the ground?"—I think that is the chief objection to the site; but at the same time all sites in the centre of London are necessarily a good deal exposed to smoke and dust.

1686. Have you observed, since you gave your evidence in 1853, any increased discolouration on any of the marbles in your department, particularly the Elgin marbles?—I think that discolouration is constantly in progress: but it is almost impossible for a person who sees the objects from day to day to recognize the amount of the change between any one period and any other.

1687. What is your opinion as to the proposal that has been made for combining the art collections of the British Museum with those in the National Gallery?—I think the advantages of that plan would in a great measure depend upon the manner in which the two collections were combined, whether it was simply a juxtaposition of the buildings, or whether it was a combination of their administration.

1688. Do you apply what you have just said to the whole of the sculpture collections in the British Museum?—In all that I have stated I intended to refer not merely to the collections of sculpture, but to the whole of the collections of antiquities.

1689. You apply it also to the marbles?—Not merely to the marbles, but to all other remains of ancient art.

1690. Mr. *Richmond.* Such as the vases and bronzes and inscribed monuments?—Yes.

1691. *Dean of St. Paul's.* What would be your judgment with regard to the expediency of separating the collections by removing one part and leaving the other behind?—I think it would be exceedingly injurious to the interests of archæology and the study of ancient art and would, in the judgment of most intelligent critics, be a great discredit to the country.

1692. *Professor Faraday.* You think that it might be advantageous to bring the National Gallery pictures to the art collection of the British Museum, but that it would not be advantageous to take a part of the collection of the British Museum from that building?—I suppose that there would be two objections to bringing the National Gallery pictures to the British Museum, namely, the effect of a London atmosphere upon the pictures, and also the unsuitability of our existing building for the arrangement of paintings. But at the same time I do not imagine that I am a competent judge upon that question.

1693. *Chairman.* Do you think, that supposing it were decided that the monuments and marbles generally, small and great, in the British Museum should be removed to another site, there would be any very great difficulty or danger in the removal of them?—I think there would be no other difficulty than the expense and the loss of time.

1694. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do not you think that the moving of certain of the marbles would inevitably expose them to accident?—Undoubtedly it would expose them. But at the same time with the facilities which we have in the present state of engineering, and the great experience which those who are employed in these operations have, I do not think that the danger is worthy of consideration.

1695. *Professor Faraday.* You said you thought it might be inexpedient to bring the collection of pictures

to the British Museum because of the dirtiness of the atmosphere, and the injury to pictures that would arise from it. Is the injury done to pictures by that cause greater than the injury done to sculptures?—I imagine that pictures are generally more delicate than sculptures.

1696. And therefore the injury which they suffer is greater?—They would be liable to receive greater injury.

1697. Do you think that pictures are more injured than sculptures by exposure to dirt?—Yes; and also by the variations of temperature which necessarily result in a crowded gallery.

1698. *Chairman.* I see that before the Committee in 1853 you gave your opinion rather in favour of the removal of the marbles and sculptures to a place where there was a better atmosphere than they have in their present site. Is that still your opinion?—I think undoubtedly it would be much better for the collection, if a convenient site could be found.

1699. Does the mischief done to the objects in the British Museum arise from the damp, or from the smoke, or from both?—Not I think much from the damp, but in a great measure from the smoke, and still more from the dust.

1700. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think that the dust would be in any way remarkably different in one situation as compared with another where there were equal crowds?—Not much I think; so long as the situation was in a populous neighbourhood.

1701. *Chairman.* I see that you said in your evidence before the Committee in 1853 that the situation of the British Museum was on the whole a very dry one. Do you remark that the things there suffer from damp at particular times of the year?—We certainly do suffer from damp, but not, I think, more than every other position in this climate.

1702. *Dean of St. Paul's.* During the assemblage of the great number of persons who visit the British Museum on very crowded days, does the exudation from their persons produce damp which in any way affects works of art?—I think it does injuriously affect them?

1703. *Professor Faraday.* Does it affect the sculptures?—It affects the sculptures because they are exposed. It would undoubtedly affect other works if they were not protected by glass.

1704. *Chairman.* You said in your former evidence, "I have seen in the months of November and December some of our monuments literally streaming with wet, especially such materials as granite and the colder marbles, on which there is a great deposit from the damp in the atmosphere." Have you remarked that effect generally since you gave that evidence?—Yes; certainly.

1705. *Professor Faraday.* Are you able to trace the effect of dampness to its source, either in the soil or in the changes of the temperature of the atmosphere which come on, not suddenly, but after three or four days?—I think it is caused by the changes in the temperature of the atmosphere.

1706. You think it is owing to an atmospheric condition, and not to the soil?—Yes.

1707. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would not that be the same in any place in the neighbourhood of London?—I should think so.

1708. *Chairman.* You gave to the Select Committee of 1853 a plan for a Museum of Antiquities, which is contained in the Report of the Committee. Have you looked at that plan lately?—Yes; but at the same time, perhaps, I may be allowed to observe that that was hardly intended as a plan for practical adoption; but merely as a means of putting in the clearest point of view the principles upon which I think a Museum of Antiquities should be arranged.

1709. *Professor Faraday.* That plan goes upon the assumption of your having plenty of space at your command?—Yes; it was made principally for the purpose of illustrating what I think the most convenient adjustment of the galleries for the purpose of extension.

1710. *Chairman.* According to your plan you place certain galleries in an open space with trees about it. May we assume that you intended it to be in a park?—My plan was exclusively adapted for an open situation.

1711. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Was not your object in making that plan to shew the progress of the development of art in successive series?—Certainly; and to give each series facilities of expansion as circumstances might require, without interfering with any other series.

1712. So that you might immediately incorporate any accessions to any special department?—Certainly, without breaking the previous arrangements.

1713. Do you find that scarcely practicable according to the present allotments of the space available at the British Museum?—Certainly; it is not practicable to carry it out to an extent worthy of the value of such a collection as ours.

1714. *Chairman.* Do you personally superintend the cleaning of the marbles in the British Museum?—I generally point out the objects which it is proper to clean, and from time to time I visit and examine the operations; but I am not, of course, always present. My other occupations would not admit of it.

1715. Do you give directions as to the manner in which they are to be cleaned?—Not as to the details of the operation. Up to about six months since those details were under the direction of Sir Richard Westmacott. Since his death the trustees of the Museum have taken into their own direct employment the workmen whom he previously employed, and their instructions have simply been to follow that mode of cleaning and those recipes for the preservation of statues which he had recommended.

1716. *Professor Faraday.* Are they responsible to any head at present with regard to their cleaning proceedings?—They are responsible to Mr. Hawkins as head of the department.

1717. Are they responsible to him as to the principles of cleaning and the substances which they employ?—In those respects they act only upon the instructions which they received from Sir Richard Westmacott, but they are responsible for their mode of carrying them out.

1718. Is the intelligence which conducts their operations derived from Sir Richard Westmacott, although they are no longer, of course, under his guidance?—Yes.

1719. They do not go anywhere for instructions how they are to do the work?—No; certainly not.

1720. Are you aware what their operations are?—Yes; of course I refer chiefly to the marbles. Sir Richard Westmacott had been in the habit for many years of applying occasionally, and with caution, soap as well as lukewarm water. But a few years since, in consequence of the suggestions of various persons, he directed the workmen to desist from the application of soap; so that within the last few years the marbles have been washed with water alone.

1721. Are you clear, that by the word "soap" they meant soap, and not soap lees?—It was simply soap. I have enquired of the head workman who practically superintends these operations, and he tells me that white curd soap is that which Sir Richard Westmacott applied.

1722. Not yellow soap?—No; he always avoided yellow soap.

1723. Do they now use curd soap?—No; they do not use any soap at all.

1724. Are you aware that some years ago they used soap lees?—I have heard that Sir Richard Westmacott applied some many years since; but that was before I was connected with the Museum. I think that it must have been many years since that was done, for the workman of whom I enquired told me that soap lees had not been applied in his time; and he has been many years employed there.

1725. How many years do you know, of your own knowledge, that it has not been used,—for as much as seven years?—Certainly it has not been used for more than seven years.

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1726. *Dean of St. Paul's.*—Besides their cleaning, are the objects in the British Museum regularly dusted?—Yes; generally speaking, every Saturday morning the attendant in charge of each gallery dusts the statues; and twice a year now (I speak of an arrangement that has been in existence for the last year or two) we devote a week to the washing of the statues.

1727. What is used for the dusting?—A clean duster chiefly.

1728. Do you use what is called a Turk's-head brush, or anything of that kind?—No.

1729. Can they reach the higher statues with a duster?—Not very easily. The very highest statues, and the bas-reliefs fixed in the walls, certainly are not dusted every week. That is only more rarely done. I was speaking only of those statues and busts which are placed upon an accessible level.

1730. *Professor Faraday.* They do not rub them I suppose?—No; they merely flap them with the duster. Perhaps I may here mention a circumstance that might be in some respects important, with reference to the effect of the dust which accumulates upon the statues, and which I also learned from the same workman to whom I was just now alluding, who has practical charge of the cleaning. He told me that he himself always takes care that the statues shall be washed from the bottom upwards instead of (what would at first appear the more natural process) from the top downwards. And the reason of that he stated to be, that if a statue is washed from the top downwards, and if any drops of water are allowed to run down it when it is coated with dust, the result is that a mark is left where the drop trickled down—and what is remarkable is, that the mark left is not a dark mark, which would be supposed to be the natural result of dirt, but it is a white mark, as though the surface of the marble had been attacked. This appears to me to shew that there is a certain acidity in the deposit upon the statues, resulting no doubt from the crowds who visit the gallery. In one or two instances statues may be seen now slightly streaked with those white marks, which have resulted from a little want of judgment in the mode of cleaning.

1731. *Chairman.* Is the man of whom you have been speaking a workman above the ordinary class of workmen?—He was a sculptor's assistant, who was many years employed by Sir Richard Westmacott, as his foreman at the Museum.

1732. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is not it a temporary arrangement under which this workman is employed?—From information which I have this instant received, I believe all the arrangements with regard to the cleaning of the sculptures are at present provisional, as the whole subject is under the consideration of the trustees.

1733. *Professor Faraday.* Are not the processes now used the same as those employed by Sir Richard Westmacott?—Yes; and they are applied by his own workmen.

1734. *Chairman.* In your former examination you were asked, "Practically there is no real inconvenience felt from the number of persons visiting the British Museum?" and your answer is, "No other inconvenience than the amount of dust and heat they occasion." Do you think that the persons who frequent the British Museum, however large the crowds may be, do not do any mischief?—They are generally very well conducted indeed.

1735. *Professor Faraday.* Have you not many articles in your possession which are not yet displayed?—Yes.

1736. Have you any idea what proportion of room you want, to lay out the whole of what still remains to be displayed?—I think the amount of room that would be required simply to exhibit those objects in the same way as we exhibit what is now displayed, would not be very great. But I think it would be hardly advisable to make provision for the unexhibited objects, without at the same time making provision for a better display of what we are now exhibiting imperfectly.

1737. Taking into account the present display, and the future likelihood of display, what addition do you think should be made at this moment to the British Museum?—I think if provision were to be made not merely for the present, but for the future, in order to make it worthy of such a collection as we have, a very large amount of increase is required.

1738. What proportion should the increase bear to the present amount of space occupied by antiquities?—It is difficult to limit the increase to any exact proportion. Probably double the present space would be required.

1739. Are you aware whether there are any antiquities or sculptures on their way home, or likely to be sent home, in consequence of the investigations of gentlemen who have gone out for the purpose of collecting such things?—Yes, certainly.

1740. Is there apparently a considerable supply coming in?—Yes; a considerable collection is now on its way home. And besides this, we have reason to think it not improbable that before long another and very much larger addition may be made to our collection.

1741. Do you refer to the Halicarnassus Collection?—That is now on its way home.

1742. *Dean of St. Paul's.* There are two ships freighted with that Collection?—I have no information which I can give the Commissioners on this subject.

1743. May we not expect considerable accessions to the collections generally?—Yes; beyond doubt.

1744. Mr. *Richmond.* If your antiquities were removed to a cleaner and more airy locality, have you reason to think that they would recover in any degree their original colour, or would the change only avert an increase of the evil which has already taken place?—I have no evidence which would enable me to form an opinion upon that subject; for I never heard of any case in which marbles, having been exposed like ours, have afterwards been subjected to the experiment of being placed in a clearer air.

1745. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are the Athenian and Halicamassian fragments objects of practical study by artists of rank, especially by English artists?—I should think that artists in large practice have not much time for making studies from those monuments. But doubtless they have done so in early life; and the students at the Royal Academy frequently make them objects of study.

1746. Do they do so to a considerable extent?—Yes.

1747. Have you seen the whole of those marbles sketched or studied in the same way as artists sketch and study those that are found in foreign galleries?—There are constantly students in the British Museum studying from those collections of marbles; but, for the most part, they prefer the Roman, or what we call the Græco-Roman statues, which are generally restored.

1748. Are they preferred because they are restored?—Yes.

1749. For instance, you have in the British Museum a so-called drunken Faun, which is periodically a subject of study with the artists of the Royal Academy. Why is that monument so studied?—Because it appears perfect.

1750. *Dean of St Paul's.* Do you think that that is a sound system of study?—No. I think it would be infinitely more beneficial for them to study the finer monuments, though they are mutilated.

1751. Though those finer remains are only fragments?—Yes, certainly.

1752. Are there a considerable number of students who do study those finer fragmentary remains?—Yes; but not quite so many as I should like to see.

1753. Is there a fair proportion of students who do so?—A tolerable proportion; but I cannot exactly define their amount.

1754. Mr. *Richmond.* Is it in your power to ascertain how many artists study those works without copying them?—No, it is not.

1755. As students of art go to the National Gallery pictures and spend hours before them without copying a line, but are notwithstanding perhaps the sincerest students of the pictures, so many study the sculptures

without making a line upon paper. Are you in a position to say who are studying them in that way?—In what I just now said, I was referring simply to those who make copies from the sculptures. That is the only means we have of judging about the matter.

1756. Do you allow modelling also in the British Museum?—Yes.

1757. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you not yourself, more or less, practised in the art of drawing and copying from antique sculptures?—Yes, a little.

1758. Do you consider that casts of perfect sculptures are better objects of elementary study than *fragmentary* sculptures?—I think casts are preferable for the purpose of drawing. The original statues are so much discoloured, that the student is not unfrequently deceived as to their form by this discolouration. The distinctions of the lights and shadows are not so clear generally on the original as they are on a cast.

1759. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not that because of the unequal dirtying of the marble, in consequence of which the light and shade are falsified?—I think it is.

1760. That which ought to be light is as dark as the true middle tint?—It is a little affected by the local colour.

1761. *Chairman.* In consequence of the discolouration the lights and shades are not accurate?—They are not distinct.

1762. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is it not the fact, that in foreign galleries, such, for instance, as Munich and Rome, it has been customary to restore fragmentary sculptures with a view to the education and advantage of those who are studying them, upon the ground that they will be infinitely better objects of study to students?—That has been very much the custom.

1763. They have even ventured to restore the Ægina Marbles?—They have: but they put them into the hands of the most eminent sculptor of the day. The experiment has not been very generally prosecuted of late years on the Continent; certainly it is not done at Paris, nor is it done in those galleries in Italy with which I am best acquainted. I am not personally familiar with the German practice, but I am inclined to think that it is not now done in any museum in Germany.

1764. Is it not certainly profaning the works of art to attempt to restore them?—Yes. I believe the British Museum may claim the honour, if it be an honour, of being the first museum which took a great step towards putting an end to that practice.

1765. Could the marbles of Phidias have been entrusted for restoration to any hands in the world?—No.

1766. What is your opinion as to the best educational mode of presenting art to the public and to students? Do you consider that for such purpose fragmentary sculptures are at all to be compared with complete monuments or casts, or otherwise?—I think undoubtedly it would be better if the same statues which we now have in a fragmentary state had remained to us entire. They would then no doubt have been more instructive than they are in their mutilated state. But I think that even a mutilated statue of the very highest and best art is better than a restored statue of inferior art. It is more instructive both archæologically and artistically.

1767. Are not the fragmentary sculptures of which we have been speaking calculated for the study of the experienced artist, rather than of the student or the public?—No doubt the experienced artist is in least danger of misunderstanding their original treatment. At the same time I think that it is better to put thoroughly safe and sound models even before a student, than to put before him that which, under the appearance of giving him greater information, is in danger of giving him wrong information.

1768. Do you consider that the public is sufficiently cultivated to appreciate the admitted merit of the marbles of the Parthenon in their actual fragmentary state?—I am afraid not.

1769. Do not the public rather prefer complete monuments to fragments, however excellent those fragments may be?—Yes; no doubt they do. Of course I am speaking only of the majority, not of the cultivated portion of the public.

1770. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would not it be rather a proof of want of cultivation to prefer the study of an inferior though complete statue to that of a fragment of the highest art?—Certainly.

1771. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not it the fact that the greatest teacher of art in our time, Mr. Haydon, who had an enthusiastic delight in those marbles, always sent his scholars to make drawings in the British Museum from those fragmentary monuments in preference to anything else?—Yes, he did.

1772. Did not they often draw the Theseus the size of the original?—Yes; I believe they did. Besides, I think it is hardly possible to divest ourselves altogether of some consideration for what may be called the moral effect which the contemplation of such works produces, and for its tendency to strengthen and elevate the mind, quite irrespective of the knowledge which is acquired of mere external forms.

1773. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you consider a complete gallery of casts of the most approved works in the museums of Rome and elsewhere, in their complete form, a great desideratum in London?—I think it is still a desideratum, though not so much so as it formerly was, in consequence of the establishment of the Crystal Palace.

1774. Are you aware of any complete collection in London, or within any reasonable distance of London, of casts from fine works of antiquity, such as they have in more than one place at Paris, in more than one place at Rome, and in all the great Italian and continental Academies?—I know none equal to the collection at Paris, with the single exception of the collection at the Crystal Palace.

1775. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not that a great deal larger than the Paris collection?—Certainly.

1776. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is not that the first collection of the sort that has been made in England?—Yes; and I should think it is the finest collection of casts in the world.

1777. Is not a gallery of casts for the study of artists and the public taste a desideratum on every possible account?—It would be very desirable that there should be such a national collection, if there were means to form it, and space to exhibit it.

1778. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think that plenty of light is essential to the preservation of the colour of marble, or have you observed when marble has been put in dark places that it has lost its brightness more than when there has been plenty of light upon it?—I have not perceived that effect, but at the same time I have never made any experiments which would illustrate that point.

1779. When in your former evidence you spoke of light as indispensable for larger sculptures, did you mean that it was indispensable in order to exhibit them thoroughly?—Yes.

1780. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you acquainted with the collection of casts in the Academy at Edinburgh?—No.

1781. I am assured that there is a very complete and magnificent collection of casts, such as there is not in England—do you know whether it is so?—I am not acquainted with it.

1782. Are you well acquainted with the galleries of casts at Rome, at Florence, and at Paris?—I am, I believe, pretty well acquainted with the remains of antiquity in the museums of Rome and at Florence, but not with their casts, which I never had occasion to study. But I am acquainted with the casts in the Louvre, as well as with the other departments of the Paris Museum.

1783. Is not there rather a remarkable deficiency of this kind of study in this country?—Certainly.

1784. *Professor Faraday.* Which do you consider the first object of the British Museum, its library, or its natural history; or its sculptures and antiquities?—I am unable to determine the relative importance of those departments.

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1785. Is it, as far as you know, an accident that these different objects have been brought together?—I think it is.

1786. Would you not think it very undesirable at present to separate the sculptures from the library?—I think, if the collection of antiquities had an adequate library of its own, no inconvenience would result from that separation.

1787. Would you say the same of Natural History, or does Natural History, in its various branches, cling closer to the general library than the antiquities do?—I do not feel myself competent to give an opinion as to Natural History; but I think decidedly that the Collection of Antiquities derives no advantage from its connection with the library which might not easily be secured by a Departmental Library, if they were separated.

1788. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would it not be very difficult in such a library to give a catalogue of books which would be satisfactory to the student of art?—I think not. I think that for a very moderate expense it might be done.

1789. Considering a collection of antiquities, not merely as an art collection, but as illustrative of history, could your library contain all the books which might be necessary for the purpose of applying the remains of ancient art to the illustration of history, manners, customs, and all that is included in the most comprehensive definition of history?—I think every book which any student directing himself to any one of the branches of study mentioned in the question would find necessary might be comprehended in a library of very moderate dimensions.

1790. *Chairman.* Have not you now a Departmental Library?—We have; but no doubt if we were separated from the great library, it would be indispensable to increase the Departmental Library very much. At present it consists perhaps of three or four thousand volumes. and no doubt it should be trebled or quadrupled in size, if we had not the general library near.

1791. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you find that your Departmental Library generally gives a sufficient assistance to those who consult books in connection with the antiquities which it is designed to illustrate?—Those who make use of the Departmental Library are merely the officers and assistants of the Museum. The public who wish to study any question connected with antiquities go to the general reading room, and not to our Departmental Library.

1792. In connection with any particular class of objects, would not you give to students of that particular class, access to your Departmental Library?—We do not do it in the present Institution; but, supposing we were separated from the general library, it might be very desirable to do it.

1793. *Professor Faraday.* Do not the uses of the sculpture and antiquity department for the purposes of art, and for the purposes of the study of antiquities, as they proceed, divide very far apart from each other, and require libraries of very different kinds for their ultimate use?—I should hardly be prepared to admit so great a distinction. I think that ancient art is almost inseparable from ancient history, especially in the case of such a people as the Greeks; and I do not think that the study of the one can be advantageously separated from the study of the other.

1794. Would not the study of art by artists for the purpose of making drawings be a different thing to the study of art historically in relation to former ages?—Yes; if the object be merely to prosecute professional study.

1795. The study of art at present is a very different thing from the study of ancient art?—Yes; but it must be borne in mind that ancient art is not studied exclusively by the professional student.

1796. Might not much of a great collection of art and archæology be thrown entirely aside as far as regards the purposes of art at the present day?—Yes; no doubt it might for the education of modern artists.

1797. Are not the two things very distinct in certain parts?—Certainly; but I should be very unwilling to admit that the Museum of Art was to be employed solely for the education of artistic students. I think it is also to be employed as a branch of general education to the public. Without at all overlooking the importance of supplying a good technical education to professional artists, I should also wish to urge rather strongly the importance of supplying to the whole of the public an element of mental cultivation, such as I think the best works of art supply.

1798. Mr. *Cockerell.* In your acquaintance with artists, do not you find that their chief object is to attain a skilful hand, and that they embarrass themselves very little with archæological studies?—Yes; I think that is the case.

1799. Have not some of the men who were distinguished as men of genius in their profession been remarkable for the deficiency of their archæological learning?—I think that certainly they have devoted themselves principally to the other branch of study.

1800. Does not archæological study fetter and disturb that genius which applies itself particularly to the study of form, the cultivation of the hand, and of the imagination?—I am not quite sure that I should admit that; but it is a larger question than I am prepared to enter upon at present.

1801. When we form national galleries and collections for the cultivation of art, must we not separate art from archæology?—You may for convenience separate the consideration of the two branches of the subject.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Friday, March 27, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY,
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

WILLIAM HOOKHAM CARPENTER, ESQ., examined.

W. H. Carpenter, Esq.

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1802. *Chairman.* Have you under your charge the department of Prints and Engravings in the British Museum?—Yes.

1803. Mr. *Richmond.* Does not the British Museum collection contain a very large instalment towards a perfect collection of engravings?—I cannot say that; we have the most important prints (that is, the rarest and finest) that should be found in a public collection.

1804. Do you fill up the gaps from time to time so as to form a complete series?—Yes.

1805. And in time you hope to possess a complete series of engravings from the rise of the art?—As far

as it is possible. With that view we have been purchasing the various works of engravings from celebrated collections, both public and private, which have appeared under the names of galleries and cabinets, for the purpose of breaking them up and classing the contents in the several schools. This step is necessary, from the fact that a large portion of engravings from pictures of a high class are not attainable from any other source; and by thus bringing together all such works as have been engraved from the pictures or drawings of each particular master, the student will have a ready opportunity afforded him of forming an estimate of the power of each artist. These galleries or cabinets being also in the Library of the Museum may be referred to in their integrity by parties desirous of consulting them in that form.

1806. Have you not a considerable collection of drawings of the old masters under your charge?—Yes.

1807. About what number have you of the old masters' drawings?— I should think we have between 5,000 and 6,000.

1808. You have, doubtless, seen the Exhibition that the French Government have made at the Louvre of the old masters' drawings framed?—Yes, I have.

1809. Did not they exhibit about 1,300 drawings there?— I presume there might be that amount of drawings in the several rooms.

1810. Is that, in your opinion, an instructive and interesting exhibition?—There can be no question of it.

1811. Do you think it desirable that the English nation should have the power of exhibiting to the public in that way the drawings of the ancient masters?—Certainly. I think the English, perhaps, are more lacking instruction in that particular than any other of the European nations; and, under those circumstances, I have been pressing on the notice of the Trustees for a long time the necessity of having a room built for that purpose; in fact one of the lateral rooms which was built lately (and in which the Nineveh marbles are now arranged) was to be applied to that purpose. But its evident applicability to the purpose for which it is now used was such, that when the Trustees paid me the compliment of asking if I would give it up, I, of course, could not refuse to do so. It was very important to have the Egyptian Antiquities and those of Nineveh in juxtaposition.

1812. Have you a sufficient number of drawings to furnish those long galleries, if you were to frame them and hang them up?— I think we might make an interesting exhibition, though we are not so rich in Italian drawings as could be wished, especially in those of the earlier Italian masters; nearly the whole of the early Italian drawings we have are in the collection bequeathed by Mr. Payne Knight. No drawings had been purchased for the Museum prior to my appointment, except in the case of the Sheepshanks' Collection, and the whole of them were of the Dutch and Flemish School. The Trustees applied to the Government for 5000*l.* to expend at the King of Holland's sale, but it was not granted.

1813. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is any portion of Sir Thomas Lawrence's collection at the British Museum?—Perhaps some half dozen.

1814. Mr. *Richmond.* Are not you well acquainted with the Continental collections generally?—I am acquainted with the collections of France and Germany, and I have seen a portion of the collection at Florence, and also at Venice.

1815. Is there any instance where a collection of engravings by the great masters of the art are exposed to view in the way in which the drawings of the great masters are?—Not to any extent.

1816. Do you think it would be a valuable adjunct to the National Gallery, if not only a collection of drawings of the old masters, but the finely engraved works of the old masters, were framed and exhibited, and made accessible to large portions of the public?—I think there can be no doubt of that. The only point that I would mention is this: I understand that the pictures are to be removed on account of the injury they are suffering, and if, as it is reported, they are to be removed to Kensington, I feel that it would entail a great hardship upon the student. I would instance myself. If they were removed to Kensington I never could hope to see the pictures. As it is, I have only an hour that I can devote to such purpose after the closing of my department, when I can run down to the National Gallery, and, perhaps, see two or three pictures, but there would not be any chance of my seeing them at Kensington.

1817. Mr. *Richmond.* Does not that depend upon the hour of closing?—I could not walk that distance and back again in twice the time I have to spare.

1818. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do not the hours of the Museum follow the lengthening of the days as the hours of the National Gallery do?—Yes. I think it would be a great hardship for the student to be obliged to go to Kensington to seek for authorities from prints or drawings.

1819. Mr. *Richmond.* What amount of visitors have you to the Print Room in a year?— Between 3,000 and 4,000.

1820. *Chairman.* Was not the number stated in your evidence before the Committee in 1853 at from 4,000 to 5,000 in the course of a year?—That was in the year just after the Great Exhibition. It may average that number in the course of years.

1821. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Supposing that a room, such as you propose, were added to the Museum, to which the public might have free entrance, would not a much larger number of persons come to see it than now come to see the prints?—We should most likely have everybody who comes to see the other collections.

1822. *Chairman.* Did not Mr. Smirke propose building a room beyond the room which is now occupied by the prints?— It was proposed, but Mr. Smirke thought it would be difficult on account of the floor of the Print Room not being on the same level with the other portions of the Museum.

1823. *Professor Faraday.* Are you speaking of drawings merely, or both drawings and prints?— Of both drawings and prints. The intention was to have placed the drawings upon desks in the area of the room, and the prints upon the walls, so that one would not interfere with the other.

1824. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think that it is important with a view to the furtherance of art, that drawings should be collected and exhibited along with the finished pictures?—Yes, as it would enable the student to see the process by which the old masters reached their eminence.

1825. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is it not on this account that the French Gallery of drawings is in juxtaposition with the National Gallery of France?—It is under the same roof.

1826. Is not that with a view to the comparison which you propose?—No doubt of it.

1827. Mr. *Richmond.* Has not that collection been formed within the last twenty years?—I do not know; but I should think so; because when I first went to Paris, about twelve or thirteen years ago, there were, comparatively, few works exhibited.

1828. Has it not now become one of the most instructive, and important, and interesting portions of the whole collection?—There can be no question as to that.

1829. Is not the space occupied by 1,000 or 1,300 drawings very large?—It has the space of five or six rooms.

1830. Then, in order to show the 6,000 drawings which you have now, would not you require three times that space?—I should really not recommend one-half of them being exhibited. They are not of such a character and quality as would benefit the student.

1831. If you had 4,000 first-rate drawings, would you not desire to show them all?—Certainly. At the same time there must be great pains taken to prevent their being exposed to the light. M. Reiset told me that in Paris the drawings in bistre and Indian ink had faded from exposure to the light.

1832. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you not acquainted with the Gallery at Oxford?—Yes.

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1833. Do you approve of the manner in which those drawings have been exhibited?—Certainly.

1834. Is that the manner in which you would propose to exhibit the drawings in the New Institution which you suggest?—Quite so.

1835. *Professor Faraday.* Would not the size of the room which you think you ought to have for the exhibition of drawings and prints be about the same as that of the French Gallery?—I think it should be somewhat wider than that; because, as I mentioned before, it was intended to place the drawings on desks in the area of the room.

1836. Mr. *Richmond.* If you framed and exhibited the entire collection of engravings of the Italian, Flemish, and German schools, would you not require a great space for the purpose, and would they not be just as available for reference and study as they now are, only that hundreds might see them then for one who sees them now?—I think so.

1837. And then there would be no risk of injury, as in the Print Room now?—Certainly not. At the same time I think that the student in art would not benefit so largely, because he would be interrupted by the concourse of persons on public days, and his mind would be drawn from what he was looking at. I do not think it desirable to have a very extended exhibition of these things. If we exhibit just a specimen or two of each master, it would be sufficient to afford instruction to the public. With a man like Rembrandt, who was so varied in his powers, I should give a specimen of each class of his works.

1838. *Chairman.* You were asked in 1853, "Are the Committee to understand that a room fifty feet long by thirty feet wide, or thereabouts, would be sufficient, in your belief, for the proper exhibition of prints?" and your answer was, "I think there is no question about it; because we should exhibit drawings on desks or tables in the area of the room, and the prints on the walls or on screens coming from the windows." Are you still of that opinion?—Yes; because, as I have already said, I do not think it desirable to have a very large collection exhibited.

1839. Mr. *Richmond.* Does not the collection at Paris occupy at least four or six times that space?—Yes.

1840. And there are 1,298 drawings exhibited?—Yes; but some of them are very large cartoons.

1841. Is not the space you have mentioned as necessary for your gallery very small?—We have neither cartoons nor drawings on so large a scale as are exhibited at Paris.

1842. Do you find the prints suffer at all in the British Museum, or are you able to protect them from dust and smoke?—I do not think it possible, while such extensive building operations are going on, to protect them entirely; the great injury which has occurred to different articles in the Museum has arisen from this circumstance—there is such an enormous amount of dust caused by it.

1843. Do you think that the collection under your care is more naturally to be associated with pictures and sculptures than with the library?—I think there can be no doubt that it is more closely connected with the sculptures and pictures than with the library. But at the same time I should be sorry to be severed from the library, on account of the great benefit I derive from it.

1844. Have not you a small Departmental Library of your own connected with the Print Room?—Yes; but I am occasionally obliged to send into the library for students who wish for particular reference to books. It is a troublesome thing for them to have to go out of the building and pass round to Montague-place; therefore I send down to the library for the books they may want.

1845. Does that often happen?—Not very often.

1846. What number of volumes have you connected with your own department as books of reference?—I have, perhaps, about 120 or 130 volumes.

1847. Does not that, in ordinary cases, pretty nearly furnish all the materials you want?—Yes, I think so.

1848. *Professor Faraday.* Are not the references which you have occasion to make to the library more upon your own account than upon the student's account?—My knowledge is available to the student.

1849. Is not the use which the students make of your Print Room greatly aided by the presence of a library?—Yes, there is no doubt of that. For example, the other day I found a wood-cut of Albert Durer's, of a shield of arms, encircled by an English collar of S.S., with a pendant Tudor rose, and I was anxious to discover, if possible, some account of the man whose arms they were. I found that he had been buried at Heilbron, in Bavaria; and, on applying to the library, they sent me a volume, containing an account of the locality, in which was given a description of the tomb of this man; and on it are the same arms and collar as those engraved by Durer, at the same time stating that he was a servant of the Emperor Charles V. Only an extensive general library could furnish me with a book of this class.

1850. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is there not a very important connection between your collection of prints and the books of prints in the library?—No doubt there is.

1851. Do not they illustrate each other?—Certainly.

1852. Would it not be quite impossible to form a Departmental Library which would in any degree supply that want?—Quite impossible.

1853. Mr. *Richmond.* Do not those facts relate more to what you may call the historical or archæological value of the engraving than to the artistic?—No doubt.

1854. Could not the artistic wants of the department be supplied by a small Departmental Library?—In a degree.

1855. Might not the archæological requirements at times require the whole British Museum Library?—Yes.

1856. Did I rightly understand you to say that you regard your collection rather as an artistic collection than as a literary collection?—The only portion of the collection in my custody likely to interest the student in literature is the collection of portraits.

1857. In the event of the marbles of the British Museum being removed, would you choose to associate your collection with the fine art portion, or with the library?—I should feel myself obliged to do so, as a matter of duty. As a matter of choice, I should prefer being where I had a library. For the benefit of the public generally, I think that the prints certainly should go with the sculptures and the other works of art.

1858. Mr. *Cockerell.* And with the drawings?—And with the drawings.

1859. *Professor Faraday.* As things now are, cannot your collection of prints and drawings be made equally available both for the artist and for the student of antiquities?—We have very little in our collection to elucidate antiquities, because the mass of prints connected with antiquities are in books. There are very few separate prints connected with architecture. You find them in the books treating on that subject.

1860. Is not the main use of your collection for the purposes of art?—Yes.

1861. *Dean of St. Paul's.* With reference to history, would not your collection of portrait prints be extremely valuable to the historian—would not he require a large library to illustrate the portrait prints, and would not the portrait prints be serviceable for the illustration of the library?—Certainly.

1862. *Chairman.* Have you ever thought of the general question of the desirableness of a combination of the sculptures in the British Museum with the National Gallery pictures?—I think there can be no doubt as to the general usefulness of combining the pictures and statues with the prints and drawings. I think that is the natural combination.

1863. *Dean of St. Paul's.* What should you say to separating them from the library?—I should be grieved at it, so far as I am personally concerned, but I do not imagine that the general public would feel the separation.

1864. Would not the students who frequent the room feel it?—I think so.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Monday, March 30, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

SYDNEY SMIRKE, ESQ., A.R.A., examined.

S. Smirke, Esq., A.R.A.

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1865. *Chairman.* I believe you are now Acting Architect for the British Museum?—Yes.

1866. How long have you been so employed?—Since 1846.

1867. Mr. *Cockerell.* But you have been conversant with the works for twenty-five years? Ever since they were commenced, as assisting my brother.

1868. *Chairman.* In fact you have been employed in the erection of the present building as we now see it?—I was conversant with the building up to 1846, but I have been employed as its architect since 1846.

1869. *Professor Faraday.* The same plans, I suppose, have been carried out since as were before intended?—There has been no departure from the original plan; but there have been very considerable additions: many galleries which were not thought of in the earlier period have been added.

1870. *Chairman.* Are you sufficiently acquainted with the building to give us its measurement: the general area, and the area of the different compartments?—I can give the area of the several departments. The whole extent of the Museum premises is between eight and nine acres of ground. I can state exactly the contents of the Antiquities Department, and of the Zoological and Mineralogical Departments.

1871. You have the capacity of the compartment which contains the sculpture?—Yes, the Antiquities Department.

1872. Mr. *Cockerell.* Containing the vases, the bronzes, and the medals?—Yes.

1873. *Dean of St. Paul's.* In fact, those departments which you have mentioned, comprise all except the books and the manuscripts, do they not?—Yes; and except botany, which forms a very small portion.

1874. *Chairman.* Will you be so good as to give us in detail the measurements of those areas?—The superficial area of the Antiquities Department is 73,522 feet. The collective length of all the galleries of antiquities is just about half a mile.

1875. What do you mean by "collective length?"—The galleries measured as you walk through them in their length.

1876. You do not mean up and down?—No, once passing through each gallery, it is about half a mile.

1877. *Professor Faraday.* What does "superficial area" mean?—Area of the ground or floor.

1878. 73,000 square feet?—Yes.

1879. *Chairman.* What is the height?—The heights are various.

1880. What is the height of the Antiquities Department?—The Antiquities Department is upon three floors. The height of the basement is 12 feet, the height of the ground floor 30, and the height of the floor over that 20.

1881. What is the width?—The general width of the principal galleries is from 41 to 42 feet.

1882. Mr. *Cockerell.* That is to say, the largest galleries?—Yes.

1883. *Professor Faraday.* The superficial area is that of all the three floors?—Yes, all three floors measured separately, and added together.

1884. *Chairman.* What is the area of all the buildings of the Museum?—About 200,000 square feet. With respect to the area of the Zoology and Mineralogy Departments, the superficial area of those two departments together is 41,949 square feet, and the collective length of those galleries is about a quarter of a mile—1,300 feet.

1885. *Professor Faraday.* Is that all on one floor?—Yes.

1886. Is that the principal floor?—No, it is on the upper floor. Mineralogy and Zoology are almost confined to the upper floor.

1887. *Dean of St. Paul's.* That is what we may call Natural History?—Yes.

1888. *Professor Faraday.* That is confined to the uppermost of the three floorings?—Yes, counting the basement as one floor.

1889. Mr. *Cockerell.* You are carrying forward a great enlargement of the Book Department?—Yes.

1890. You are, I think, required to add greatly to the Mineralogical and Natural History Departments?—I have not been desired by the trustees to do so, but the officers of those departments have often expressed an urgent desire to have more room.

1891. So with the Antiquities; there is a very great pressure for the enlargement of the Antiquities Department?—Yes, very great.

1892. So that every department of the British Museum is now requiring great enlargement?—Yes, except the Manuscript Department, which is amply provided for, I think.

1893. By the new arrangements?—By the present arrangements the Manuscript Department is not likely for many years to want additional space. The Book Department has now got all that it wants.

1894. But all the other departments are requiring additional space?—Yes.

1895. *Chairman.* When the books are taken out of the compartment which they now occupy, will not that compartment afford room for other objects, and considerable room?—Certainly.

1896. *Dean of St. Pauls.* There is a plan, now under consideration, which has not yet been submitted to you, by the Natural History Sub-Committee, for the enlargement of the accommodation in that department without any extension of space. You are not aware of that?—It has not been communicated to me officially.

1897. Mr. *Cockerell.* It has been in contemplation by the Report of 1852, to enlarge the Museum towards Montague Street, at all events?—Yes.

1898. There is a possibility of enlargement towards Montague Place, I presume?—There is a possibility, certainly; and the Trustees have had estimates of the cost of a partial or total purchase of the surrounding houses.

1899. So that you contemplate a very large increase?—Yes.

1900. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is there any portion of the present area in the possession of the Trustees of the British Museum which would be available for building, which is not built upon, or for which orders have not been given?—There are spaces on the western side for building additional galleries to the extent of about 8,000 superficial feet, which might be filled in. This range might be completed (*pointing to the Plan*), and a continuation made of the building. All these plans have been talked of, and actually laid down on paper.

1901. The filling in of that area of 8,000 superficial feet could be done without any interference with the lights or with the present building?—Yes.

1902. Mr. *Cockerell.* But it would interfere with the

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basement, would it not?—I think not. There is a series of large arches, and the basement could be thrown into the gallery. I believe it would not materially affect the present lights.

1903. *Dean of St. Paul's.* There would be about 8,000 superficial feet still remaining which might be made use of?—Yes.

1904. And, besides that, there would be anything which would be gained from the present Printed Book Department.—Yes.

1905. Are you at all aware to what extent that would be the case?—No; I do not think that even the Librarians are aware yet of how much they can spare. Perhaps, I might add, that the officer's houses occupy a great deal of valuable room, and if it were absolutely necessary to extend the Museum without encroaching upon the adjoining houses, I do not believe that the Museum would suffer by all those officers' houses being removed, except that of the principal Librarian, who certainly ought to be resident. With respect to the other officers, it is, no doubt, personally convenient for them to be on the spot, but I do not see any very important advantage gained by their being upon the spot; and I have heard that some of the Trustees have been used to doubt the expediency of having so many private dwellings within the precincts of the Museum.

1906. How many houses are there? There is the house, in the first instance, of the Principal Librarian?—There are houses for seven officers.

1907. *Professor Faraday.* Seven distinct houses?—Seven distinct houses; and two hall porters, or attendants, also have separate residences there.

1908. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Can you tell us about what quantity of space it would leave free, supposing the removal of five or six out of seven of those houses?—Twenty thousand superficial feet.

1909. *Professor Faraday.* That is two and a half times what you have to spare?—Yes.

1910. Can you give us the amount of space in respect of the Library, or the sum total, that being the item still wanting?—I have no means of knowing how much could be spared from the present Printed Book Department.

1911. Have you a knowledge of the area of the new room in the Book Department? What will be added by that addition?—About 48,000 feet, superficial, measured at the level of the ground.

1912. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have told us that the contents of the Antiquities Department are 73,522 feet?—Yes.

1913. Have you had occasion to compare that with the great galleries of the Vatican, for instance, and the Louvre, as well as those in other countries?—I only knew from you, on Saturday, the probability of your asking me some questions of that nature, and I am not yet prepared to answer that; but if the Commissioners can allow me a little time, I have the means of ascertaining that with precision.

1914. The purpose of the question is, to show the magnitude of our collection, and, inasmuch as that collection is increasing, to show that we have, upon the whole, the finest collection of antiquities in the world. For instance, I find rudely, from such means as I possess, and from my recollection of the galleries, that the Vatican contains about 52,000 feet superficial, compared with our 73,000?—I was quite sure that it was considerably under our space.

1915. Then I find that the Louvre contains 65,000; so that we have more space than that?—Yes; the Glyptothek at Munich contains 27,000 superficial feet. It must be remembered, too, that our antiquities are most inconveniently crowded; whereas, certainly, at the Glyptothek, and in some parts of the Vatican, the specimens are often very wide apart.

1916. *Professor Faraday.*—Do you consider that the collection in the British Museum is over-crowded?—I think the antiquities are too crowded.

1917. Mr. *Cockerell.* There are at present no means of placing them less closely together?—None whatever.

1918. *Professor Faraday.* Has any mode occurred to your mind, during your observation of these works, architecturally, to provide for enlargement under the continually accruing number of things concerning this collection of ours?—Supposing the collection to remain in its present state, the only mode of materially extending the accommodation is by purchase of adjoining property.

1919. Is it, in your opinion, an expedient thing to keep all these collections together at the British Museum, which have, by circumstances, been brought together there, under the view of the enlargement of every one of them?—I should be very unwilling to disturb the present unity of the Museum, but there are some portions which would bear separation. For instance, the Natural History Department might, without any great violence, be separated.

1920. You think that that would not so much interfere with the unity as a division of the other large works?—Certainly not.

1921. In that case one mode which you would think of to provide for the continual increase would be by displacing the Natural History Department?—Yes.

1922. Can you suggest any other way, supposing that not to be thought expedient, of enlarging the accommodation at the present British Museum?—No; I think that after the few vacant spaces are occupied, there will be no good means of extension without purchasing the adjoining property?

1923. It is only to be effected advantageously by the purchase of more ground?—Yes.

1924. *Chairman.* Might not another story be added? Another story might of course be added. The walls are abundantly strong enough to carry an upper floor; but the great height which it would take people to go up (60 feet), would not be a desirable arrangement.

1925. *Professor Faraday.*—Sixty feet more, do you mean?—Sixty feet from the ground to the level of a third story.

1926.—But the place is so large that the people start from the floor they are upon, and do not think of what they have done beforehand. If another floor were added, what height would be requisite, and how many feet would there be additional to the present ascent?—You would then have to get up to the level of the roofs, which are about 25 feet from the present floor of the Natural History Department; there would, therefore, be 50 or 60 more steps up than at present.

1927. You say that there is strength of wall for that?—Yes, abundant.

1928. *Chairman.* Is there any architectural objection to such a floor besides the objection to the height?—Any architectural objection as to its exterior appearance would be of no importance, for it would be entirely unseen.

1929. There is no objection to it as a work of masonry?—No.

1930. *Professor Faraday.*—Structurally, there is no objection?—No.

1931. And architecturally there is no objection?—No.

1932. What do you say as to the light and air?—It would of course compel the present upper floor, which is now lighted by skylights, to be lighted by windows.

1933. *Dean of St. Paul's.*—And you would lose so much in wall?—Yes.

1934. Which would be a considerable loss, would it not?—Yes; you would lose about one-third of the wall-space by windows.

1935. *Professor Faraday.*—How is the wall occupied on the upper floor at present?—Entirely by cases, up to within a few feet of the ceiling.

1936. In the Natural History Department there are portraits over the cases?—Yes.

1937. *Dean of St. Paul's.*—Generally with regard to the display of objects of that kind, should you consider side-lights as good as skylights for natural history and those parts of the antiquities which are on the second floor?—For the antiquities the windows would be an objectionable mode of lighting; but we have lately built a gallery in the extreme north, with windows for

the Natural History; and the officer tells me that it is about the best lighted room he has got.

1938. Which way do those windows look?—They look north, and his cases come at right angles to the side-lights.

1939. *Professor Faraday.* Then you have no roof lights there at all?—None.

1940. Mr. *Cockerell.*—Would you not, as an architect, consider it objectionable, in respect of air and ventilation, to carry a building to such a height as an additional floor would involve if you could avoid it?—Yes, it would, to a certain extent, impede the ventilation of the building in the quadrangle.

1941. It would be a mere expedient of convenience, and not that which you, as the architect to the Museum, would recommend?—No; I should be afraid to recommend a third story, I confess.

1942. *Professor Faraday.* Would it not also cut off more light from the ground floors, as regards the action of the new reading-room; that is to say, would not the walls rising higher up opposite the room, and coming in the way, cut off light from the basement floors?—If it were a lofty story it might interfere with the light in the reading-room. The present upper story might be very readily increased in height, and room might be gained in that way by a gallery, without causing inconvenience anywhere.

1943. Wall-room?—Yes.

1944. By a gallery round the room inside?—Yes, a matter which has been often pressed, and which is at the present moment pressed by the officer of that department, increasing the wall-room by a gallery over the present cases.

1945. Mr. *Richmond.*—Such a gallery as exists at the College of Surgeons?—Yes; there are two tiers of galleries there. At present in the upper story in the Natural History Department, there is no gallery.

1946. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think that any enlargement which you could make of the British Museum, even by building a new upper story, would do more than provide for the accumulation which either exists at present, or is likely soon to happen there; that it would accomplish more than a proper development of the objects which either are waiting, or are coming to the country?—An upper story on all three sides would, of course, give an enormous amount of additional space.

1947. What do you say of a whole story for a picture gallery, either an upper or a middle one, with side-lights?—It is only small pictures which are well lighted by side-lights. At the two best built galleries on the continent, which were built expressly for the purpose, namely, at Munich and at Berlin, there are two parallel galleries, one for large pictures, lighted by skylight, and one for small pictures, lighted by windows.

1948. Then you think that a proper picture gallery ought to have two floors, one with lights from above, and the other with lights from the side?—Yes.

1949. Mr. *Cockerell.*—But you would gain no magnificent room, such as the public would desire at the British Museum. Surely, the English people would desire to have a magnificent gallery as well as a well stored gallery. You would obtain no great magnificence upon an upper floor?—No; if there is anything magnificent it must be so high as to be preposterous in that position.

1950. *Dean of St. Paul's.* And would there not be a very great objection, from the vast injury which we are told the pictures suffer from the dust, and dirt, and exudation arising from large crowds—would not that evil be increased by the height which those crowds would have to ascend?—I should not think that that would increase the evil. There would be the practical objection of visitors not being able to get up so many steps without fatigue.

1951. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have said that you would be induced to recommend that only as an expedient of necessity?—Quite so. I merely name it as a thing practicable; but certainly not to be urged as desirable.

1952. *Professor Faraday.*—Do you think that it would be desirable to bring all the exhibitions of the town together into one place?—Too great a concentration, I should think, would be objectionable.

1953. It would be robbing one part of the populace to feed another part?—Yes; I think so, considering the great size of London.

1954. If you could by other circumstances have them more dispersed, you would be willing that it should be so?—Yes; but it must not be overlooked that concentration is favourable to economical management.

1955. Mr. *Cockerell.* From your experience and consideration of these matters, do you approve of the German system of dividing the Pinacotheca from the Glyptotheca, and having separate and distinct buildings for each of these departments?—I think that they lose a great deal in architectural effect by scattering the buildings about as they are at Munich. Four separate and moderate sized buildings, within sight of each other, yet with no architectural relation to each other, are not calculated to produce, and do not produce at Munich, any striking effect.

1956. We have seen, by a comparison of the superficial contents, that those buildings and those collections are really very small, as compared with our collections?—Yes.

1957. *Professor Faraday.* You mean architecturally?—Yes; and still more with reference to the number of objects they contain.

1958. My question went to the supply of mental food to the population, by a sight of the interior?—Yes, I understood you so.

1959. Mr. *Cockerell.* You do not conceive that a visitor could see, with great profit, at one visit, the Museum collections, that is to say, the antiquities and the paintings. A stranger who would come up for a day or two would be subject to great confusion of mind by so doing?—If his time were limited the union of the two would then be an advantage, and people may not care to see all. I know that, in fact, few people go the whole round of the Museum. A great many more people go to the Natural History Department than to the Antiquities.

1960. *Professor Faraday.* Do you know which department the cultivated class most go to?—It would, I fear, be giving too random an opinion to answer that question; but my impression is, that the least educated go in the greatest numbers to the Natural History Galleries.

1961. *Dean of St. Paul's.* I think you stated that within the present area, there is space to the extent of about 8,000 feet unoccupied?—Yes.

1962. And if the houses of residents, with the exception of the Principal Librarian were removed, and that space occupied by galleries, it would give 20,000 feet more?—Yes.

1963. Therefore, there is 28,000 feet of the present area which might be available?—Yes.

1964. That is independent of any gain which may be obtained for the antiquities from parts now occupied by books?—Yes.

1965. To the extent of that you cannot answer, but that would afford some additional space?—Yes, great additional space.

1966. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you know where the Insect room is?—Yes.

1967. We understood Mr. Panizzi to state, that all the floor, but of that room and the King's library, could be given up to the antiquities: what space would that give?—It would give immense space; but I do not think that Mr. Panizzi contemplates so great an abandonment of space as that.

1968. What would the whole of the floor give us in addition to the 28,000 feet of ground floor which you have now mentioned?—It would give fully 28,000 feet more.

1969. That would be 56,000 feet, which would be an addition of more than two-thirds of the present area of the Antiquities Department?—Yes: but a portion of that first 28,000 which I named, would not be applicable to antiquities: it was supposing a part to

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be occupied which is away from the antiquities altogether.

1970. *Professor Faraday.* The eastern block?—Yes.

1971. Mr. *Cockerell.* Then you would provide space elsewhere for what you would remove?—The books which might be removed would be amply provided for, in the newly-built libraries.

1972. *Professor Faraday.* And for years to come?—Yes; there is no doubt that the new building will hold 11 or 1200.000 volumes.

1973. You have spoken of the Antiquities, the Natural History, and the Library, being kept together, and you have stated that the Natural History might be best dispensed with. Since the Museum cannot contain all, have you formed any opnion, or thought of the question of throwing out the Natural History, and taking in the pictures, or of throwing out the Art from the Museum and sending it elsewhere with the pictures?—If I had to choose as to which was the most suitable union with the Antiquities Department, there is no doubt in my mind that the pictures would be the most suitable, as being another branch of the same general subject. I think that there are several reasons why the Antiquities Department should be retained where it is. The first reason is, that the Antiquities should not, I think, be separated from the books which illustrate antiquities; and that were the Antiquities placed in another situation, the first thing which would be absolutely required by the officers, would be an enormous collection of books of reference, which are now stored close by in the adjoining building. Another reason is, that with one or two exceptions, the Antiquities are now, I think, very commodiously seen, and perfectly well lighted; and, upon the principle of leaving well alone, I should be averse to their removal. The only gallery that cannot be said to be perfectly well lighted, is the Egyptian, which has cross lights; but the Egyptian Antiquities are just that class of art which least requires an artistic management of light and shadow. Another reason is, that the cost of simply placing them where they now are, has been very large, larger than you can be aware of; therefore the cost of removing and replacing the whole collection in a new building elsewhere would be enormous, as well as attended, of course, with much risk. As an instance of the cost of placing these statues, I might name that the other day it was proposed to remove one of them, the "Memnon Head," a few feet only, in the same gallery, and the trustees were obliged to abandon the idea, from finding that the cost would be 100*l.*

1974. *Dean of St. Paul's.* 160*l.* with the underpinning?—Upwards of 100*l.* certainly. There are contingent works which I did not include in that 100*l.* It would be 150*l.* or 160*l.* very likely. Then another reason is, that it appears to me that the British Museum is remarkably well placed, not perhaps as an architectural ornament to the town, but with reference to the population. It is very central with reference to the north and south extremities of London, and only just conveniently removed from the leading thoroughfares, so that I do not know any place in London where it could be more conveniently situated. If you had to select the most convenient position in London for a new Museum, I do not think that you could place it much more advantageously. More in the heart of the town, as at Waterloo Bridge, for example, which is the exact centre of London, the collections would be subjected to much greater mischief from damp, dirt, and soot. The building is now just sufficiently removed from the heart of the town to be in a moderately clear atmosphere, and yet near very leading thoroughfares.

1975. *Professor Faraday.* Many of those reasons would be reasons for keeping the Natural History Department there as well, because as you say it is by far the most popular Department?—They would be, certainly.

1976. Mr. *Cockerell.* You consider that the position of the Museum is as exempt from smoke and dirt as the better parts of the metropolis are?—It is obvious that the further you leave the centre of the population the clearer the air will be. The present site is on a higher level than Brompton, for instance, though it may not have now quite so clear an atmosphere. I should also remind the Commissioners, that an enormous proportion, ninety-nine out of a hundred, of those who go to the Museum go on foot, so that, if it were taken any great distance from its present central position, it would limit the use of the Museum to those only who could go in omnibuses and cabs.

1977. *Professor Faraday.* The point has reference not to any diminution of the British Museum as a place of public use, but to the reception of more matter for public use. Whether it is expedient to take all to the British Museum and put it down there in one place, or whether to go out of town with part, or to spread it about the town in different parts, is a very difficult question, as to which, if you have a distinct opinion upon it, I shall be glad to hear it?—I am very much averse to the dispersion of any part of the present Museum; but, as I have already said, I would much more readily part with the Natural History than with any other portion.

1978. *Dean of St. Paul's.* What opinion have you with regard to bringing the National Gallery of pictures to the British Museum?—It seems to me an extremely proper thing. The upper gallery in its present height would not be, perhaps, sufficiently handsome for such a gallery; bnt a moderate addition to the height of the present rooms, or of a portion of the present rooms, and increasing the skylights would render the upper floor, I think, perfectly good, and well adapted for that purpose.

1979. In what you are now observing, you do not contemplate retaining the Natural History?—No; you cannot have both without enlarging the precincts of the Museum.

1980. *Professor Faraday.* You are exchanging Natural History for pictures?—Yes. I have heard my brother say that the original intention, thirty years ago, was to put the public collection of pictures on that upper floor.

1981. *Chairman.* Are there any architectual objections to the union of sculpture and marble objects with pictures?—I cannot imagine any.

1982. The same sort of building would do for the one that would be commodious for the other?—Yes; they both require much the same kind of lighting.

1983. Mr. *Cockerell.* We should say that sculpture, being calculated for open air, would be better lighted from above?—Certainly.

1984. But paintings which are painted under a roof, and which are generally calculated to a painter's room, would be better with side-lights as a general rule. Paintings are not painted under a skylight, but they are painted with a side-light, and the painter takes care to adjust the qualities of his picture to that side-light; and certainly the painter, being inquired of, would say, let my picture be hung in the very light in which I have painted it?—A painter likes a high side-light better than anything else. He could not paint well with a light immediately over head. But it must be remembered that in very large rooms, as great public picture galleries, a skylight becomes equivalent to a high side-light; therefore, I think, that the largest class of pictures are better lighted by a skylight than by windows. Skylights give a broader and quieter light than windows.

1985. Mr. *Richmond.* And surely in this climate, where we have so many thick and dark and dreary days, the capacity of a great amount of light in the gallery, and that coming from the top, is immensely valuable?—I think that for cabinet pictures, usually composed of many minute details, a side-light is the best, but not for large pictures. Small pictures require a near light.

1986. You said that you thought it would be an extremely proper arrangement to carry the pictures to the British Museum. Have you ever looked with care at the pictures which you now possess at the British Museum? You possess 116 pictures, I think, of various shades of interest and merit. Have you ever looked

at them in order to ascertain the state of the pictures?—Not the state of the pictures. They are very ill seen where they now are.

1987. It was not the ill lighting of which I was speaking, but the ill condition—the ill keeping. I suppose there are no other pictures in London suffering such rapid degradation as those pictures are suffering from the atmosphere of the place. There is hardly any public exhibition in London in which there is more dust than in those upper rooms; you see it on the walls; you see it on the ceiling; you see on the horizontal ceiling the dust and dirt hanging?—Yes, we have too much dust and soot in London everywhere; and those portraits you allude to have not been touched for many years. They must necessarily be covered with dirt.

1988. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Perhaps you are, to a certain degree, responsible for that, because you are constantly building?—No doubt we have made plenty of dust at the Museum for the last twenty years, but it is soot, I think, which does most mischief. Rooms lighted by skylights may, perhaps, catch more soot, for the skylights are at the level of the chimneys, and the soot that enters has no means of escape; it is trapped.

1989. Mr. *Richmond.* If the fact be as I have put it to you, would you not think it a very great reason for serious deliberation before you exposed precious national pictures to such an atmosphere?—I cannot imagine that there can be anything in the atmosphere of the British Museum which would be more injurious to them than their present position.

1990. You think it is better?—It is higher and clearer, and therefore better, certainly. The air at Charing Cross must be much more charged with dirt and soot.

1991. *Professor Faraday.* You are speaking of the pictures at Trafalgar-square?—Yes.

1992. Those at Marlborough House are different?—Those at Marlborough House may be a little better, perhaps.

1993. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You would consider that the higher the position of the National Gallery the better?—I should think it a great advantage.

1994. There are particular parts about London which are especially exposed to damp, are there not?—Should you not think that applicable to the Regent's Park as well as to Hyde Park?—I should think not to Hyde Park. Regent's Park, I have no doubt, is so, because the whole sub-soil is clay.

1995. The British Museum is not upon the same soil?—No, that is on dry gravel.

1996. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think the subsoil or the height the most important matter with regard to dampness?—That is rather a question for the naturalist than for myself. I have no doubt, whatever, that the height is very important. I think it is impossible for a Londoner not to see that the lower you go down in the town, the greater the liability to fog; and it is surprising how great a difference a comparatively few feet in height will make.

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1997. You are probably not conversant intimately with the marbles of the British Museum. If you have any information with regard to the deterioration or injury to them from the atmosphere, and can give it to us, we shall be glad to have it?—I have not heard anything remarkable on that subject.

1998. Speaking architecturally of marble, or any close calcareous stone about the town, has anything come within your experience with regard to the effect of the atmosphere?—Granite has proved itself to be remarkably free from mischievous action, but of course that is not a calcareous substance: marble sculpture which is exposed in London, has, generally speaking, suffered sadly. I think that the London atmosphere has shown itself to be injurious to marble.

1999. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is that marble internal or external?—External.

2000. At St. Paul's that has been the case remarkably?—Yes, so I believe.

2001. *Professor Faraday.* Do you know anything about the modes of cleaning marble statuary—have you any experience in that respect?—I have not any intimate knowledge of the process of cleansing statuary.

2002. I have heard that when persons have been taking casts from the statuary of the antique in the British Museum, the statues have been left clearer and lighter, as if they had been cleaned by the process of moulding from them. Has that come under your observation?—Yes; I have noticed that those which have been recently moulded from have been cleaner. I have presumed that that was merely owing to the previous cleaning to which they had been subjected before the moulder went to work.

2003. Then it was not the effect of the process of moulding?—I should think not.

2004. Can you state whether it was anything that was left of the plaster upon the marble, or whether it was a soaking into the plaster from the surface—that is to say, whether it was an addition to the surface, or an abstraction from the surface?—They are instructed thoroughly to cleanse the surface, after moulding, from all extraneous matter.

2005. And that is the whole of it, you think?—Yes, I think so; but, as I have already said, I have no special knowledge of this subject.

[The Witness withdrew.]

JOHN BELL, Esq., examined.

2006. *Chairman.* I believe you are a sculptor?—Yes.

2007. Have you resided long in London in that profession?—Nearly 25 years.

2008. You are, of course, acquainted with the accommodation which is given to sculpture in the National Gallery?—It is not adequate.

2009. With respect to the British Museum, do you think that the sculpture there has adequate room, and that it is put in a proper position?—Some of the sculptures have adequate room, as the Marbles of the Parthenon. With respect to some of the other works, I do not think them well placed. I think a good deal more room would be required to place them adequately, and I may, perhaps, add in what direction such additional room might allow of a change. There are some of the works very much better than the others; but now they are ranged in lines, and there is nothing to tell the public which specially to admire. I think a good deal more room would be required to emphasize sufficiently the best works. The doing this would have a considerable effect in improving the public taste.

2010. Will you be so good as to state what works you particularly allude to as not being properly placed?—I would instance the Dione, or Townley Venus as it is called, which, in my opinion, is as fine a female statue as exists in the world, and yet is placed in an indifferent manner. I think, if I recollect rightly, in my last visit to the Museum, I noticed that a series of mouldings ran close at the back of her head, so as to injure the effect. Now, there is a figure in the Louvre—the Venus Victrix, or the Venus of Milo, which, in some degree, offers a parallel to this figure. It is a moot point which is the finest of the two. The Venus Victrix is placed in a room wholly by itself. It has an ample drapery arranged behind it, and there are seats so placed as to invite the people to its best views. It appears to me that the figure of Venus Victrix in the Louvre is extremely well shown. I should say that the Townley Venus deserves as good a place, being, in my humble opinion, as fine a figure.

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2011. Then it is, in point of fact, for want of room that the statues do not receive adequate accommodation?—In some degree.

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2012. Have you ever considered the question of the union of painting with sculpture under the same roof?—They are sisters, and they ought not to be divided; that is to say I think they might appropriately have separate apartments, but under the same roof; and, occasionally, I think certain works in the two arts might be associated more closely with advantage; but the graver and more important works of sculpture should be by themselves. At the entrance of rooms of paintings, there might be placed busts on either side, and if a saloon containing paintings were very large, some works of sculpture of a picturesque character might be judiciously introduced in the centre. But I think that such a work as the Venus of Milo, or the Dione, would be at a disadvantage with pictures—the character of sculpture being of a graver and more abstract nature than paintings in general.

2013. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You would, perhaps, go the length of saying that the sculptures would also interfere with the pictures, and that the pictures would not be so well seen if they were, as it were, crossed by sculpture?—This would depend much upon the arrangement. What I have just mentioned, namely, a group or two in the centre of a large saloon would not, in my opinion, injure the pictures; but, then, I am not a painter. Perhaps painters might think they did.

2014. *Chairman.* If you had to choose, would you have one building for paintings and for sculpture, or two buildings; that is to say, one for paintings and the other for sculpture?—That is a wide question, and it depends upon a number of different circumstances; but I should be rather disposed to say, that they should be under one roof, or in some way connected.

2015. *Professor Faraday.* You are for associating the two; the degree of association is an ulterior question?—Where I have seen painting and sculpture together under the same roof they have harmonized. They are so associated in the Louvre. I have never been in Florence, but there, I understand, they are associated in the same apartments.

2016. Do you think that the painter student is much assisted by sculpture, and *vice versa*, that the sculpture student is much assisted by painting; do they aid each other?—I think that sculpture aids painting very much. It is always a course of study for the student in figure painting to draw or paint from casts from the ancient works. With respect to sculptors being aided by painting, although it is not in the usual course of a sculptor's education to look much at paintings, I think myself that the sculptor would be very much benefited in his art if he did so more than is the common practice, and this I would remark the more because it appears to me that in England artists are too special, and do not look sufficiently at art altogether. I think that the painter is improved by looking at sculpture, and the sculptor by looking at painting, and both by looking at architecture.

2017. Mr. *Cockerell* But that sculpture upon which a student in painting forms himself would be complete, not fragmentary sculpture. They are complete statues, as the Apollo Belvidere, having all the limbs complete and perfect. You do not set a student to draw from fragmentary sculpture—an arm or a leg, a piece of antiquity, say the so-called Theseus at the Museum, or the fragments, in fact, of the Parthenon—they do not form the first course of study with the student, do they?—Your last observation points to the distinction which I should make. I should say that complete works, even the casts of works, (because very few of the ancient works from which we study are complete, but they have been made up,) are the most suited for the early student. For the advanced student I certainly should say that copying from the originals would be best, and that the fragments even would be highly advantageous. For instance, we are all students; I am a student, and but a poor one myself; but taking one as in the class of advanced students, I certainly would much rather draw from the Venus de Medicis herself than from any cast; but I would make that distinction between early students and advanced students.

2018. You would rather draw from the Theseus than from the Apollo as an advanced student?—Do you mean from the original of the Theseus set against a cast of the Apollo, or from the original of the Theseus set against the original of the Apollo?

2019. The originals in both cases?—I certainly would not prefer a work because it was a fragment.

2020. *Dean of St. Paul's.* It would depend upon the relative excellence of the two?—In all cases the perfect work is better than a fragment.

2021. *Professor Faraday.* You would study both in fact?—Both complete and mutilated works exist suitable for study.

2022. Mr. *Cockerell.* You would never dream of putting a young student to a fragment: you would place before him a complete figure?—It is usual to give students hands and feet to draw; but then these are complete of their kind. I doubt whether an early student would draw with perfect advantage from the Theseus, because it is a fragment; but on account of its fine style it would be a most advantageous subject after he had made some advance.

2023. You would consider, probably, the public in the light of a student, namely, that the public is better able to appreciate a complete figure than a fragmentary figure?—Yes; but as regards the Parthenon fragments, they possess not only artistic but also archæological interest.

2024. We see in the course of the history of modern collections in Europe that it has been the system, up to the beginning of this century, from the days of Michael Angelo to Thorwaldsen, to restore all ancient sculpture. It is only within the present century that the Trustees of the British Museum have opposed the restoration of the marbles of the Parthenon, by putting heads, and feet, and arms upon those fragments which we adore. Thorwaldsen, in our own time, has restored the sacred marbles, if I may so call them, of the earliest Greek school which we are acquainted with—the Eginetan. Such has hitherto been esteemed the proper educational system and mode of recommending ancient fragments to the public, and to the student, to restore them. That has been the doctrine up to the beginning of this century. It is now the doctrine, and a most respectable one, to leave the fragments as they are. You find that to be the case, I think?—Yes. There is an extreme value in ancient works, and one does not like to have them touched; yet I can conceive works to be so well restored, as to be as good as they were originally; but even in that case I confess I would rather have them left alone.

2025. *Professor Faraday.* Are you speaking now as regards art only?—Yes.

2026. As regards archæology, restoration must be a serious evil in all cases, must it not?—I think it in most cases an evil.

2027. What degree of importance do you attach to the gallery at the British Museum, in reference to these two points, as being an art collection, and as being an archæological collection?—I think so highly of those works, that if I were an archæologist I should think they were more valuable in an archæological point of view; but as I am an artist I think they are more valuable in an artist's point of view.

2028. As an artist, even, would you advocate any separation of any part of the gallery, as the Townley Venus, for instance, from other works, or would you leave the whole intact?—I am so attached to the works in the British Museum all together, that I should be sorry to see them separated. But that may have many bearings which I do not now see.

2029. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Does not the present collection of sculpture, from the earliest period, offer the best illustration of the history of art that can be found in the world, tracing it from the earliest period through its different branches to its degradation, as it is at the British Museum?—I have never been abroad further than Fontainbleau, so that I am not able to give an opinion upon that point.

2030. Do not you consider that it does illustrate

every period of art in a very striking, and, I may say, sufficient manner?—It might be made more complete, but still it is very valuable in that point of view.

2031. And you consider that illustration of the history and progress of sculpture to be of great importance, both to the public taste and artistically, and to the archæologist. You think that the regular gradation of art, from its earliest period to its latest, is a very important point of study, both for the artist and for the archæologist?—I think it is. At the same time, if you put it in that broad way, I must say, that the collection, as illustrative of the progress of sculpture, from the earliest time to the latest, might be made very much more complete by the introduction of casts of various fine works, which it does not now possess.

2032. *Chairman.* Do you think that there is any advantage in having the Mediæval works in the same gallery or museum with the Greek Antiquities?—Not in the same gallery.

2033. Under the same building, at least, in a contiguous compartment?—Supposing the intention were to give a complete illustration of the history of sculpture, I should say that it would be essential. I am not, however, clear that it is vital, to concentrate collections, especially in this large metropolis, which might, perhaps, appropriately possess various collections in different quarters, as there are in Paris, as in the Louvre, the Luxembourg, &c. Thus, if these were in different parts of London, various collections might be visited, perhaps, with as much attention as if they were all together.

2034. *Professor Faraday.* Is it your general opinion, then, that, in fact, there ought to be rather a distribution over the town than a concentration in one place?—I feel it a moot point. I feel that what might be very good in a smaller city might not be so good in one so extensive as this, which is also so rapidly increasing. At the same time, I do not feel myself capable of giving any decided opinion upon that point, because it depends upon so many things, facility of transit being one.

2035. There is not much difference, as it appears to me, between putting the Gallery in Russell Square and putting it in Hyde Park, as regards the population of the eastern end of London, if all is to be in one place. What do you think?—I may be allowed, perhaps, to make one observation. I live in the immediate vicinity of where the Exhibition of 1851 stood in Hyde Park, and close to the ground partly purchased with its proceeds; at least, I live in Rutland Gate, and my study is in Kensington, so that I daily go past one locality you indicate. Personally, it would be to me the greatest delight and pleasure to have the Museum and collection of arts and sciences, as it were, next door; consequently, I do not feel capable of giving an unprejudiced opinion.

2036. Mr. *Cockerell.* I understood you to say that the student is formed by the study of the complete figure rather than of the fragment?—Assuredly.

2037. Are you acquainted with any gallery in London, possessing a complete set of casts well and properly lighted for the study of students or for the enjoyment of the public?—There is a good collection for study at the Royal Academy.

2038. I am a member of that Academy, and I profess that it is a very narrow collection, exceedingly ill-lighted and inadequately placed, from the want of room?—Perhaps a little personal feeling may creep in here as well. As regards myself, I have to thank the Academy for my art education, and it would be ungrateful of me to say that their works were ill placed.

2039. *Dean of St Paul's.* There is a very fine collection of casts in the Crystal Palace?—Yes, very fine.

2040. And much more complete?—No doubt. But many of those works were so broken in coming over, and have been so inadequately put together that they are not fit for study.

2041. Mr. *Cockerell.* And you cannot consider the Crystal Palace a permanent institution for the cultivation of art?—I think it is one of the advantages that has accrued to sculpture of late years.

2042. *Mr. Richmond.* You say that you think it would be desirable to unite painting and sculpture in the same great National Gallery?—Yes.

2043. Have you thought also of drawings and engravings, whether you would include those? I know that you are a draughtsman yourself, as well as a sculptor, and can give a very good opinion upon that matter. Do you think it desirable to have drawings by the old masters as well as pictures and sculpture in the gallery?—They would be illustrative of certain points in study, and of the process of study generally.

2044. And with regard to such works as cannot strictly be classed with either painting or sculpture, such as Etruscan vases among ancient works, and coloured porcelain and highly wrought ornaments among the mediæval and modern, would you draw any stern line of separation between such works and those which fall strictly under the heads of painting or sculpture?—I have not thought sufficiently upon it to give a decisive answer. My general view is that, as they belong to the same family, their connection should be recognized. At the same time I do not see that either the specialties being collected in the same building or their remaining separate is a positive requisite for study.

2045. But you are favourable to their union?—I am favourable to their association.

2046. That is to say, if they were so arranged as not to interfere one with the other?—I think I should rather like to see that question illustrated by the various arts being more frequently brought together in execution, not as a collection, but as decorations and enhancements to one great building. I think the encouragement of that practice is more important, so as to illustrate to the public how the arts may be united in one aim, than to unite collections of different branches under one roof.

2047. But you might have both?—I think it would be difficult to adorn a building erected for the purpose of receiving a collection of ancient sculpture with that sculpture in a directly ornamental manner. The arrangement of the sculpture in a building which was built specially for its reception would be different from the way in which sulpture would be placed which was specially executed for the purpose of decorating a building. There is a distinction to be drawn between these.

2048. *Professor Faraday.* I suppose you would wish the works for a gallery to be arranged so as to serve the purposes of the student of art rather than of the ornamentalist?—With respect to these collections which you have chiefly questioned me about, such as the statues of the British Museum, I think that the very state of the statues points to that. You could not arrange the Illissus or the Theseus as fragments in a gallery in the same way as you would statues that were made specially to decorate the apartment.

2049. And such would be the case with many of the objects in such a collection as that?—Yes.

2050. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You would say that antiques generally were unfit for such a description of building?—I do not think that you could use the antiques themselves very well, especially fragments, for the purpose of the decoration of the building.

2051. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think there are many other such objects as the Townley Venus at the British Museum which deserve to be separated and shown for their own sakes as being the chief objects present?—The Townley Venus is my especial admiration, and she has been a very ill-treated lady there up to the present time. The Discobolus is also a very fine work.

2052. *Dean of St. Paul's.* And Clytie?—That is a fine work, but the Townley Venus is especially beautiful.

2053. Mr. *Cockerell.* You are acquainted with the different collections of casts in Paris?—One or two of them.

2054. Have you found them very complete?—Such as I have seen are good.

2055. Have you found the French possessing casts which we have never seen in England?—But few now.

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The Crystal Palace has supplied most of those which we might have advantageously had before.

2056. You consider that we ought to have possessed them before?—I think there are some which we ought to have had. There are the two statues of Slaves by Michael Angelo, also the noble figures on the tombs of the Medici by the same great artist.

2057. We rather speak of the antique; are there a great many heads and a great many statues that we know nothing of in England?—Yes.

2058. That arising from the want of a sufficiently spacious locality, the Royal Academy not having a place for them?—For the purposes of mere study I should say that we have almost a sufficiency in England.

2059. There is no complete collection anywhere?—No. But then there are also a great many at the Vatican which they have not in Paris, as I have understood.

2060. A collection of casts is a desideratum, is it not?—A collection of fine casts is so. I quite agree with that.

2061. As educational?—As educational to artists, and also for the purpose of instructing the people. I think a collection of very fine casts in London would be a great boon to the artist world generally as well as to the public.

2062. *Professor Faraday.* What would you associate them with—a Gallery of Paintings or a Gallery of Sculpture? Should a National Gallery of Pictures have a collection of casts with it?—You do not mean of British pictures only?

2063. Taking what is to be our National Gallery, ought it to have a department of casts attached to it, or ought it to have the sculpture of the British Museum attached to it, or cotemporary sculpture by the Italian masters?—It would seem appropriate if you were going to make an immediate connection between the two branches of art, painting and sculpture, that you should have with the pictures of any time casts from the works of sculptors of the same time. On the other hand there may be a desire to get the very best works of all times. Now, the pictures of Apelles and Protogenes and the great painters of that time are all gone, and, therefore, we cannot have those; and supposing our paintings as of the finest class of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish schools, they are of the highest quality, and so it might be held with propriety that there should be associated with them the best works of art in the other branch, and among those of course you must include those of ancient times of which we have no pictures.

2064. Mr. *Richmond.* You think that cotemporary works of sculpture, with such pictures as the National Gallery would include, would be more properly associated with them, than antique sculpture properly so called?—In an archæologic and historic point of view: not so much so in an artistic.

2065. *Professor Faraday.* But whilst considering the question rather at large, and before it is determined, would it be for the service of art, now to settle that such and such association should take place, which might result in actually producing incongruous collections, like those of the British Museum, for that institution certainly has incongruities of art and of archæology. Would it, according to your judgment and for the good of the future, be a proper thing in principle, to provide for the association of fine art, both in form, as of sculpture, and in painting, as of pictures in a future National Gallery?—As I have said, I think it desirable that the arts should be associated.

2066. *Chairman.* Under the same roof?—Under the same roof.

2067. Supposing it was decided that they should be so united, would you bring the sculpture of the British Museum to the National Gallery; or would you take the paintings of the National Gallery to the British Museum?—May I ask if that is not involved in some degree in what I said about my residence?

2068. *Professor Fararday.* Can you tell us anything about the liability to injury of marble works of art, in this, our town of London?—Not of those in galleries.

2069. Do you experience any difficulty yourself in your works in the deterioration of the surface, or in the discolouring or dirtying of it?—My works have not been sufficiently long done for me to be able to test them.

2070. Of what age have you any of your works under your observation: ten years?—Yes.

2071. Do you see any injury in those ten years?—I do not.

2072. Either in the colour or in the texture of the surface?—No; I do not see any injury whatever.

2073. Have they been fairly exposed to the London atmosphere?—I would speak of my statue of "Falkland," in the Houses of Parliament in St. Steven's Hall; that has been erected about ten years. I do not see that that is the least affected.

2074. Has it ever been cleansed since it has been there?—Yes, it has been washed.

2075. Washed with water?—Yes.

2076. Have you any particular idea with regard to what ought to be done with your statues in cleaning them? Do you give any direction to the cleaners what they should use, or do you leave it to them?—If they are very little dirty, we use hot water; if they are a little more dirty, we use soda and water; if they are very dirty indeed we then make use of caustic potash.

2077. Have you had occasion to do that with discoloured old marbles which might compare with the Elgin marbles for instance?—Very little; my experience is very slight upon that. I may say that there is one mode which we use, even still more stringent than those I have mentioned, but it injures the surface a little—that is, by the use of diluted nitric acid.

2078. It cleans very thoroughly, probably?—But it also injures the marble.

2079. That is, it does not wash out the dirt merely, but in fact removes the dingy film: it takes off marble and dirt together?—Yes, it leaves a sort of semi-polish on it. It would destroy the polish a little if there were a polish; and if there were no polish it would put a litle on, so that it would bring the surface, in either case, to the same condition.

2080. But it does dissolve away the film of marble in fact?—It does.

2081. Do you know whether the use of caustic potash hurts the marble at all—whether it disintegrates it?—I do not know; sometimes it is put on in the form of soap lees, which is the most common mode, leaving it for a day or so on the surface before washing it off. My mode has been, generally, to wash the marble with caustic potash. I have remarked that it produces a kind of efflorescence which exudes for some time afterwards—an efflorescence something like in appearance to the mould that will grow upon paste laid by. After being brushed off two or three times, it does not appear again. I do not know the cause of that efflorescence, and should be very glad to know it.

2082. That is a proof that your after-washing does not remove all the potash which you put upon the marble, and that it comes out afterwards; otherwise I suppose you would have thought that you had washed off all the potash except for that efflorescence?—Yes, I should have supposed so.

2083. Do you think that you see in those marbles so cleansed by alkali any tendency to a more rapid dirtying afterwards?—I have not noticed any difference.

2084. Is soap ever used in this cleaning?—Soap is used occasionally.

2085. And does it wash off very thoroughly?—Not so much as soda. It sometimes leaves the surface a little greasy.

2086. After the washing is finished?—After the washing is finished.

2087. It leaves the marble a little greasy?—Yes.

2088. Showing that there is a retention of something by the marble after you supposed that you had completed the washing?—Yes.

2089. You do not see that any real injury is occasioned to statuary by the London atmosphere except that it has to be more frequently washed?—If it were in the open air of course I know that the finer surface would very soon be destroyed.

2090. I mean in galleries?—I ought, perhaps, to

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have made myself more acquainted on that point, but I do not know whether works are really injured or not in galleries. I have not noticed that they have been so.

2091. But you know that exterior works of art are seriously and, I may say, rapidly injured?—Wherever there is frost they will be so, both here and abroad; because the marble absorbs a certain portion of water to a small depth, and when a frost comes it disintegrates that film to some degree, so that this process going on successively will eventually destroy any marble surface which is put out in the open air.

2092. Is there any action of the acid in the atmosphere of London upon marble?—I am uninformed on that point.

2093. Mr. *Richmond.* Have you observed any great change in the colour of the Elgin marbles since you first knew them?—I think some of them are darker.

2094. And in the Phigaleian marbles also?—I think they are somewhat darker, but I am not able to say that they are injured.

2095. *Professor Faraday.* By injury you mean a breaking up of the surface?—Yes.

2096. We are told when a cast is made of one of the Elgin Marbles, for instance, that, after taking off the mould, the marble is cleaner: that that is the best mode of cleaning the marble. Has that point come under your observation?—I was not acquainted with the fact.

2097. Therefore you cannot form an opinion as to the cause, whether it is plaster left on, or dirt taken off?—I cannot.

[The Witness withdrew]

Thursday, April 2, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

SIR CHARLES BARRY, R.A., examined.

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2098. *Chairman.* I see that you were examined before a Committee of the House of Commons assembled on the 5th of June, 1848?—Yes.

2099. I find the evidence which you gave before that Committee with sundry references printed in the Report of the Select Committee on the National Gallery, together with the evidence before that Committee, which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed in 1850. Have you lately looked at the evidence which you gave on that occasion?—Not very recently, but I think I have a tolerably perfect recollection of that evidence.

2100. You have, of course, a distinct knowledge of the opinions which you gave upon that occasion?—Yes. I think I recollect those opinions, and the grounds upon which they were formed.

2101. I see that in the Appendix to the Report to which I have alluded, the Chairman of the Committee says to you "Then you would consider it desirable in itself to unite the sculpture in the British Museum with the other works of art in the National Gallery," to which your answer is this—"I think it most desirable. All that I would propose to transport from the Museum would be those marbles only that may be considered as fine art and worthy of study and imitation in that respect. I exclude the Egyptian Antiquities and the early Etruscan, or Greek Sculpture which have more of archæological than of artistic interest." Do you still adhere to that opinion?—Not altogether. That was an opinion given with reference to the accommodation which could be obtained on the contracted site of the National Gallery, and the more important purposes of an Academy for teaching Fine Art. Assuming, therefore, a division of the Art Sculpture of the British Museum to be necessary, that was the division which I then proposed; but if it were possible to unite the whole of the collections of Fine Art and Antiquities, with the National Gallery, and I would also say with the National Library, I think it would be of the utmost importance and in all respects desirable to have the whole united under one roof.

2102. Then I understand that you have somewhat modified the opinion which you gave formerly, and that now instead of having only a certain portion of the objects contained in the British Museum, you would have the whole of artistic marbles and similar objects put under the same roof with the pictures?—Most decidedly; my former opinion, as I have before stated, was given with reference to the then circumstances of the case, particularly the limited amount of accommodation which was then known to be available, and the main purposes of an academy for teaching fine art.

2103. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you aware of the actual extent, and of the growing circumstances of our Gallery of Antiquities at the present moment?—Perfectly.

2104. And of the comparison which that actual space bears to the great galleries of Antiquities in Europe, such as those of Rome, and of the Louvre?—I am aware of the relation which our collection bears to that of Paris. I cannot say that I am able to compare with that of Rome, which I imagine is a larger collection than that of the Louvre. But, comparing the collection at the British Museum with that of Paris, I find it occupies a less amount of space. Perhaps it is as well I should state that I speak with some degree of certainty as to the Museum accommodation, as I was employed by the Government during the time that Sir William Molesworth was at the head of the Woods and Forests, to report generally upon the accommodation of the British Museum, and upon the the means of increasing each department of that accommodation, when I made a careful survey of the building.

2105. *Chairman.* When was that?—It was in July, 1853.

2106. Has that Report of yours been circulated at all?—Not that I am aware of; it is not known beyond the limits of the office to which I reported, except to the authorities of the Museum, and, I was informed, to His Royal Highness, the Prince.

2107. It is now in the hands of the Government?—It is.

2108. Would there be any objection, do you think, to the production of that Report?—I should imagine not the slightest objection.

2109. *Dean of St. Paul's.* That Report, I think, was anterior to the adoption of the plan with respect to the building of the present Reading Room, and the accommodation of the books which forms part of that plan?—Yes. The object of the Report had reference to the proposition then pending for the formation of a Reading Room. Before Sir William Molesworth would give any assent to that proposition, he thought it right to get a professional opinion as to the advisability of such a step, and as to the possibility of increasing each department of the Museum with or without such an appendage to the building.

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2110. *Chairman.* Supposing that, coinciding with your opinions on this subject, it was decided that these two Museums, if you may so call them, should be united, do you think it better that that union should take place on the site of Trafalgar Square, or on the site of the British Museum? I mention these two sites, because it is on the one that the paintings are found, and on the other that the sculptures are found.—I have very carefully considered that question, and I have a very strong conviction that it would be advisable to make the British Museum the site of all the art collections of the country, including the antiquities.

2111. *Professor Faraday.* Does your report go to the other parts of the British Museum besides the archæological?—My Report touches upon each department. At the time when it was made, it was proposed that *each* department should have an increase of accommodation if it were possible; therefore it is a report which does not exactly bear upon the subject referred to this Commission, which, I presume, is with regard to the location of the National Gallery alone. This report had reference to the means of enlarging the amount of accommodation for the Natural History Collection, as well as the others. My instructions were to that effect.

2112. *Chairman.* Does your Report contain any decided opinion such as you have now given us; does it conclude with any opinion as to the desirableness of all these objects being combined on the site of the British Museum with the paintings?—No; any such opinion would have been at variance with the letter of my instructions.

2113. There is no conclusion to that effect in your Report which could be quoted?—No; I have not read the Report recently, but my belief is that I confined myself strictly to the letter of my instructions, which were to report as to the amount of accommodation which could be given to *each* department, and that I did not express any opinion as to the removal of either one or the other.

2114. Has anything been published by yourself, or in your name, with reference to the enlargement of the British Museum?—Nothing whatever: an article has recently appeared in the "Builder" upon my proposal with reference to that building.

2115. That is the document, is it not? (*handing a paper to the witness.*)—Yes; this is the only public notice that I know of, which has been taken of my proposal.

2116. And you are aware of the details which are contained in it?—Yes; they are generally accurate, although not altogether so.

2117. *Dean of St. Paul's.* I presume that they were printed without your authority?—Certainly, without any specific authority, but I have made no secret of my opinion as to the future National Gallery, and the editor of that paper seems to have availed himself of that circumstance.

2118. *Chairman.* I find, however, that in answer to Question 221, before the Select Committee, there is this opinion given by you—I still go back to the two sites—the question is: "For very valuable pictures, do not you think that Charing Cross is not the very happiest site on account of the smoke?" To which you reply, "In that respect, perhaps not; but in all other respects that could be mentioned, it is, perhaps, the most desirable of all sites in London. As a central and convenient situation, and a position where a National Gallery might form one of the greatest ornaments of the Metropolis, it could not, I think, be better placed than on the present site. The present building, owing to its insufficient height, has recently suffered a further degradation, in being overtopped by the shaft of the Baths and Workhouses erected in the rear of it." And then you go on,—I merely quote that opinion of yours, which seems somewhat in opposition to the one that you have before given, with reference to the preferableness, if I may use the phrase, of the site of the British Museum?—It may seem so, but it is not really so under present circumstances; because that opinion was given upon the assumption, that the site could be enlarged by the addition of a portion of the Barracks at the back of the National Gallery, and of the area of the Baths and Washouses of St. Martin's parish; but it was soon ascertained that this increase of site could not be obtained.

2119. *Professor Faraday.* Not knowing for a certainty that that would be denied, you still would hold to that answer?—I would not hold to that answer now, because I have had opportunities since, of examining very carefully, the capabilities of the British Museum; I have considered also the advantages of the greater centrality of its position, and other matters which I was not aware of, and did not consider when I gave that evidence. My opinion now is modified, and I have no hesitation in saying, that the site for the National Gallery, in my opinion, is the British Museum, in preference to that of Trafalgar Square.

2120. What is the point of preference of the British Museum to the National Gallery?—That it is more central; that the area which might be obtained by its enlargement is more considerable; that the collections of art, sculpture, antiquities, &c., are already there in connection, as I think they ought to be, with the National Library, besides other advantages, which I could enumerate.

2121. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you think that there is any considerable difference in the atmosphere?—I should say that there was a difference rather in favour of the Museum.

2122. For what reason?—Simply owing to the absence of manufactories immediately surrounding the Museum.

2123. Would you consider the greater height an advantage?—Decidedly.

2124. *Professor Faraday.* You think it one of the great advantages, at all events, that Russell Square is a cleaner neighbourhood than Trafalgar Square?—Yes.

2125. In your notion of the site of the British Museum, do you refer to the actual site in the possession of the trustees, or to the purchase of any further property?—The proposal which I have to make to the Commissioners with regard to the British Museum is on the assumption of making the most of the present site.

2126. Is it on that assumption that your Report is founded?—Yes; my Report to the late Sir William Molesworth has, however, nothing to do with the propriety of putting the national pictures there.

2127. Does it include the increased purchase of property?—It does not as part of the plan recommended, but contains a suggestion to that effect, with a view to future extension.

2128. *Chairman.* With respect to the protection of the pictures from the prejudicial influences of the atmosphere, particularly of the smoke, are you still of the opinion which I see quoted, as having been given by you to Sir Charles Eastlake. Sir Charles Eastlake says, "With reference to the evils of the present situation (that is in Trafalgar Square) I should first say, that I believe methods might be adopted to protect the pictures, even where they are now. At all events, I have heard Mr. Barry say that it would be possible, and I am, therefore, on his authority, quite ready to admit as much?"—I am quite of opinion that means might be taken by which the sooty effects of the London atmosphere might be very much mitigated, if not removed, by means of ventilation, and other arrangements.

2129. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You do not refer to covering the pictures with glass?—No. I should be sorry to see any picture covered with glass.

2130. But you mean certain arrangements by which the deleterious particles could be either got rid of, or prevented from accumulating?—Yes; those arrangements being principally ventilation, constant attention, and proper regulations with reference to the admission of visitors.

2131. Would your plan of ventilation, besides diminishing the evil effects of the atmosphere itself, also alleviate the evil effects produced by the congregation of large bodies of people, the exudation from their per-

sons and so on, and the dirt which they necessarily bring with them from the street?—Undoubtedly.

2132. *Professor Faraday.* Do you mean by a restraint upon the sort of excessive liberty now taken by the public?—I do; but even assuming such liberty to be taken, I think that a vast deal might be done to remove the injurious effects arising from it, by regulations alone.

2133. Is the general notion which you give us of the effect of ventilation applicable to the dust that is raised up by crowds in a room, and not entirely to the smoke? Would the ventilation you speak of take away also that dust?—I do not mean to say that it would take away every particle of dust, but I think that by means of powerful ventilation a large proportion of it might be removed. You are aware that it was a part of the system of Dr. Reid, to abstract the dust of the two Houses of Parliament through the floor, and to a certain extent he succeeded.

2134. *Chairman.* I believe that is the plan which you handed in, in August, 1848, for the enlargement of the present National Gallery? (*handing a plan to the witness.*)—It is.

2135. As you have told us that you have modified your opinion, or rather altered it altogether, with respect to the preference to be given to that site, perhaps it is almost superfluous to ask you whether you still adhere to that plan, of enlarging the present building?—Certainly not. If, however, the National Gallery were placed there, it would be absolutely necessary that the building should be insulated, and that the whole of the area of the barracks, St. Martin's workhouse, &c., should be obtained.

2136. If I recollect your examination on that occasion, one of your plans suggested that even without removing the barracks altogether, but by a modification of the barracks as they are now constructed, that Gallery might be so enlarged as to be suitable for this proposed design.—It may be so.

2137. However, you have now altered your opinion upon that subject?—Yes; from further consideration and owing to the acquaintance which I now have of the capabilities of the British Museum, I am of opinion that better arrangements may be made with respect to the National Gallery.

2138. *Professor Faraday.* That is without reference to where the National Gallery is to be?—I mean more especially with respect to the centrality and extent of site, and other capabilities and advantages of the British Museum. The site of the British Museum, even as it exists at present, is considerably larger than that of the present National Gallery, and if the surrounding property were ultimately included, the site would still be much larger than that of Trafalgar Square, even with the additions which have been proposed to be made to it. With regard to the possibility of accommodating the National Pictures and the Art collections of Sculpture and Antiquities under the same roof in the British Museum, I am prepared to give detailed information on that subject if the Commissioners should wish to have it.

2139. *Chairman.* That is exactly what the Commissioners would wish you to do, if you will be so obliging to do so?—I hold in my hand some notes, which I have made with reference to the existing state of things at the British Museum, and the possibility of adapting it, without exceeding the limits of its site, to the purpose which I advocate, namely, the reception of the National Gallery of Pictures in combination with the collections of Art Sculpture, whether Fine Art or Antiquities, and the National Library.

2140. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you propose to eliminate any portions of the collections?—Yes; the Natural History Collections. I will first state the result of calculations which I have made, both lately, and at the time when I was employed to report to the Government, in 1853, upon the existing accommodation in each department. The Printed Books and Reading Rooms at the British Museum now occupy a floor surface of 50,377 superficial feet; Manuscripts, 9,266; Prints, which are in a separate department, 2,070; Antiquities, 78,437; Natural History, 62,262; making a total of 202,412 superficial feet of floor surface.

2141. Do you include in that amount the basement story?—I include every part of the building wherein the collections are located.

2142. Mr. *Cockerell.* What is the amount at Paris?—At Paris, in the Louvre, as far as I can make out from plans in my possession, which, however, I should state are upon a very small scale, the amount of accommodation for the Art, Sculpture, and Antiquities is 119,950 superficial feet, and for the paintings, 57,582 feet of floor surface.

2143. *Dean of St. Paul's.* In that amount you comprehend all those which you call outlying galleries? There is the Mediæval Gallery, and there is a small gallery in which the Ninevite sculptures are?—I comprehend the whole of the collections of ancient and modern art.

2145. Mr. *Cockerell.* That 57,000 feet is a small figure for the paintings; you have taken of course the Long Gallery?—Yes; I have included the Long Gallery, but not, it appears, the Salon Carré, which will increase the area to 62,802 feet.

2146. I make it 82,000 feet for the pictures alone, which is a very considerable difference, but then it requires to compare and to see the plans very accurately to be well-informed.—The plan of the Louvre from which I took these calculations is, as I have stated, upon a very small scale, and may not therefore produce very accurate results. Perhaps, the discrepancy is owing to my exclusion of the Gallery of Apollo, and other painted rooms, &c., which are not devoted to collections of pictures, and, therefore, should not enter into comparison with the accommodation that can be afforded for such collections in the British Museum. The area of these rooms amounts to about 12,000 feet. Having stated the existing accommodation in each department of the British Museum, I will now refer to the proposal which I venture to make in reference to the location of the national pictures in the British Museum. Assuming the completion of the arrangements now in progress for the printed books, the removal of the Natural History Collections, and certain alterations of, and additions to, the existing building, but without exceeding the limits of its present site, the accommodation which might be provided for art and literature, to which alone I propose that the institution should be exclusively devoted, would be as follows: 1st, For printed books and reading room in the new building in the quadrangle, 50,350 feet; 2ndly, The King's Library, 12,600 feet, not proposed to be disturbed; 3rdly, The small depôts for books adjoining the King's Library, which occupy a surface of 4,720 feet; and lastly, the working libraries on the north side of the quadrangle, which occupy a surface of 5,280 feet. That I believe is all the accommodation which is now proposed, and which is likely to be required for many years, amounting, in the whole, to 72,950 feet.

2147. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Does that include manuscripts?—No, it relates to printed books alone, and the reading room. Then assuming the printed books to be amply provided for, and, as I have before stated, the entire removal of the Natural History Collections, and certain alterations and modifications of the existing building, there would be devoted to Painting, Sculpture, and Antiquities, &c., the following accommodation: 1st, In the basement, the present accommodation, with improved lighting, 19,570 feet; 2ndly, Present accommodation occupied by other departments, 11,073 feet; 3rdly, Glass covered areas, 32,062 feet. I mean the two quadrangles in the midst of the western buildings of the Museum and certain areas which are left beyond the limits of the Reading Room and the new Libraries.

2148. *Professor Faraday.* Fresh area?—Yes. Then I include, lastly, a new building filling up the gap in the western front, amounting to 1,184 feet; that is, the whole of the floor space as far as the basement is concerned, amounting, in the aggregate, to 63,889 feet.

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On the principal floor I include, first, the present accommodation for antiquities, 38,778 feet; secondly, the Manuscript Department, which I should propose to remove to an upper story, 8,930 feet.

2149. Mr. *Richmond.* You are now speaking of the first floor above the basement?—Yes, the principal floor; thirdly, the Grenville Library, which should be removed to one of the new depôts 2,160 feet; fourthly, the present Reading Rooms and North Libraries, 17,570 feet; and lastly, a new building in the western front, 1,180 feet. That is all, as regards the principal floor, amounting, in the aggregate, to 68,618 superficial feet of floor space. Then, in a new floor, which might be obtained over the following portions of the principal floor above the Reading Rooms and North Libraries, 17,570 feet. Above the Manuscript Department and Grenville Library, 11,090 feet; above the working libraries, north of quadrangle, 5,280 feet; new building in the west front, 1,180 feet; over the Elgin Room and west library north front, 19,000 feet; amounting, in the aggregate, to 54,121 feet.

2150. Mr. *Cockerell.* This is altogether a new floor?—Yes, making, in the aggregate, for art, sculpture, and antiquities, in the basement, ground, and proposed mezzanin stories, 186,628 feet, or about 130 per cent. of increase upon the present accommodation. Then, for paintings, prints, and drawings, the upper story of the existing building, 89,454 feet, and over the western buildings, 19,000 feet; making, in the aggregate, 108,454 feet of floor surface, the Louvre, according to my calculation, being only 57,582 feet. The summary, therefore, is to this effect: printed books, 72,950 feet; art, sculpture, and antiquities, 186,628 feet; paintings, prints, drawings, and manuscripts, 108,454 feet; total floor surface devoted to art and literature, 368,032 feet. With a view, however, to future enlargement, it would be most desirable that the fee of the surrounding property should be purchased as a public investment, not to be disturbed until the property, or any portion of it, as the leases fall in, might be appropriated to, or reserved for, Museum purposes. But the amount of floor space which I have mentioned is, in my opinion, amply sufficient for a great many years to come.

2151. *Chairman.* That amount of room embraces entirely the combination of the British Museum with the National Gallery?—Yes, with the exception of the Natural History Collections of the present Museum, which, for want of space and other advantages, should be removed.

2152. *Professor Faraday.* Throwing out the natural history to some other locality?—Yes. In the early part of this examination my opinion was asked as to the combination of the Art, Sculpture, and Antiquities with the Fine Art Departments of Painting, &c. With reference to that subject, I should premise that I consider all objects or specimens of sculpture and antiquity as in the department of art, whether deemed to be in the category of fine art, or rude approaches to it, and that it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to draw a satisfactory line of demarcation between what may be termed high or low art, or between objects of artistic and of archæological interest: and I am of opinion, that it would be of the greatest advantage to the artist and the student, that such a collection combined with the national pictures, drawings, engravings, medals, gems, inscriptions, and all other objects having any bearing whatever upon art, should be located with our national library, under one roof.

2153. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would not that apply, in a stronger degree, to the collection of art and archæology than to painting?—There would, perhaps, be a difference.

2154. You would consider the art and the archæology more inseparable from the Library than the National Gallery of pictures?—Perhaps so; at the same time there is so much in the British Museum Library that bears upon the history and practice of painting as to render the union of the pictures and the library desirable.

2155. *Professor Faraday.* Am I to understand you to mean, that you think the separation between the fine art in sculpture and archæology is a more serious evil than the separation between the sculpture of fine art and painting?—I can hardly make any comparison. As I understood the purport of the question put to me, it was whether the relation between the books in the library and the paintings was of less importance than between those books and the art collections of sculpture.

2156. But if you had to divorce fine art of sculpture either from the books or from the pictures, which would you think the most important tie to keep alive, supposing you had to do one or the other?—I should say, that it would, perhaps, be practically of the greatest importance to unite the collections of art sculpture with the pictures; but it is most desirable, in my opinion, that the whole of the art collections should be combined with the library.

2157. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You see less difficulty in divorcing the natural history from the library than the art collections?—Certainly; I think that any one who will take the trouble to walk through the galleries of the British Museum devoted to the collections of natural history will be struck by the unseemly way in which the specimens are crowded one upon another. They are so jammed together, that in many instances they are almost useless for purposes of study; therefore, independently of any other consideration it is most important that a very considerable amount of extra space should be given to the increase of the accommodation for the natural history collections, as well as for a collection of living specimens in each department; for I consider any collection of natural history to be, to a greater or less extent, imperfect unless accompanied by living specimens of each of the species as far as they can be procured and preserved.

2158. *Chairman.* You think that it should be contiguous, or something like contiguous, to a botanical garden?—Certainly, as one amongst other requirements. Having stated my opinion as to the location of the national pictures in the British Museum, in combination with the art, sculpture, and the antiquities, and with the library, I have also a proposal to make, which, if it is not beside the objects of this Commission, I will mention, with reference to the disposal of the Natural History Collections, which would be excluded from the present British Museum by such an arrangement as I have proposed.

2159. *Professor Faraday.* You include in the Natural History Collections, of course, all the minerals and all the fossils, and all the geological collections?—Everything. My proposition with reference to the Natural History Collections, is that they should be located on the Kensington Gore estate, a site in every respect eligible as to extent, locality, soil, shelter, &c., &c. Upon this spot might be located the Natural History Collections, now at the Museum and elsewhere, combined with living specimens in each department, and a botanical garden. It might, also, if thought desirable, be appropriated to a college for practical science and the industrial arts, with all requisite appendages, such as museums, laboratories, lecture-rooms, galleries for patented and other inventions, raw produce, machinery, &c., &c., thereby including all the advantages of the Jardin des Plantes, and the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, &c., in Paris, in one institution.

2160. *Dean of St. Paul's.* With regard to public convenience, that locality would of course be more remote. Do you think that would be less objectionable to the students of natural history and industrial subjects than to Artists and the lovers of art and those to whom it would be proposed to give what may be called an art education?—I think it would. Such an Institution in that locality would be resorted to more for recreation and personal enjoyment in the open air than for purpôses of study.

2161. Mr. *Cockerell.* It would be both?—But rather more attractive, perhaps, in respect to personal recreation and out-door enjoyment. The National Gallery

being removed, as suggested, from Trafalgar Square, I would propose that the present National Gallery in that locality, should be mainly devoted to periodical exhibitions of modern art and science, and to the purposes perhaps, of a university of art and science.

2162. *Professor Faraday.* What do you include within your meaning of "the present National Gallery." Do you mean both wings of the building?—I mean the entire building, including both the National Gallery and Royal Academy, and also certain additions which may be made to it without exceeding the limits of its present site.

2163. You are not meaning the half of the National Gallery towards the west, but the entire building?—Yes. I am contemplating the possibility of covering over a large amount of space which is uselessly sacrificed in front of that building, and thereby enlarging it for the purposes which I have mentioned.

2164. *Professor Faraday.* Your view does not take into contemplation what is going on at Burlington House, which is now Government property?—Not at all. I think that every requirement connected with Art and Science might be obtained in the three institutions which I have now mentioned. I believe I omitted to state, with reference to the British Museum, that I should consider it of very great importance either that now, or ultimately, the schools for the teaching of fine art, and the arts of design, should be under the same roof as the collections.

2165. *Chairman.* Have you any other suggestions to make with reference to this particular part of your evidence?—I have only to state that the scheme which I have ventured to propose in respect of the national pictures, the Natural History Collections, and other requirements of Art and Science, is perfectly practicable, and can be speedily, effectually, and effectively carried out at a moderate cost. I might also state that in my opinion any removal of the national pictures, &c., to the western extremity of the metropolis would be a fundamental error, as regards their utility as objects for study, &c.

2166. *Professor Faraday.* You are looking at the practical results?—Yes, as regards expenditure and other results.

2167. *Chairman.* These sums would be annually granted in portions, and not expended all together, of course?—Yes, but the House of Commons would probably be indisposed to pledge itself, by a vote, on account of any scheme, without reference to the probable amount of its ultimate cost.

2168. Will you have the goodness to state what, in your opinion, would be the probable expense of carrying out such a plan as you have just now detailed to us?—I will endeavour to do so, although it will be difficult to do it with accuracy.

2169. *Professor Faraday.* Will you state, also, the expense of the conversion of the National Gallery,—that is, part of your plan?—Yes. I should mention, perhaps, in favour of the economy of locating the National History Collections at Kensington, that no great architectural display would be necessary or desirable for the sort of buildings which would be required for that purpose; they might be of a much less ornate character than a building devoted to the Fine Arts, which should be very handsome, and would, therefore, be costly.

2170. Have you formed your idea, and can you give us any impression of your own, upon one point which has influence with a good many, namely, the comparative deterioration either of painting or of sculpture by its location in different neighbourhoods of the town?—I conceive that its utterly impossible to assign topographical limits to the effects of the atmosphere of London. My own experience as far as the new neighbourhoods of Tyburnia and Belgravia are concerned is, that they are scarcely less free from the effects of it than the more dense portions of the metropolis, especially during certain winds.

2171. I wish rather to ask you, what you think of the degree of injury to which pictures and sculpture must of necessity be liable in any situation that we can put them in. What is the London effect upon sculpture and painting from your own observation?—My own opinion is, that if pictures and sculptures in London are properly cared for, and constantly attended to, the atmosphere will produce little or no injurious effects upon them.

2172. Do you mean by a more careful removal of the dirt, or by a more careful prevention of the dirty influence?—Both.

2173. Some of us conceive that the greatest injury to pictures or to sculpture is in fact in the act of cleaning. What is your general impression with regard to that?—It is necessary to define what is meant by "cleaning."

2174. Whatever the picture-cleaner does is cleaning?—Yes; but the methods of cleaning are various; I should conceive that by proper dusting and other precautions, all picture-cleaning, so called, would be unnecessary,

2175. Have you at all had occasion to enter into an examination of what is meant by "Picture cleaning," the modes either of brushing or of wetting?—No.

2176. Are you aware of the positive injury to pictures of the Middle Ages by wetting? are you sufficiently aware of their structure to speak upon that point?—I am not.

2177. Are you aware of the substratum upon which the picture is based, being a thing which easily wets, and easily cracks? Are you aware of the structure of pictures, and of the minute circumstances attending the cleaning of pictures, even in the most careful way?—I cannot say that I have devoted much attention to that subject, but I conceive that all evils may be avoided by timely attention.

2178. Do you mean by "timely attention," a continual cleaning, even of the slightest kind?—By brushing, or dusting, and purification of atmosphere.

2179. Mr. *Cockerell.* Protecting?—Yes.

2180. *Professor Faraday.* That is an entirely different thing.

2181. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Daily dusting, and preventing the accumulation of soot?—Yes.

2182. *Chairman.* In fact, you think then that the objections to a Metropolitan site for a National Gallery have rather been exaggerated than otherwise?—Most assuredly. I am quite of that opinion.

2183. *Dean of St. Paul's.* And you could not fix any special limit in the Metropolis?—I consider that it is impossible to do so.

2184. *Professor Faraday.* I suppose a picture would dirty anywhere in the world, would it not, in the middle of a wilderness?—I suppose so.

2185. Then it is not the Metropolis which we are speaking of, it is the concentralization in the Metropolis to a very large extent of those influences which exist everywhere?—Certainly.

2186. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Ventilation must have a great effect?—Undoubtedly.

2187. *Chairman.* Have you any other documents which you would wish to put in, in order to assist our judgment upon these matters?—I could enter into minute details of the scheme which I have ventured to suggest, but I imagine that such particulars would be quite foreign to the purpose of this Commission.

2188. It is quite sufficient for you to say that it might be done?—I am of opinion, speaking professionally, that my scheme is perfectly practicable, and may be *very economically and effectually, as well as effectively* carried out.

2189. Is there any other suggestion which you can make?—I am not aware that I need say more in explanation of my suggestion. These plans, which I proposed to illustrate my Report to the late Sir William Molesworth, respecting the British Museum, will show that I have carefully considered the capabilities of that building (*producing the same*).

2190. *Dean of St. Paul's.* These were anterior to the present arrangements?—Yes.

2191. *Chairman.* And they accompanied your Report, so that if we have the Report we can have those plans?—Yes.

Sir C. Barry, R.A.

2 Apr. 1857.

2192. *Professor Faraday.* Would the elevations which you speak of in some parts of the British Museum interfere at all with the light of the Library, and so on?—Not at all.

2193. Mr. *Cockerell.* Of the basement?—The basement might be much better lighted than it is at present.

2194. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would it be much trouble to correct this plan to the present time?—Not much. I have here a paper which, perhaps, might be useful to the Commissioners: it is entitled, "Characteristics of the British Museum Site, Kensington Gore Site, and the Trafalgar Square Site;" it is simply a memorandum of the advantages which each site offers for particular purposes. The British Museum site is elevated, and is comparatively free from smoke. It is on a gravel soil 73 feet above Trinity high water. It is in a respectable neighbourhood, with numerous houses of moderate size, and rent adapted for artists, men of science, and professional men generally. Its present area is $8\frac{3}{4}$ acres, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre more than the square of the Louvre, and it may be extended to 14 acres by the addition to it of the surrounding property, and thereby be isolated by wide streets and squares. It occupies a central position, and there is a dense population $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south, 3 miles to the west, 4 miles to the east, and 2 miles to the north. It lies between, and is easily approachable from the two main thoroughfares, east and west, namely, those of Holborn and Oxford-street, and the New-road. It has the advantage of being placed between those two thoroughfares, which is very much better than if it adjoined either, because it is comparatively free from noise and confusion. It is also approachable from the third main thoroughfare east and west, namely, the Strand, Fleet-street, &c. There are several approaches to it north and south, but none as direct and spacious as they should be. Two wide and direct approaches might be made in that direction, one from the north-east angle of Trafalgar-square, by St. Martin's-lane, partially widened, through Seven Dials to Broad-street; and the other, which would be a very fine street, in a direct line from Somerset House. With respect to the *Kensington Gore Site*, it is low, sheltered, and is comparatively free from smoke. The soil is vegetable mould and gravel. It is 23 feet above Trinity standard of high water. It is in a respectable neighbourhood, consisting of expensive houses. The area is about 87 acres. The position is at the western extremity of London. There is a dense population, which extends $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the south. It is admirably adapted for the Natural History Collections of the country, both animate and inanimate, and also for a college for Practical Science and the Industrial Arts. With regard to the National Gallery, it is in a central and much frequented position, and on an elevated and commanding site: it is admirably adapted, with additions in front of it, for periodical exhibitions of Art and Science, and perhaps for a college or university of Art and Science for conferring degrees, and also for the location of the learned societies.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A, examined.

R. Westmacott, Esq., R.A.

2 Apr. 1857.

2195. *Chairman.* I believe you are a sculptor?—I am.

2196. Have you ever considered the question of the union of the works of art at the National Gallery, that is to say, the pictures, with the sculptures at the British Museum?—Yes, generally I have considered it.

2197. Do you think such union desirable?—Putting it in that way, it is rather a large question. I think it is desirable, but there are so many contingent circumstances that I must hesitate before I give a decided answer.

2198. But you think generally that artistically it is desirable that painting and sculpture should be found under the same roof, or, at least, in a building where the collections are nearly contiguous?—Artistically I say yes to your Lordship's question. But sculpture is a very large subject. There is a great deal of sculpture that it is not desirable to have so placed for artistical purposes.

2199. The sculptures in the British Museum, for example, connected with Greek art?—You mean whether it is desirable to have exclusively Greek sculpture combined with painting under the same roof.

2200. Yes, if you do not think it desirable to have the large Assyrian marbles and other very fine specimens of ancient sculpture not Greek, such as are seen in the British Museum?—As applied to the British Museum, I must say no; I consider the Greek sculpture in the British Museum to be part of a great whole. If you consult me as an artist, I should say, that the union of Greek sculpture with any other subjects of artistic study might be exclusively given to any building in which studies are to be carried on; but I must look at the Greek sculpture in our National collection as only part of a great whole, and I should say that we could not spare any of it.

2201. My question has rather reference to the union of painting and sculpture of the highest order, namely, Greek sculpture, under the same roof.—I am obliged to say yes to that, of course; there can be no question about it. But I must be permitted to ask that that answer may have the modification which I have given to it, because I am greatly against dividing a collection of sculpture where so many objects are united as in the British Museum. If it were an academy, or an exhibition room I should say, yes; make the best of everything you can, because it is the more gratifying to the eye, and it gives objects for study to artists. But I should say there are hundreds of objects in the British Museum which are not important for the study of artists: it is, I believe, the largest body of sculpture, as regards its series of historical art, in the world.

2202. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Then you would consider it of more importance to keep all the sculpture together than to associate the best works of sculpture with the best specimens of painting?—Certainly, if they are to be withdrawn from our national collection.

2203. *Professor Faraday.* The question is not altogether one of withdrawing them from the national collection; but if it is possible to unite the two without withdrawing any part, then you are for the combination?—Then I should not at all object; I can have no ground of objection then.

2204. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you think that there would be much advantage in sculpture on so large a scale being united with painting?—I cannot say that I think there would be any great advantage in it.

2205. Should you consider, with reference to ordinary persons, I will not say the ordinary students of art, that their judgment, or their taste for a picture gallery would be improved by passing first through a sculpture gallery; and, *vice versâ*, do you think that they would judge well, or better, or worse, of a sculpture gallery by having previously habituated their eyes to a picture gallery?—No, I think not. I do not believe that there would be so great an advantage in that as might be supposed. I think if I were consulted upon the education of artists, or of anybody in art, I should say that it should be founded upon the knowledge of Greek sculpture, because it is the finest school of form; but I do not think that the enjoyment or appreciation of a gallery of paintings would be increased from merely passing through great halls of sculpture first. They have no connection with each other under the circumstances, and if there is no connection, your question is answered at once.

2206. *Chairman.* Would you have the objects of mediæval art mixed with the objects of ancient art?—Certainly. They are of very inferior value, archæologically and historically, I admit, but they are part and parcel of a great whole, after all. They come down very much after even those of the Romans, which I consider low in the valuable history of archæological art, but still they form a part of it. I have, perhaps, a prejudiced opinion upon the subject connected with the British Museum. I have been attached, as it were, all my life to the Museum. I was, when young, a student there, and I have watched with interest the growth of its collection; and I consider, taking it altogether, our bronzes, our coins, our vases, and other objects, that as a school of archæological study, the British Museum is, perhaps, the finest in the world.

2207. Are you acquainted with the collections in foreign museums?—Yes; pretty well. I was young when I was at Rome, but I endeavoured to use my opportunities, and certainly the opinion which I formed then has been very much confirmed by further knowledge of our own collection. I think that any intelligent person who understands archæology and sculpture might, in the course of the morning of one day, for instance, even in three or four hours, give, with existing monuments before him in the British Museum, a history of the progress of art, and, therefore, of the progress of the human mind in civilization, which could not be equalled or illustrated in any other collection in the world.

2208. Then you are decidedly against the breaking up of that collection?—If it were broken up I should certainly feel much distressed.

2209. *Professor Faraday.* What would you say to the removal of the whole of the collection from the Museum—would you object to that?—I have no opinion about it: it is a mere question of site.

2210. Is it a mere question of site?—To me it is; because if I had any particular object in going to see a work, it would not matter whether it was half-a-mile one way or half-a-mile the other.

2211. With regard to the possible injury to the sculpture and the marbles at the Museum do you know anything for or against it in that point of view?—Nothing occurs to me.

2212. You do not think that they get more injured there than they would out of town, for instance?—I have a notion that a collection of art within the very heart of a city like this grows darker and blacker than it would in any other place, if you could insure a space round it, and the rooms not being warmed by coal fires; but I think that the objects of art in the collection in the British Museum might be kept cleaner than they are.

2213. You think that they do get blacker and dirtier?—Yes.

2214. But you think that that might be remedied by attention?—Yes, in a great degree.

2215. And that it does not require removal out of town, such as to a distant point at the west?—I cannot compare those two things very well. Those difficulties might be temporarily met; but London is growing so fast, that it could not be said, with certainty, that London would not be round the collection again in twenty-five years.

2216. *Dean of St. Paul's.* To effect that security, you must go a very considerable distance from London? Yes, and then there is great additional inconvenience.

2217. *Professor Faraday.* By the difficulty of access?—Yes.

2218. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Which inconvenience, of course, would increase with the distance from London?—Precisely.

2219. *Professor Faraday.* If it were possible to take the pictures to the British Museum, do you think it at all desirable on artistic grounds that they should go there, or is it a matter of indifference?—I should not be indifferent about it. For my own feelings, I should like all art to be located within one centre, if you could easily get at it; but I do not think that a point to be very much cared about.

2220. On the whole, would you rather concentrate art, or have it distributed over the town in several centres?—There are but two arts which you could divide; because, taking the view which I do of sculpture, I think that, although you might have some very beautiful works of art to please the public eye, you must associate with sculpture very many things not pleasing to the eye, but which are very valuable for illustration.

2221. Mr. *Cockerell.* You make a distinction between archæology and fine art?—Yes.

2222. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would you consider it of great advantage for the study of the art of sculpture, of ancient sculpture especially, and of archæology, that you should have a very fine library closely in connection with them?—All that I hesitate at is the word "fine," because it might involve a very extensive library. I think that a certain sort of library is very desirable. You must have books of a certain quality; but I do not think it need be a very extensive library.

2223. Would it not be necessary to have all books connected with ancient history for the real student of the fine arts and of ancient archæology?—I think that only certain books of reference would be necessary, because I imagine that the archæologist who was about to take the subject up seriously and carefully, would make his studies from his books, and then go and verify and illustrate from the works; but he need not necessarily sit with his books and the statues before him; or he might take the other course, and make his speculations from the works themselves, and then study what archæologists had said about them; because all archæological books are of course very subsequent to the works which have originated them—all the best books upon coins and so on are late books, comparatively.

2224. Mr. *Cockerell.* But one is a science, and the other is an art: the science of archæology is in itself a study and a business?—Yes; but the study of archæology might begin all over again to-morrow if every book that we have was destroyed. As long as you have the monuments to work upon, you have the groundwork which will always give you a new set of archæologists.

2225. *Dean of St. Paul's.* I do not allude so much to the works on archæology as other works from which you get all your facts on the history of art?—What I meant to say was, that I do not think a very extensive library is essential for the particular purpose referred to. I think that certain works of reference are useful, and therefore desirable.

2226. *Professor Faraday.* You say that you have used the British Museum very much; have you had occasion to refer much to the Departmental Library of Art and of Archæology?—At one time I did so.

2227. Did you find it sufficient for your purpose?—I am a very poor scholar, and ought to speak very carefully on that subject. At one time I was writing on art, for encyclopædias and similar works, and was obliged to study what I required for that purpose, and I found the works brought before me very useful and valuable to me.

2228. You had not occasion to go to the great library for the purpose?—Not precisely. I used to have occasion to go sometimes to the Medal Room, and Mr. Hawkins often allowed the books I required to be brought to me. At one time I was writing upon bronzes and coins, and knowing the precise works that I wanted, he was so good as to send for them. I have always found very great facilities afforded me, and I believe that every one who has had occasion to attend the Museum for any purpose of study would say the same with reference to the kindness and attention of the officers. For this reason I have not had to visit the great library myself.

2229. Mr. *Cockerell.* You say that you are a poor scholar; do you not consider that would be the confession of most artists?—Of course our art requires a whole life. I might have been a better artist or a better archæologist by dividing the two. I have only done as well as I could.

R. Westmacott, Esq., R.A.

2 Apr., 1857.

2230. We are quite aware of your learning, and that of your father; but I ask generally whether you do not find that artists rely rather upon their own perceptions and studies of fine objects themselves, than upon the curiosity of archæological learning?—Certainly; I think the study of antiquity is a fancy which some people have; others have it not.

2231. Do not you consider that the public and the young artists are rather to be attracted by complete and perfect works than by fragmentary works?—Certainly.

2232. Do not you consider that the fragmentary works of which we have been speaking, those works of the Greek marbles, are better understood by the informed and cultivated artist than by the public and by the young artist?—That is self-evident.

2233. And therefore that fragmentary art is not so very important to be displayed before the public as a lesson?—Quite so; and I should say rather, of the two, do not show it them till you have taught them to understand it. It is a great cause of complaint in my mind, that means are not taken to improve the public, or even young artists, in the true fundamental principles of art. I have often seen them beginning without any preliminary foundation.

2234. That is from the want perhaps of sufficient galleries of casts of those perfect works which exist in Europe?—Not quite that. I think it also arises from our not having any means of instructing the public. Things are placed for them to see, but they are never taught whether they are right or wrong, or why beautiful things are beautiful; and the human mind uninformed is strangely prone to admire or prefer the extravagant.

2235. *Chairman.* Is it not rather a difficult thing to tell why a beautiful thing is beautiful? Mr. Burke tried to do it and, in the opinion of many, failed.—Many have tried to do it. However, I quite agree with Mr. Cockerell that if you are to exhibit works to improve and to please the people they should not be fragments.

2236. Mr. *Cockerell.* You consider a very complete collection of casts of the finest works in Europe to be a most desirable object?—Yes.

2237. You are not acquainted with any complete collection of fine objects of art in casts in London or in England?—No.

2238. Are you acquainted with that collection said to exist in Edinburgh, which I have not seen?—I know that of the Schools; it is a very fine collection.

2239. That is said to be the best collection in the kingdom?—It is a very good one.

2240. Better than that of the Royal Academy, because we have no room in the Royal Academy?—Yes.

2241. Mr. *Richmond.* The grand collection in Edinburgh is of busts only, is it not?—They have a capital collection of busts.

2242. But not of statues?—They have also some fine casts of statues; but they have a series of busts, which is very striking.

2243. *Dean of St. Paul's.* How is that collection as compared with the one at the Crystal Palace?—I do not think it is nearly equal to that at the Crystal Palace. With respect to a question to which I am forced to go back, I understood the Chairman to ask me whether I thought it desirable to have certain collections of sculpture in the same building as paintings, with the view of improving the public, and preparing them to enjoy them.

2244. *Chairman.* I asked you generally whether, in your view, it was a good thing that objects of sculpture and painting should be under the same roof. I did not say for what reason, or on what account.—Then I think that a very fine collection of casts of the most perfect figures would be a most valuable addition to any collection.

2245. *Professor Faraday.* To any collection of what—of painting or of sculpture?—Of painting. They should be perfect, because I think that the forms of the finest Greek sculpture are always improving to the eye; and even if people do not understand the construction of the figure, and do not understand anatomy and various details which artists understand, yet, as regards the public generally, by constantly contemplating beautiful forms, the mind becomes educated and improved. But I do not believe that the contemplation of the Apollo or of the Venus of Milo, or of any other fine work of art, will give them any higher appreciation of a picture, because a picture is treated on different grounds, and is a totally distinct thing. I do not see that they lead necessarily from one to the other, but only indirectly.

2246. Mr. *Richmond.* That would almost imply that a man may be a very eminent sculptor, and not have any appreciation of painting?—I believe it might be so.

2247. *Dean of St. Paul's.* And perhaps the converse?—I am afraid so.

2248. Mr. *Richmond.* I think you cannot say the converse, because the one part which is common to both arts is Form. The painter includes that element which the sculptor mainly relies upon, so that the painter must be a judge of Form in sculpture, because he is conversant with it in his own art. The sculptor may not be a judge of colour in painting, or of light and shade, because he is not called to consider them. But I think that in the matter of Form you cannot say that the converse of the proposition is true?—In the general sense Form is common to both, and the painter ought to understand it. But I meant to imply that a painter may be a good painter, and yet not have any knowledge of Greek sculpture; as a sculptor might successfully practise his art without having any real appreciation of painting.

2249. You said in a former part of your examination that there was no connection between painting and sculpture; I think you would hardly like that to appear as part of your evidence. I therefore call your attention to it; perhaps you are still of that opinion, that there is no connection between painting and sculpture?—There is that sort of connection between them that they both depend upon the same principles, when applied in the highest departments of art; but between the two arts I do not see that there is any immediate or necessary connection.

2250. *Dean of St. Paul's.* There is rather an opposition, is there not? that is to say, you effect similar objects, but by totally different means?—Certainly.

2251. *Professor Faraday.* You do not think that the combination of these two arts in one gallery is necessary, because there is not that direct association or connection between them?—That is my opinion. We so far combine sculpture and painting at the Royal Academy that we do not admit students to paint till they have gone through some preliminary study from the antique. But that is not so much to provide for the union of sculpture with painting, or in any way to connect the two arts, as to give them a good preliminary ground for the knowledge of form.

2252. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Just as you make them study the human form, so you teach them to copy that which you consider the most beautiful representation of the human form?—Yes. They then go into the Painting School, and carry on their studies separately, in their own branch of art. But I repeat, they always begin with the antique, that is, from ancient Greek Sculpture, because it is the best school of form, not because it has any direct connection with painting.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Monday, April 6, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

BARON MAROCHETTI, examined.

2253. *Chairman.* I believe that you are very well acquainted with the continental museums?—Pretty well.

2254. You are also well acquainted, of course, with the British Museum and with the National Gallery?—Yes.

2255. What is your opinion of the union of sculpture with painting, as a general abstract question?—My lord, as you do me the honour of asking my opinion on a subject so important to the future art in this country, I will answer you candidly, begging you to take for granted my respect and gratitude towards the public and my brother artists. I think that, considering the National Gallery as the way of improving the taste and knowledge of art, comparison being the best way of improving both of them, it is most important to combine works of sculpture and painting, as far as possible. I would place them together in the style of decorations. The Tribune at Florence is a striking instance of the combination of picture and sculpture; one adds to the effect of the other. In the Vatican and in the Louvre, sculptures are very properly arranged as an ornament of the architecture; it is not so in the British Museum, and that has a bad influence. There is an important fact to be observed; the chief object of picture and sculpture, viz., decoration, has been singularly neglected in our days. This evil may be attributed to the new creation and publicity of Museums and Galleries: they are, especially for sculpture, a reunion of works, and even part of works, formerly part of the decoration of architectural buildings, in which a statue is a detail. The merit and beauty of those fragments being admired by the public as well as by the artists, they acquired a great importance, and thus became highly valued for themselves: but their former object has been forgotten, and sculptors and painters began to produce both pictures and sculptures, without knowing where they were to be placed, without any decorative aim: thence the exhibitions of modern works: thence many clever men able to produce a hanging picture and a sculptural study, or statues fit for galleries, and very few of them understanding the decoration of a public place or of a building. Painters are more excusable on account of the gilt frames which isolate their works and allow them to be decorative in many more places; but the want of an object is much felt in sculpture; the influence of public Galleries is such that nothing, I think, is to be spared in them, to assist the artist's and the public taste. The mixture of sculptures and pictures in the New National Gallery will force a certain decorative arrangement which will lead the public mind towards this sense of decoration; to day it is not rare to find the houses of the most intelligent lovers of art and connoisseurs looking more like a curiosity shop than like a decorated house.

2256. Do you think that it is desirable to place under the same roof those sculptures which are in the British Museum with those pictures which are in the National Gallery?—That would be an application of the principle I recommend.

2257. And it is your opinion that it would be desirable?—Yes, very much so indeed.

2258. Would you mix them together in the way to which you alluded with respect to the Florentine Gallery; or would you have them in separate compartments, but under the same roof?—I would, as much as possible, associate them together. There is a fact which is well known in the exhibitions. The rooms where pictures are exhibited are much more crowded than those where persons see merely sculpture. Those people who go to see sculpture are in general most interested in art. They go to see sculpture because they go to see both that and painting. But even in the new exhibitions, if the exhibitions of sculpture were in the same room as the exhibitions of pictures, it would be especially to the benefit of the sculptors; they would very soon feel that they want to produce works more interesting to the feelings of their age than they do at present. They would feel this every day more and more; and painters, perhaps, would get some benefit from the association of paintings with works of sculpture.

Baron Marochetti. 6 Apr., 1857.

2259. For example, if the Venus de Medici were in the same room with one of Titian's Venuses, you would approve of it?—Yes. It is so in the Tribune of Florence. There are four or five other works of sculpture, and they improve the beauty of the place. Those sculptures are seen there to great advantage; I never heard that they injured the beauty or interest of the pictures.

2260. Would you make any distinction between artistic sculpture and sculpture which cannot be called artistic?—All sculpture is artistic. One of the great benefits of Marlborough House is to show that the highest style of art may be adapted to everything. We may see there that locks and keys may be more artistic than a mediocre statue.

2261. Archæologically would you have those marbles and other stones which are in the Museum, and which belong rather to archæology than to statuary, or to sculpture—would you have those joined with paintings?—They are very interesting archæologically speaking, but they are as interesting as works of art.

2262. Then would you make no separation between those works to which I have alluded, and the great works of Greek sculpture?—No, the comparison would be interesting.

2263. What do you say with respect to the works of mediæval art?—I would not make a general confusion of everything, but I would have them under the same roof.

2264. And perhaps, contiguous, if not in the same apartment?—As near as possible; they do so in the Louvre; they do so in Florence. I never was in Germany, but I believe they do the same there and with great benefit; because not only the best way, but the only way, of cultivating taste and knowledge is by comparison. A work which seems very good is considered a poor thing when compared to something better of the same kind.

2265. What is your opinion of the value of casts as compared with the value of original statues—I mean for instruction?—The difference is immense. The casts are never completely true. They are true to a certain degree, but they are never true enough to replace the originals. The colour is very important in a work of sculpture. An alabaster work requires another workmanship than a marble or a bronze. A cast—say a bronze cast or a plaster cast of a marble—will never answer the purpose completely; but casts are very excellent and very important when we do not

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possess the original, and I would have as many of them as possible.

2266. Then you do not think that a gallery of casts would completely supply the want of original sculpture?—Not completely.

2267. So that if painting and sculpture were under the same roof, you would say that the sculpture should, in order to fulfil its purpose, be original?—When you can get it; but when you cannot get it, then first-rate casts are very valuable. The difference on account of the transparency and the sort of material is a great point. A statue which will do in bronze will not do in marble. A work of the sixteenth century, the Mercury by Gian Bologna, is a good instance of it. It is fit for bronze, and not for marble. In bronze at first the outline is discovered; it is the only thing seen at once. For bronze there are no mezzotints, but the marble has every shade from white down to black. A marble may have supporters and drapery, which do not much injure the outline; a bronze cast of it does not produce the same effect.

2268. Supposing it were decided that painting and sculpture should be united under the same roof, would you prefer taking our National pictures to the British Museum, or bringing the marbles and other sculptured works from the Museum to the National Gallery—I am speaking with reference to the site?—I think that it is very desirable for the public that the site should be chosen in a place where you could, in time, increase the room immensely, because I see a great inclination towards bequeathing collections of pictures and works of art to the nation, from a desire to ensure the safe preservation of highly valued objects, and to associate one's name with the bequests. You will have an immense quantity of such donations. I think there are very few places where you can have sufficient room.

2269. But between those two sites which I have mentioned, which should you prefer for these united collections, supposing they could be expanded?—Supposing they could be expanded, I should prefer the site of the National Gallery, but it is very difficult to find a mind quite free from prejudice. I feel, for myself, the great importance when I go to, or out of, a gallery, of doing so comfortably. Every work of art comes to this country. Everything is bought to be brought here, and will come at last to the National Gallery. I think that it requires an immense space. I think it prudent to have a space free from other buildings, on account of fire. I think that three sides of the present National Gallery are too much crowded with private houses. Marlborough House, Gore House, the museums in Brompton, are crowded with works of art in every way. I think that very few people imagine what space they will want to place them. A very large building will be crowded immediately: the public collections will soon be as important as any in Europe.

2270. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think that the donations will depend very much upon where the gallery is placed?—Decidedly.

2271. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think that the conclusion to which we may come at the present time with regard to the space of the National Gallery may have very great influence over its future prosperity?—An immense influence. There is an Englishman everywhere on the Continent, and where there is something to be bought, it is bought by an Englishman, and comes here immediately. It is very much valued by him. Very often his son does not care so much about it, and would give it to the National Gallery rather than see it broken by his servant, or neglected; there is a sort of claim to gratitude for that. If there is a chance of seeing it well placed and appreciated, it will be a great inducement to a donation.

2272. *Dean of St. Paul's.* With regard to the notion of decoration, would not that rather apply to modern sculpture and to perfect sculpture, than to sculpture which is in a fragmentary state, as the greater part of those statues in the British Museum are—more especially the Elgin marbles?—I think it is possible to place the Elgin marbles in a decorative way.

2273. Would not a very different light be required for pictures and for sculpture?—No; top lights answer for both pictures and sculpture, the Tribune is lighted with a top light.

2274. That is in that single room, which is a small room?—In Lord Ellesmere's gallery, which is large, you do not see the good effect of the top light on pictures. A painter would tell you the reason better than I could; but I think the angle in which the pictures stand is the great point. I think that the top light, as it is at Lord Ellesmere's house, is the best, and would do very well if the angle on which the pictures are hanging was the proper one; and they do it in the Louvre at Paris now; they manage top light everywhere in the picture gallery.

2275. And those skylights you would consider equally advantageous for painting and for sculpture?—Certainly.

2276. With regard to the sculptures in the British Museum, the great characteristic, perhaps, of our collection is the sort of historical series from the earliest period, from the Egyptian down to a very late period; do you not think that very important to be preserved?—Certainly.

2277. You would not break and separate it?—No; I would have them near each other.

2278. You think it of great importance that such a collection should be maintained in its integrity?—Yes; and systematically according to each country.

2279. In regular chronological succession?—Yes; and to mix the ages as little as possible.

2280. Would it not be very difficult to mingle up many of those works which the Chairman called mere archæological sculpture, say the Egyptian and the Assyrian, with paintings?—No, not if you had a sufficiently large room.

2281. *Mr. Richmond.* Do not you think that it would be more agreeable and instructive to associate contemporary sculpture with contemporary painting than to bring classic sculpture against Mediæval or modern painting?—Yes; it would be more agreeable and rational, but there are very few Greek paintings. It would be difficult to associate Greek sculpture with pictures if you would not depart from that principle.

2282. Is there not something very incongruous in placing Greek marbles with a background of modern pictures?—The comparison between them would be very useful. I think that that is very much felt in the Tribune in Florence; there is a sort of association which is to the great benefit of the artist, and a sort of contrast which is interesting.

2283. As far as form goes, simply considered, the comparison must be very unfavourable to the pictures?—Not much; it is interesting to compare them together.

2284. *Dean of St. Paul's.* With regard to the Elgin marbles themselves, we recently found that the Theseus, and other portions of the Pediment, so completely obscured others of the marbles, that we thought it better to remove them, and put them into a different room. Do you think that an improvement?—Yes.

2285. Would not sculpture, like the Pediment of the Parthenon, completely obscure any background of pictures?—No; there is a magnificent room to furnish with first-rate pictures and those sculptures; the sculptures will give a sort of rest. When persons have seen plenty of pictures, it will be a great pleasure to look at sculpture. I think the association would be agreeable, and that the Tribune answers the question completely.

2286. *Chairman.* Have you found, in your own marble works, that they are very much affected by the English atmosphere in the neighbourhood of the metropolis?—The colour is affected immensely; the projections get black immediately; the upper parts become darker.

2287. *Professor Faraday.* Is that within the buildings as well as without?—Yes. I have remarked in my studio that the marbles would require to be cleaned every fortnight; the bronze works are improved.

2288. *Chairman.* You are at a considerable distance from the heart of London; you are far away in the suburbs?—Yes.

2289. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would you mingle up bronze statues with paintings?—Yes.

2290. You would apply the same principle to bronze statues that you would to marble statues?—Yes.

2291. You would consider that they also would produce a certain decorative effect?—Most certainly.

2292. *Professor Faraday.* What do you clean your marbles with?—We are sometimes obliged to use acids; nitric acid, or something like that.

2293. That involves the removal, in fact, of the surface of the marble with the dirt?—Yes, to a small degree.

2294. Does it injure the marble?—Yes, it does; it would injure it in time. We must not make too much use of it.

2295. Is the extent and kind of cleaning to which the marbles are inevitably subject so different with regard to London, and with regard to any part within two or three miles of London, as to be important in the present consideration?—Yes, I think it is.

2296. So that you would consider it a very serious matter to include the extra dirt within London, if you could avoid it?—Yes; it is a matter of great importance for the preservation of your marbles.

2297. What proportion of injury do you think would result to a marble placed at Trafalgar Square, as compared with one placed at Kensington Gore—how much more would the one suffer than the other in the same time?—Double as much. A white modern marble, to be kept clean, would require to be cleaned once a month in one part of the town, and perhaps twice in the other.

2298. *Chairman.* Double the care would produce the same effect?—Yes.

2299. *Professor Faraday.* Double the care would create double the final injury, I conceive?—Yes, if nitric acid is employed.

2300. In fact, you cannot clean marbles without injuring them?—No.

2301. Have you any experience with regard to pictures, so as to be able to give us an opinion upon that point?—I have myself a few pictures. I would not try to clean them; I should be almost sure to injure them.

2302. You cannot clean a picture without injuring it?—I think not. The little collection that I have I never touch. I had a very fine picture, which I gave to be cleaned to a man whom I thought as careful as clever; the picture was a distemper: with the first touches, he took half the picture out.

2303. *Chairman.* Do you object to covering statuary with glass for preservation?—It is a very safe way of preservation, but would injure the effect.

2304. Mr. *Richmond.* In works such as the Nineveh Marbles, should you object to see them under glass?—They are in alabaster, and they suffer very much from climate: they are quite flat. I would put them under glass; there is no objection to it. They would be well preserved; there would be no necessity to touch them for ages. Their merit, though very great, is not such as to be injured by looking at them through glass.

2305. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Their value is rather archæological?—Yes; I think so.

2306. *Professor Faraday.* Do you consider that the extent of evil to which a picture is liable at Trafalgar Square, as compared with that at Kensington Gore, is, or is not, an important point in the selection of a place for a Gallery?—I consider it an important point.

2307. You think that the difference which would exist is really important, in considering the question of a National Gallery?—I think so.

2308. According to your judgment, whether a picture is kept in town to get dirty, or whether it is kept in town to be cleaned when it gets dirty, both circumstances cause real injury to the picture, beyond what it would be liable to out of town?—Yes, I think so.

2309. *Chairman.* You are talking of Kensington Gore, as it is now, not as it probably will be in fifty years, with the space all around it covered with houses?—Of course, I am speaking of what I see now.

2310. *Professor Faraday.* I take Kensington Gore only as a place out of town, that we may not lose ourselves in indefiniteness. At present you think that there is a very great difference between those two sites as to dirtiness and the effect of it?—Yes, I think there is a great difference; perhaps it would not prevent people going there; perhaps more people go to see the pictures at Hampton Court than at the National Gallery.

2311. *Chairman.* I understand you to say, that at your own studio, which is at a considerable distance from what you may call London, your works get very dusty and dirty?—Yes; I feel it every day; but there is a good deal of population in my neighbourhood; my studio is low and surrounded with inhabited buildings.

2312. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You would regard elevation then as being of considerable importance?—Yes.

2313. You think that wherever the site may be, the higher it is the better?—I should think so.

2314. Whether in London or the suburbs?—Yes; I should prefer a high point for the clearness of the air and the light.

2315. *Professor Faraday.* What do you consider to be the great use of a National Gallery of Pictures and Sculpture?—Exactly the same as that of a Library.

2316. I mean the use for the public?—The use of the multitude. It will increase the taste and the knowledge of art. I am of opinion that there are three points—there is the preservation of the things—there is the use of the things by artists—and there is the teaching the use of them to the great multitude.

2317. Which of the three do you think the most important?—They are tied together.

2318. But is not the teaching of the multitude a very great point in the decision of a place? Preservation is an imperfect thing—they are preserved more or less, and they are used by artists more or less—but what is the great principle which ought first of all to decide us as to the place for such a collection?—The use of the thing and the accessibility.

2319. Which latter is in fact against the point of cleanliness, and on the opposite side?—I do not think so; I think that it is easier to go from Trafalgar Square towards Hammersmith, than to go from Trafalgar-square towards London-bridge.

2320. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would not you consider rather the immense number of persons on the other side of Temple Bar, who have to go that distance, and the additional distance also?—I do not think that that weighs with amateurs or artists; I remark artists choosing their houses in quiet places; they want light and space.

2321. But is not the great object to make persons amateurs?—No doubt it will increase the chance of their being great artists, by giving very easy access to the great collection.

2322. *Chairman.* Do you not think that it is objectionable to remove the present sculptures from the great National Library at the Museum?—Yes; it is always objectionable to remove a work of art.

2323. Then if it were necessary to remove the sculptures, you would think it necessary to remove the great Library also?—No; I do not think that they are so much connected with each other. I am often in the library in the British Museum, and in the galleries of sculpture, and the cabinet of prints. I very seldom see the same people going into two of those places.

2324. But for the real study, and especially the archæological study, of the marbles, is it not necessary to have a great number of books of reference?—I think not.

2325. *Chairman.* With respect to some of the great

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marbles, it is only in the library that you can find the history of them?—Yes; but that knowledge may be acquired far from them. You may have a departmental library, you may have books there to assist the public knowledge, and the knowledge of artists.

2326. *Professor Faraday.* Do you consider that what are called the archæological parts of the collection of statuary at the British Museum, are useful or useless to artists?—They are useful—every knowledge is useful.

2327. Do you think that those ancient marbles, which are fragmentary, are to be considered of more importance as teaching artists or as instructing antiquaries?—They are more important for art. Antiquaries have very interesting knowledge, but they produce no work of art.

2328. The true result is that which it produces upon the mind of the present and the future generation?—Yes; I think that art is more important than is generally supposed. Architecture, pictures, and sculpture are the bones of their age. When a name is not associated with a great work of art it may be soon forgotten, but the architecture, picture, and sculpture last long, and they are tests of civilization. I think they are very important; they add much to the importance of a country; to its reputation and influence.

2329. Mr. *Richmond.* Then you would make a national gallery very inclusive?—Yes, to contain everything in the way of art.

2330. Would you include architecture fragments, as well as sculpture and painting?—Everything; drawings, even casts and engravings.

2331. *Dean of St. Paul's.* The ancient vases?—Vases as part of the decorative art. The most important object of a gallery is to assist the taste to understand the decorative part of art in general—that is, the useful part of the art of sculpture and of painting. Every thing which we add to the knowledge of what has been done in that way is most important; because it is especially what we have lost. We have lost much since the reign of Louis XIV. Our houses are as bare as possible; a good collection, well arranged in an ornamental way, would be a great benefit. In the Louvre and the Vatican, the way in which the sculpture is separated from the pictures is to be regretted; but the sculptures are arranged as an ornament and decorative to the architecture.

2332. Mr. *Cockerell.* They have painted ceilings?—Yes; that diminishes the cold effect of sculpture alone.

2333. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you not think, that in order to break through the evil habit which has prevailed in England of excluding sculpture, it is more important to bring over to England the works of the early Italian sculptors, than even fragments of Greek Art. We can put them round our rooms better—take for instance, Ghiberti. If the gates of Ghiberti were extensively known in England, would it not tend to break up the notion that we must, to have sculpture at all, have Venus, or Jupiter?—Yes, most certainly—you come to my reason. When you say the Gates of Ghiberti, the Gates of Ghiberti are nearly complete works. I should rather have the Gates complete than part of them. I think it very desirable to urge the public mind to the decorative purpose of the art. I think what is most against the improvement of art is the invention of frames round pictures. When painters painted the walls, the picture was useful. A hanging picture—a masterpiece—may be placed in such a way that its merits may be destroyed by the background, and what is near it.

2334. Mr. *Cockerell.* You are for associating sculpture generally with pictures. Do you distinguish well between fragmentary sculpture and perfect sculpture—I mean the fragmentary sculpture of the British Museum, for instance, that of Phidias—there is scarcely a member complete?—Fragments may be well employed as decoration; the villa Medici, at Rome, is an instance of it, among many others.

2335. Do you consider that those fragments are as valuable as if they were restored?—I think that they must not be restored.

2336. But we observe that from the days of Michael Angelo to the days of Thorwaldsen the sacred remains of antiquity have been restored, have they not?—They have been.

2337. What was the purpose of those restorations?—To make them more valuable to the eye of the public. In former days the art was chiefly in the hands of the artists, and they thought to make those things more valuable to the public; but now the public have gained so much, that it is useless to restore any fragment. It is not rare now to meet with people more acquainted with what has been produced in art than many artists.

2338. They were restored for the sake of the dilettanti, and not for the sake of the cognoscenti?—Yes, they thought that the public would not have taken care of them as much if they had not been restored.

2339. You therefore approve of the modern doctrine of leaving fragments as they are?—Certainly. I think that the public of our age deserves that credit.

2340. But, at the same time, you do not think that those fragmentary sculptures are quite so well calculated to inform the public eye?—They are much better calculated to improve it when the public eye is open enough to understand them.

2341. But are the English eyes of the common people competent to appreciate these Greek marbles?—I think they are. I have the greatest gratitude and respect for the English public. I think that the British public are very benevolent, and very desirous to receive any good impression. Abroad it is not quite so. There, many more people want to show that they know better than others. Here, if you are satisfied, you are glad to be satisfied.

2342. *Professor Faraday.* Then you think that restoration has gone far enough to supply for the present and the future time, as well as the past time, what restoration could do to supply the deficiency existing between the untaught and the taught portions of the community?—Yes, I think so, and a restoration is always a supposition.

2343. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have spoken, and well spoken, on the decorative quality of sculpture. Do you consider that those fragments to which we have referred could be properly called decorative to picture galleries?—Yes, they may be well arranged in a decorative way.

2344. The so-called Theseus, for instance?—There will sometimes be a something shocking to the eye of a lady, but you would have so many things of ancient art to put aside if you looked at it in that way, that you would lose too many good works of art.

2345. You have mentioned that you consider the Tribune of Florence to be a model of a gallery?—Yes, and a good one.

2346. Namely, from the admixture of sculpture with painting?—Yes. I think that that is one of the great features of the Tribune.

2347. So that you obtain repose from the contemplation of one art by looking at another art?—Yes.

2348. Of colour and of form, and of style?—Yes.

2349. Do you consider the temporary gallery which was raised in Paris in the year 1855, in which you had the admixture of sculpture and painting (an admirable gallery which you saw no doubt) to be a fine example of what may be done by the admixture of painting and sculpture?—Yes, to a certain degree; because the sculpture and the pictures were not all first rate, although there were a good many fine works. You speak of the Great Exhibition in Paris?

2350. Yes. There was a quantity of very indifferent works, and many of them were rather objectionable in shape as well as in colour.

2351. You are answering as an accomplished artist. I speak of the public estimation of the contrast and of the decorative effect, the public not being so well able to distinguish?—I think that the public are always able to distinguish what is good—very few of the

public make any mistakes when they look at good things. We have seen there some very indifferent white marble, or some very hard looking plaster against striking pictures of red, yellow, and so on, which had a mockery effect more like noise than music.

2352. Mr. *Richmond.* It seems to me as if the mixture of sculpture and painting were like having two bands playing in the same room. I think one must be the louder of the two to be heard and listened to?—Your objection would strike more strongly against different pictures being near each other. You will find it objectionable to have a very hard old German picture near a very broad Italian one. A collection is always objectionable; but you will do anything better if you do it in an agreeable way, and I am sure that at the Tribune it is so. I find every body with an agreeable recollection of it.

2353. Mr. *Cockerell.* We have spoken on the subject of the protection of statues, and the difficulty of keeping statues clean, and the disfigurement which arises from our unhappy atmosphere. You remember well that the ancients had a practice of putting on a certain *meniscus* to protect the statues from birds, and the dirt of birds. Do you not conceive that we might in our galleries, during the hours of recess, when the exhibition is over, place a sort of umbrella over each of the statues with great ease. For instance, that we might have a rope suspended from the ceiling, which would be let down, to which there might be attached a kind of umbrella?—Yes, you would save half the damage.

2354. On the Sundays, and evenings, and nights, and very early mornings, it would be very important?—I think it would be very easy.

2355. I find that the upholsterers do that in London to an immense extent.—Yes, and they are quite right. I think there is no difficulty in that, even in concealing the means of protection.

2356. Mr. *Richmond.* They do it even to the ceilings, at Sunderland House, you know, for eight or nine months of the year—every portion of the gilding is covered?—I know it.

2357. *Professor Faraday.* You would have to consider the effect upon the picture—it would be a great contrast to have a sheet hung up over it?—It may be done without any injury to the sight; there are plenty of ways of doing it.

2358. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have said that you do not consider profound archæology essential to the advancement of the artist, or of the public—you consider that the eye is the great guide to the intelligence of art?—Yes, everything is important for artists; they are never too well educated; the more they know, the better they are. The best way is to increase, as much as possible, the intellect and knowledge of the public, as well as of the artist. If artists have a very good education, so much the better. No doubt, there is a great interest in archæology.

2359. It is a separate study?—It may be a separate study. I do not suppose that Rembrandt, or Titian, studied archæology.

2360. Do you consider the artist rather bent upon, and limited to, the history of his own times?—You, in the production of your works, look rather to the handing down to posterity the character of the present day?—Yes; I think that it is a very important duty of the artists. I think that every sculptor, as well as painter, has to give the history of his day; if he has to produce the image of an English statesman, that is not the occasion of producing a statue in a Greek and Roman style.

2361. You do not look to Phidias for your model in such a case?—We have to look at how he treated his subject for his age; but we must work for our age. Phidias did not speak Egyptian to Greeks, and we ought not to speak Greek to the English public.

2362. Mr. *Richmond.* Have you considered the subject of hanging pictures at all? Do you approve of the method which obtains almost throughout Europe of hanging walls with pictures four or five tiers deep, one above another? Do you think that is barbarous or not?—Completely barbarous.

2363. And that it ought to be got rid of in any future arrangement?—I think so.

2364. You think that a work which has taken a life of study to produce, when it is produced and purchased by a nation, should be put where it can be seen without much breaking of the neck?—Of course, and where the attention may be taken by it and not too much disturbed.

2365. Would not that materially affect the choice of a site as far as ground plan goes, because you can show a large collection of pictures if you hung them four or five deep, as in an auction room, on a ground space where you could not show one-third otherwise?—Certainly. I am sure that we shall come some day or another to a great division of pictures. Where you have a good picture worth seeing, worthy of the attention of everybody, you will put it in a part where it may be seen distinctly without the eye being disturbed by a great number of other things to the great distraction of the mind; but that requires rather a great space.

2366. It was for that reason that I put the question, as affecting the ground space which will be required for our future gallery, if we are to depart from the almost universal system of hanging pictures?—It would be an immense improvement.

2367. *Chairman.* When you recommend the Tribune of Florence as a sort of model, where there is such a happy mixture of sculpture with painting, does it not strike you that there are statues, like the Apollo and others, which are better placed in single tribunes by themselves? Do you think that the Apollo, for example, would produce so great an effect as it does in its single tribune at the Vatican, supposing there were other statues and pictures mixed with it?—The Apollo is arranged in a very good way; it has a room suited for it. The Apollo is the decoration of the room.

2368. Do you think that it would look so well if it were placed anywhere else, that is to say, were it placed with other statues, or with pictures?—No; there the thing is complete; the room is made for the Apollo, and the Apollo suits the room, Here the sculpture is the decorative part of the room, as it ought to be.

2369. That being the case, do you not think, supposing our nation were to acquire any very great work of that kind, or even with some of the works which they have got, that having them placed singly in a room built expressly for them, would be a preferable way of showing them, to having them mixed together?—No doubt; that will be the case with every statue made for the place, or the place made for the statue.

2370. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you recollect the position of the Venus of Milo, at Paris?—It was very good.

2371. It is now entirely by itself?—Yes; it is by itself in a corner.

2372. Mr. *Cockerell.* You would have regard in such arrangements to the great exemplars of the ancient baths of Rome, in which there was a great accumulation of sculpture, the villa of Adrian at Tivoli, and other remains of antiquity, which have been more or less copied in the Vatican. You consider architecture essential as a frame work to exhibit the statues, and make them duly appreciated?—That is my firm opinion.

2373. In an historical point of view you would consider the modern chisel as deserving of all recommendation and preservation in this country, for instance, Roubillac, Flaxman, and Sir Francis Chantrey's heads; you would make a provision for modern sculpture of the production of this country?—Yes; certainly.

2374. Mr. *Richmond.* It seemed to me that what you were very anxious to obtain at all events was a rich *fondo* for sculpture?—Yes; it produces a good effect.

2375. Not so much that it should be of pictures, as

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that it should offer you a fine background for the works. Do you insist upon this rich *fondo* being made up of pictures?—I think an association with pictures is desirable for sculpture.

2376. It seems to me that in the Tribune, to the general observer, the statues are swamped by the pictures; that people think of it as a beautiful room for pictures, and that the statues have not full justice done to them?—I am sure that the Venus de Medicis would not have got the reputation she has got, if she had not been placed in the Tribune.

2377. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you consider that you might have at a very reasonable cost very fine copies of the great works of antiquity, such as the Apollo, and such as the Venus de Medicis?—Casts.

2378. Not casts, but in marble?—I would recommend casts.

2379. Mr. *Richmond.* And if you had casts of bronze, would you imitate the bronzing in the cast?—Yes; that is not difficult to do; and I would give, as far as possible, to the plaster cast, the worn colour of the antique statues.

2380. And the texture, as far as you could?—That is almost impossible. The great disappointment of the public, in going to the Crystal Palace, is the white appearance of every statue.

2381. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you consider that there is too much light in the Crystal Palace for sculpture?—I think that the light is not good in the Crystal Palace on account of the great quantity of reflected light; but the effect is especially spoiled by the white and even appearance of every work of art. That was one of the great faults of the British Museum.

2382. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think it very essential to the interests of art, and of public instruction and gratification, that all our collections should be brought into one building; or do you think, considering the great size of this city, and the enormous population, that it might be desirable to distribute them into two or three collections over different parts of the town?—The same reason which makes me recommend the association of sculpture and pictures as a matter of comparison would induce me to have a centralization of works of art. It would be, certainly, useful and agreeable to find a museum in different parts of the town, as they have in Florence, and in different places in Italy. But, in fact, for the public instruction, I think that a congregation into one point is more desirable; it facilitates the comparison.

2383. Would you object, on principle, to keeping separate, as it now is, what may be called Pagan art from Christian art?—I would keep them separate.

2384. Then if you had Greek pictures, you would associate them with Greek sculpture as you would associate Christian pictures with Christian sculpture?—Yes.

2385. You would rather put the St. George of Donnatello with a cotemporary work of painting by a Florentine, would you not, than put the so-called Theseus by the side of such a picture?—Certainly.

2386. So that you would endeavour to exhibit each era of art as complete in itself in all its branches, whether of architecture, painting, sculpture, or decorative art?—Yes.

2387. Do you think, from the galleries which have been recently built in England and elsewhere, that the subject of lighting and hanging pictures and sculptures is so well understood, as to give one a reasonable hope that the true conditions of hanging and lighting will be complied with in a new National Gallery without very special attention being given to that subject?—I think that very special attention is to be given to the subject certainly, but I think that we must combat with the present means. Especial attention is to be given to that subject, particularly for sculpture. Where there is light, pictures may be seen; but sculpture cannot be so seen without a proper light. The way in which the light falls upon a sculpture is most important; the effect of the best sculpture depends upon the way in which the light is thrown upon it.

2388. What are the best lighted sculptures that you know of in Europe?—There are a few in some rooms of the Vatican.

2389. How are those rooms lighted in the Vatican?—They are top-lights.

2390. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you approve of the lighting of the new Assyrian Room?—Yes; that is a top-light. For busts the top-light is required, generally, on account of the effect of the shade on the eyes. The want of eyes is compensated by a dark shade thrown by the top-lights. Generally the top-light is preferable for ancient statues which were standing out of doors and made to receive the light from above.

2391. The Parthenon pediment has also a top-light in the British Museum?—I have not seen the new room since it has been completely finished.

[The Witness withdrew.]

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2392. *Chairman.* Has your attention been turned to the desirableness of uniting sculpture with painting under the same roof?—Yes.

2393. What is your opinion on the subject?—I think it almost essential that they should be united, if a National Gallery is to be of service in teaching the course of art.

2394. Sculpture of all kinds, or only ancient sculpture?—Of all kinds.

2395. Do you think that the sculpture in the British Museum should be in the same building with the pictures in the National Gallery, that is to say, making an application of your principle to that particular case?—Yes, certainly; I think so for several reasons—chiefly because I think the taste of the nation can only be rightly directed by having always sculpture and painting visible together. Many of the highest and best points of painting, I think, can only be discerned after some discipline of the eye by sculpture. That is one very essential reason. I think that after looking at sculpture one feels the grace of composition infinitely more, and one also feels how that grace of composition was reached by the painter.

2396. Do you consider that if works of sculpture and works of painting were placed in the same gallery, the same light would be useful for both of them?—I understood your question only to refer to their collection under the same roof. I should be sorry to see them in the same room.

2397. You would not mix them up in the way in which they are mixed up in the Florentine Gallery, for instance?—Not at all. I think, on the contrary, that the one diverts the mind from the other, and that, although the one is an admirable discipline, you should take some time for the examination of sculpture, and pass afterwards into the painting room, and so on. You should not be disturbed while looking at paintings by the whiteness of the sculpture.

2398. You do not then approve, for example, of the way in which the famous room, the Tribune, at Florence is arranged?—No; I think it is merely arranged for show—for showing how many rich things can be got together.

2399. Mr. *Cockerell.* Then you do not regard sculpture as a proper decorative portion of the National Gallery of Pictures—you do not admit the term decoration?—No; I should not use that term of the sculpture which it was the object of the gallery to exhibit. It might be added, of course, supposing it became a part of the architecture, but not as independent—not as a thing to be contemplated separately in the room, and not as a part of the room. As a part of the room,

of course, modern sculpture might be added; but I have never thought that it would be necessary.

2400. You do not consider that sculpture would be a repose after contemplating painting for some time?—I should not feel it so myself.

2041. *Dean of St. Paul's.* When you speak of removing the sculpture of the British Museum, and of uniting it with the pictures of the National Gallery, do you comprehend the whole range of the sculpture in the British Museum, commencing with the Egyptian, and going down through its regular series of gradation to the decline of the art?—Yes, because my great hope respecting the National Gallery is, that it may become a perfectly consecutive chronological arrangement, and it seems to me that it is one of the chief characteristics of a National Gallery that it should be so.

2402. Then you consider that one great excellence of the collection at the British Museum is, that it does present that sort of history of the art of sculpture?—I consider it rather its weakness that it does not.

2403. Then you would go down further?—I would.

2404. You are perhaps acquainted with the ivories which have been recently purchased there?—I am not.

2405. Supposing there were a fine collection of Byzantine ivories, you would consider that they were an important link in the general history?—Certainly.

2406. Would you unite the whole of that Pagan sculpture with what you call the later Christian art of Painting?—I should be glad to see it done—that is to say, I should be glad to see the galleries of painting and sculpture collaterally placed, and the gallery of sculpture, beginning with the Pagan art, and proceeding to the Christian art, but not necessarily associating the painting with the sculpture of each epoch; because the painting is so deficient in many of the periods where the sculpture is rich, that you could not carry them on collaterally—you must have your painting gallery and your sculpture gallery.

2407. You would be sorry to take any portion of the sculpture from the collection in the British Museum, and to associate it with any collection of painting?—Yes I should think it highly inexpedient. My whole object would be that it might be associated with a larger collection, a collection from other periods, and not be subdivided. And it seems to be one of the chief reasons advanced in order to justify removing that collection, that it cannot be much more enlarged—that you cannot at present put other sculpture with it.

2408. Supposing that the collection of ancient Pagan art could not be united with the National Gallery of pictures, with which would you associate the mediæval sculpture, supposing we were to retain any considerable amount of sculpture?—With the painting.

2409. The mediæval art you would associate with the painting, supposing you could not put the whole together?—Yes.

2410. *Chairman.* Do you approve of protecting pictures by glass?—Yes, in every case. I do not know of what size a pane of glass can be manufactured, but I have never seen a picture so large but that I should be glad to see it under glass. Even supposing it were possible, which I suppose it is not, the great Paul Veronese, in the gallery of the Louvre, I think would be more beautiful under glass.

2411. Independently of the preservation?—Independently of the preservation, I think it would be more beautiful. It gives an especial delicacy to light colours, and does little harm to dark colours—that is, it benefits delicate pictures most, and its injury is only to very dark pictures.

2412. Have you ever considered the propriety of covering the sculpture with glass?—I have never considered it. I did not know until a very few days ago that sculpture was injured by exposure to our climate our and smoke.

2413. *Professor Faraday.* But you would cover the pictures, independently of the preservation, you would cover them absolutely for the artistic effect, the improvement of the picture?—Not necessarily so, because to some persons there might be an objectionable character in having to avoid the reflection more scrupulously than otherwise. I should not press for it on that head only. The advantage gained is not a great one, it is only felt by very delicate eyes. As far as I know, many persons would not perceive that there was a difference, and that is caused by the very slight colour in the glass, which, perhaps, some persons might think it expedient to avoid altogether.

2414. Do you put it down to the absolute tint in the glass like a glazing, or do you put it down to a sort of reflection? Is the effect referable to the colour in the glass, or to some kind of optic action, which the most transparent glass might produce?—I do not know; but I suppose it to be referable to the very slight tint in the glass.

2415. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is it not the case when ladies with very brilliant dresses look at pictures through glass, that the reflection of the colour of their dresses is so strong as greatly to disturb the enjoyment and the appreciation of the pictures?—Certainly; but I should ask the ladies to stand a little aside, and look at the pictures one by one. There is that disadvantage.

2416. I am supposing a crowded room—of course the object of a National Gallery is that it should be crowded—that as large a number of the public should have access to it as possible—there would of course be certain limited hours, and the gallery would be liable to get filled with the public in great numbers?—It would be disadvantageous certainly, but not so disadvantageous as to balance the much greater advantage of preservation. I imagine that, in fact, glass is essential; it is not merely an expedient thing, but an essential thing to the safety of the pictures for twenty or thirty years.

2417. Do you consider it essential, as regards the atmosphere of London, or of this country generally?—I speak of London only. I have no experience of other parts. But I have this experience in my own collection. I kept my pictures for some time without glass, and I found the deterioration definite within a very short period—a period of a couple of years.

2418. You mean at Denmark Hill?—Yes; that deterioration on pictures of the class I refer to is not to be afterwards remedied—the thing suffers for ever—you cannot get into the interstices.

2419. *Professor Faraday.* You consider that the picture is permanently injured by the dirt?—Yes.

2420. That no cleaning can restore it to what it was?—Nothing can restore it to what it was, I think, because the operation of cleaning must scrape away some of the grains of paint.

2421. Therefore, if you have two pictures, one in a dirtier place, and one in a cleaner place, no attention will put the one in the dirtier place on a level with that in the cleaner place?—I think never more.

2422. *Chairman.* I see that in your "Notes on the Turner Collection," you recommended that the large upright pictures would have great advantage in having a room to themselves. Do you mean each of the large pictures or a whole collection of large pictures?—Supposing very beautiful pictures of a large size, (it would depend entirely on the value and size of the picture), supposing we ever acquired such large pictures as Titian's Assumption, or Raphael's Transfiguration, those pictures ought to have a room to themselves, and to have a gallery round them.

2423. Do you mean that each of them should have a room?—Yes.

2424. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have you been recently at Dresden?—No, I have never been at Dresden.

2425. Then you do not know the position of the Great Holbein and of the Madonna de S. Sisto there, which have separate rooms?—No.

2426. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you acquainted with the Munich Gallery?—No.

2427. Do you know the plans of it?—No.

2428. Then you have not seen, perhaps, the most recent arrangements adopted by that learned people, the Germans, with regard to the exhibition of pictures?—I have not been into Germany for 20 years.

2429. That subject has been handled by them in an

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original manner, and they have constructed galleries at Munich, at Dresden, and I believe at St. Petersburgh upon a new principle, and a very judicious principle. You have not had opportunities of considering that?—No, I have never considered that; because I always supposed that there was no difficulty in producing a beautiful gallery, or an efficient one. I never thought that there could be any question about the form which such a gallery should take, or that it was a matter of consideration. The only difficulty with me was this—the persuading, or hoping to persuade, a nation that if it, had pictures at all, it should have those pictures on the line of the eye; that it was not well to have a noble picture many feet above the eye, merely for the glory of the room. Then I think that as soon as you decide that a picture is to be seen, it is easy to find out the way of showing it; to say that it should have such and such a room, with such and such a light; not a raking light, as I heard Sir Charles Eastlake express it the other day, but rather an oblique and soft light, and not so near the picture as to catch the eye painfully. That may be easily obtained, and I think that all other questions after that are subordinate.

2430. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Your proposition would require a great extent of wall?—An immense extent of wall.

2431. *Chairman.* I see you state in the pamphlet to which I have before alluded, that it is of the highest importance that the works of each master should be kept together. Would not such an arrangement increase very much the size of the National Gallery?—I think not, because I have only supposed in my plan that, at the utmost, two lines of pictures should be admitted on the walls of the room; that being so, you would be always able to put all the works of any master together without any inconvenience or difficulty in fitting them to the size of the room. Supposing that you put the large pictures high on the walls, then it might be a question, of course, whether such and such a room or compartment of the Gallery would hold the works of a particular master; but supposing the pictures were all on a continuous line, you would only stop with A and begin with B.

2432. Then you would only have them on one level and one line?—In general; that seems to me the common-sense principle.

2433. Mr. *Richmond.* Then you disapprove of the whole of the European hanging of pictures in galleries?—I think it very beautiful sometimes, but not to be imitated. It produces most noble rooms. No one can but be impressed with the first room at the Louvre, where you have the most noble Venetian pictures one mass of fire on the four walls; but then none of the details of those pictures can be seen.

2434. *Dean of St. Paul's.* There you have a very fine general effect, but you lose the effect of the beauties of each individual picture?—You lose all the beauties; all the higher merits; you get merely your general idea. It is a perfectly splendid room, of which a great part of the impression depends upon the consciousness of the spectator that it is so costly.

2435. Would you have those galleries in themselves richly decorated?—Not richly, but pleasantly.

2436. Brilliantly, but not too brightly?—Not too brightly. I have not gone into that question, it being out of my way; but I think, generally, that great care should be taken to give a certain splendour—a certain gorgeous effect—so that the spectator may feel himself among splendid things; so that there shall be no discomfort or meagreness, or want of respect for the things which are being shown.

2437. Mr. *Richmond.* Then do you think that Art would be more worthily treated, and the public taste and artists better served, by having even a smaller collection of works so arranged, than by a much larger one merely housed and hung four or five deep, as in an auction-room?—Yes. But you put a difficult choice before me, because I do think it a very important thing that we should have many pictures. Totally new results might be obtained from a large gallery in which the chronological arrangement was perfect, and whose curators prepared for that chronological arrangement, by leaving gaps to be filled by future acquisition; taking the greatest pains in the selection of the examples, that they should be thoroughly characteristic; giving a greater price for a picture which was thoroughly characteristic and expressive of the habits of a nation; because it appears to me that one of the main uses of Art at present is not so much as Art, but as teaching us the feelings of nations. History only tells us what they did; Art tells us their feelings, and why they did it: whether they were energetic and fiery, or whether they were, as in the case of the Dutch, imitating minor things, quiet and cold. All those expressions of feeling cannot come out of History. [Even the cotemporary historian does not feel them; he does not feel what his nation is; but get the works of the same master together, the works of the same nation together, and the works of the same century together, and see how the thing will force itself upon every one's observation.

2438. Then you would not exclude the genuine work of inferior masters?—Not by any means.

2439. You would have the whole as far as you could obtain it?—Yes, as far as it was characteristic; but, I think, you can hardly call an inferior master one who does in the best possible way the thing he undertakes to do; and I would not take any master who did not in some way excel. For instance, I would not take a mere imitator of Cuyp among the Dutch; but Cuyp himself has done insuperable things in certain expressions of sunlight and repose. Vander Heyden and others may also be mentioned as first-rate in inferior lines.

2440. Taking from the rise of art to the time of Raphael, would you in the National Gallery include examples of all those masters whose names have come down to the most learned of us?—No.

2441. Where would you draw the line, and where would you begin to leave out?—I would only draw the line when I was purchasing a picture. I think that a person might always spend his money better by making an effort to get one noble picture than five or six second or third-rate pictures, provided only, that you had examples of the best kind of work produced at that time. I would not have second-rate pictures. Multitudes of masters among the disciples of Giotto might be named; you might have one or two pictures of Giotto, and one or two pictures of the disciples of Giotto.

2442. Then you would rather depend upon the beauty of the work itself; if the work were beautiful you would admit it?—Certainly.

2443. But if it were only historically interesting, would you then reject it?—Not in the least. I want it historically interesting, but I want as good an example as I can have of that particular manner.

2444. Would it not be historically interesting if it were the only picture known of that particular master, who was a follower of Giotto?—For instance, supposing a work of Cennino Cennini were brought to light, and had no real merit in it as a work of art, would it not be the duty of the authorities of a National Gallery to seize upon that picture, and pay perhaps rather a large price for it?—Certainly, all documentary art I should include.

2445. Then what would you exclude?—Merely that which is inferior, and not documentary; merely another example of the same kind of thing.

2446. Then you would not multiply examples of the same masters, if inferior men, but you would have one of each. There is no man, I suppose, whose memory has come down to us after three or four centuries, but has something worth preserving in his work—something peculiar to himself, which perhaps no other person has ever done, and you would retain one example of such, would you not?—I would, if it was in my power, but I would rather with given funds make an effort to get perfect examples.

2447. Then you think that the artistic element should govern the archæological in the selection?—Yes, and the archæological in the arrangement.

2448. *Dean of St. Paul's.* When you speak of arranging the works of one master consecutively, would you pay any regard or not to the subjects. You must be well aware that many painters, for instance, Correggio, and others, painted very incongruous subjects; would you rather keep them together than disperse the works of those painters to a certain degree according to their subjects?—I would most certainly keep them together. I think it an important feature of the master that he did paint incongruously, and very possibly the character of each picture would be better understood by seeing them together; the relations of each are sometimes essential to be seen.

2449. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think that the preservation of these works is one of the first and most important things to be provided for?—It would be so with me in purchasing a picture. I would pay double the price for it if I thought it was likely to be destroyed where it was.

2450. In a note you wrote to me the other day, I find this passage: "The Art of a nation I think one of the most important points of its history, and a part, which, if once destroyed, no history will ever supply the place of—and the first idea of a National Gallery is, that it should be a Library of Art, in which the rudest efforts are, in some cases, hardly less important than the noblest." Is that your opinion?—Perfectly. That seems somewhat inconsistent with what I have been saying, but I mean there, the noblest efforts of the time at which they are produced. I would take the greatest pains to get an example of 11th Century work, though the painting is perfectly barbarous at that time.

2451. You have much to do with the education of the working classes in Art. As far as you are able to tells us, what is your experience with regard to their liking and disliking in Art—do comparatively uneducated persons prefer the Art up to the time of Raphael, or down from the time of Raphael—we will take the Bolognese School, or the early Florentine School—which do you think a working man would feel the greatest interest in looking at?—I cannot tell you, because my working men would not be allowed to look at a Bolognese Picture; I teach them so much love of detail, that the moment they see a detail carefully drawn, they are caught by it. The main thing which has surprised me in dealing with these men is the exceeding refinement of their minds—so that in a moment I can get carpenters, and smiths, and ordinary workmen, and various classes to give me a refinement which I cannot get a young lady to give me, when I give her a lesson for the first time. Whether it is the habit of work which makes them go at it more intensely, or whether it is (as I rather think) that, as the feminine mind looks for strength, the masculine mind looks for delicacy, and when you take it simply, and give it its choice, it will go to the most refined thing, I do not know.

2452. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Can you see any perceptible improvement in the state of the public mind and taste in that respect, since these measures have been adopted?—There has not been time to judge of that.

2453. Do these persons who are taking an interest in Art come from different parts of London?—Yes.

2454. Of course the distance which they would have to come would be of very great importance?—Yes.

2455. Therefore one of the great recommendations of a Gallery, if you wish it to have an effect upon the public mind in that respect, would be its accessibility, both with regard to the time consumed in going there, and to the cheapness, as I may call it, of access?—Most certainly.

2456. You would therefore consider that the more central the situation, putting all other points out of consideration, the greater advantage it would be to the public?—Yes, there is this, however, to be said, that a central situation involves the crowding of the room with parties wholly uninterested in the matter—a situation more retired will generally be serviceable enough for the real student.

2457. Would not that very much depend upon its being in a thoroughfare? There might be a central situation which would not be so complete a thoroughfare as to tempt persons to go in who were not likely to derive advantage from it?—I think that if this gallery were made so large and so beautiful as we are proposing, it would be rather a resort, rather a lounge every day, and all day long, provided it were accessible.

2458. Would not that a good deal depend upon its being in a public thoroughfare? If it were in a thoroughfare, a great many persons might pass in who would be driven in by accident, or driven in by caprice, if they passed it; but if it were at a little distance from a thoroughfare it would be less crowded with those persons who are not likely to derive much advantage from it?—Quite so; but there would always be an advantage in attracting a crowd; it would always extend its educational ability in its being crowded. But it would seem to me that all that is necessary for a noble Museum of the best art should be more or less removed, and that a collection, solely for the purpose of education, and for the purpose of interesting people who do not care much about art, should be provided in the very heart of the population, if possible, that pictures not of great value, but of sufficient value to interest the public, and of merit enough to form the basis of early education, and to give examples of all art, should be collected in the popular Gallery, but that all the precious things should be removed and put into the great Gallery, where they would be safest, irrespectively altogether of accessibility.

2459. *Chairman.* Then you would, in fact, have not one but two Galleries?—Two only.

2460. *Professor Faraday.* And you would seem to desire purposely the removal of the true and head Gallery to some distance, so as to prevent the great access of persons?—Yes.

2460*a*. Thinking that all those who could make a real use of a Gallery would go to that one?—Yes. My opinion in that respect has been altered within these few days from the fact having been brought to my knowledge of sculpture being much deteriorated by the atmosphere and the total impossibility of protecting sculpture. Pictures I do not care about, for I can protect them, but not sculpture.

2461. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Whence did you derive that knowledge?—I forget who told me; it was some authority I thought conclusive, and therefore took no special note of.

2462. *Chairman.* Do you not consider that it is rather prejudicial to art that there should be a gallery notoriously containing no first-rate works of art, but second-rate or third-rate works?—No; I think it rather valuable as an expression of the means of education, that there should be early lessons in art—that there should be this sort of art selected especially for first studies, and also that there should be a recognition of the exceeding preciousness of some other art. I think that portions of it should be set aside, as interesting, but not unreplaceable; but that other portions should be set aside, as being things as to which the function of the nation was, chiefly, to take care of those things, not for itself merely, but for all its descendants, and setting the example of taking care of them for ever.

2463. You do not think, then, that there would be any danger in the studying or the copying of works which notoriously were not the best works?—On the contrary, I think it would be better that works not altogether the best should be first submitted. I never should think of giving the best work myself to a student to copy—it is hopeless; he would not feel its beauties—he would merely blunder over it. I am perfectly certain that that cannot be serviceable in the particular branch of art which I profess, namely, Landscape-painting; I know that I must give more or less of bad examples.

2464. Mr. *Richmond.* But you would admit nothing into this second gallery which was not good or true of its kind?—Nothing which was not good or true of its kind, but only inferior in value to the others.

2465. And if there were any other works which might be deposited there with perfect safety, say pre-

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cious drawings, which might be protected by glass, you would not object to exhibit those to the unselected multitude?—Not in the least; I should be very glad to do so, provided I could spare them from the grand chronological arrangement.

2466. Do you think that a very interesting supplementary exhibition might be got up, say at Trafalgar-Square, and retained there?—Yes; and all the more useful, because you would put few works, and you could make it complete in series—and because on a small scale, you would have the entire series. By selecting a few works, you would have an epitome of the Grand Gallery, the divisions of the Chronology being all within the compartment of a wall, which in the great Gallery would be in a separate division of the building.

2467. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you contemplate the possibility of excellent copies being exhibited of the most excellent works both of Sculpture and of Painting?—I have not contemplated that possibility. I have a great horror of copies of any kind, except only of sculpture. I have great fear of copies of Painting; I think people generally catch the worst parts of the Painting and leave the best.

2468. But you would select the artist who should make the copy. There are persons whose whole talent is concentrated in the power of imitation of a given picture, and a great talent it is.—I have never in my life seen a good copy of a good picture.

2469. *Chairman.* Have you not seen any of the German copies of some of the great Italian masters, which are generally esteemed very admirable works?—I have not much studied the works of the copyists; I have not observed them much, never having yet found an exception to that rule which I have mentioned. When I came across a copyist in the Gallery of the Vatican, or in the Gallery at Florence, I had a horror of the mischief, and the scandal and the libel upon the Master, from the supposition that such a thing as that in any way resembled his work, and the harm that it would do to the populace among whom it was shown.

2470. Mr. *Richmond.* You look upon it as you would upon coining bad money and circulating it, doing mischief?—Yes, it is mischievous.

2471. Mr. *Cockerell.* But you admit engravings—you admit photographs of these works, which are imitations in another language?—Yes; in abstract terms, they are rather descriptions of the paintings than copies—they are rather measures and definitions of them—they are hints and tables of the pictures, rather than copies of them, they do not pretend to the same excellence in any way.

2472. You speak as a connoisseur; how would the common eye of the public agree with you in that opinion?—I think it would not agree with me. Nevertheless, if I were taking some of my workmen into the National Gallery, I should soon have some hope of making them understand in what excellence consisted, if I could point to a genuine work; but I should have no such hope if I had only copies of these pictures.

2473. Do you hold much to the archæological, chronological, and historical series and teaching of pictures?—Yes.

2474. Are you of opinion that that is essential to the creative teaching, with reference to our future schools?—No. I should think not essential at all. The teaching of the future Artist I should think might be accomplished by very few pictures of the class which that particular Artist wished to study. I think that the chronological arrangement is in nowise connected with the general efficiency of the gallery as matter of study, for the Artist, but very much so as a means of study, not for persons interested in painting merely, but for those who wish to examine the general history of nations; and I think that painting should be considered by that class of persons as containing precious evidence. It would be part of the philosopher's work to examine the art of a nation as well as its poetry.

2475. You consider that art speaks a language and tells a tale which no written document can effect?—Yes, and far more precious; the whole soul of a nation generally goes with its art. It may be urged by an ambitious king to become a warrior nation. It may be trained by a single leader to become a *great* warrior nation, and its character at that time may materially depend upon that one man, but in its art all the mind of the nation is more or less expressed: it can be said, that was what the peasant sought to, when he went into the city to the cathedral in the morning—that was the sort of book the poor person read or learned in—the sort of picture he prayed to. All which involves infinitely more important considerations than common history.

2476. *Dean of St. Paul's.* When you speak of your objections to copies of pictures, do you carry that objection to casts of sculpture?—Not at all.

2477. Supposing there could be no complete union of the great works of sculpture in a country with the great works of painting in that country, would you consider that a good selection of casts comprising the great remains of sculpture of all ages would be an important addition to a public gallery?—I should be very glad to see it.

2478. If you could not have it of originals you would wish very much to have a complete collection of casts, of course selected from all the finest sculptures in the world?—Certainly.

2479. Mr. *Richmond.* Would you do the same with Architecture—would you collect the remains of Architecture, as far as they are to be collected, and unite them with Sculpture and Painting?—I should think that Architecture consisted, as far as it was portable, very much in Sculpture. In saying that, I mean, that in the different branches of Sculpture Architecture is involved—that is to say, you would have the statues belonging to such and such a division of a building. Then if you had casts of those statues, you would necessarily have those casts placed exactly in the same position as the original statues—it involves the buildings surrounding them and the elevation—it involves the whole Architecture.

2480. In addition to that, would you have original drawings of architecture, and models of great buildings, and photographs, if they could be made permanent, of the great buildings as well as the mouldings and casts of the mouldings, and the members as far as you could obtain them?—Quite so.

2481. Would you also include, in the National Gallery, what may be called the handicraft of a nation—works for domestic use or ornament? For instance, we know that there were some salt-cellars designed for one of the Popes, would you have those if they came to us?—Everything, pots and pans, and salt-cellars, and knives.

2482. You would have everything that had an interesting art element in it?—Yes.

2483. *Dean of St. Paul's.* In short a modern Pompeian Gallery?—Yes; I know how much greater extent that involves, but I think that you should include all the iron-work, and china, and pottery, and so on. I think that all works in metal, all works in clay, all works in carved wood, should be included. Of course, that involves much. It involves all the coins—it involves an immense extent.

2484. Supposing it were possible to concentre in one great museum the whole of these things, where should you prefer to draw the line? Would you draw the line between what I may call the ancient Pagan world and the modern Christian world, and so leave, to what may be called the ancient world, all the ancient sculpture, and any fragments of ancient painting which there might be—all the vases, all the ancient bronzes, and, in short, everything which comes down to a certain period? Do you think that that would be the best division, or should you prefer any division which takes special arts, and keeps those arts together?—I should like the Pagan and Christian division. I think it very essential that wherever the sculpture of a nation was, there its iron work should be—that wherever its iron work was, there its pottery should be, and so on.

2485. And you would keep the mediæval works together, in whatever form those mediæval works existed?—Yes; I should not at all feel injured by

having to take a cab-drive from one century to another century.

2486. Or from the ancient to the modern world?—No.

2487. Mr. *Richmond.* If it were found convenient, to keep separate the Pagan and the Christian art, with which would you associate the mediæval?—By "Christian and Pagan Art" I mean, before Christ, and after Christ.

2488. Then the mediæval would come with the paintings?—Yes; and also the Mahomedan, and all the Pagan art which was after Christ, I should associate as part, and a most essential part, because it seems to me that the history of Christianity is complicated perpetually with that which Christianity was affecting. Therefore, it is a matter of date, not of Christianity. Everything before Christ I should be glad to see separated, or you may take any other date that you like.

2489. But the inspiration of the two schools—the Pagan and the Christian—seems so different, that there would be no great violence done to the true theory of a national gallery in dividing those two, would there, if each were made complete in itself?—That is to say, taking the spirit of the world after Christianity was in it, and the spirit of the world before Christianity was in it.

2490. *Dean of St. Paul's.* The birth of Christ, you say, is the commencement of Christian art?—Yes.

2491. Then Christian influence began, and, of course, that would leave a small debateable ground, particularly among the ivories for instance, which we must settle according to circumstances?—Wide of any debateable ground, all the art of a nation which had never heard of Christianity, the Hindoo art and so on, would, I suppose, if of the Christian era, go into the Christian gallery.

2492. I was speaking rather of the transition period, which, of course, there must be?—Yes.

2493. Mr. *Cockerell.* There must be a distinction between the terms "museum" and "gallery." What are the distinctions which you would draw in the present case?—I should think "museum" was the right name of the whole building. A "gallery" is, I think, merely a room in a museum adapted for the exhibition of works in a series, whose effect depends upon their collateral showing forth.

2494. There are certainly persons who would derive their chief advantage from the historical and chronological arrangement which you propose, but there are others who look alone for the beautiful, and who say, "I have nothing to do with your pedantry. I desire to have the beautiful before me. Show me those complete and perfect works which are received and known as the works of Phidias and the great Greek masters as far as we possess them, and the works of the great Italian painters. I have not time, nor does my genius permit that I should trouble myself with those details." There is a large class who are guided by those feelings?—And I hope who always will be guided by them; but I should consult their feelings enough in the setting before them of the most beautiful works of art. All that I should beg of them to yield to me would be that they should look at Titian only, or at Raphael only, and not wish to have Titian and Raphael side by side; and I think I should be able to teach them, as a matter of beauty, that they did enjoy Titian and Raphael alone better than mingled. Then I would provide them beautiful galleries full of the most noble sculpture. Whenever we come as a country and a nation to provide beautiful sculpture, it seems to me that the greatest pains should be taken to set it off beautifully. You should have beautiful sculpture in the middle of the room, with dark walls round it to throw out its profile, and you should have all the arrangements made there so as to harmonize with it, and to set forth every line of it. So the painting gallery, I think, might be made a glorious thing, if the pictures were level, and the architecture above produced unity of impression from the beauty and glow of colour and the purity of form.

2495. Mr. *Richmond.* And you would not exclude a Crevelli because it was quaint, or an early master of any school—you would have the infancy, the youth, and the age, of each school, would you not?—Certainly.

2496. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Of the German as well as the Italian?—Yes.

2497. Mr. *Richmond.* Spanish, and all the schools?—Certainly.

2498. Mr. *Cockerell.* You are quite aware of the great liberality of the Government, as we learn from the papers, in a recent instance, namely, the purchase of a great Paul Veronese?—I am rejoiced to hear it. If it is confirmed, nothing will have given me such pleasure for a long time. I think it is the most precious Paul Veronese in the world, as far as the completion of the picture goes, and quite a priceless picture.

2499. Can you conceive a Government, or a people, who would countenance so expensive a purchase, condescending to take up with the occupation of the upper story of some public building, or with an expedient which should not be entirely worthy of such a noble Gallery of Pictures?—I do not think that they ought to do so; but I do not know how far they will be consistent. I certainly think they ought not to put up with any such expedient. I am not prepared to say what limits there are to consistency or inconsistency.

2500. Mr. *Richmond.* I understand you to have given in evidence that you think a National Collection should be illustrative of the whole art in all its branches?—Certainly.

2501. Not a cabinet of paintings, not a collection of sculptured works; but illustrative of the whole art?—Yes.

2502. Have you any further remark to offer to the Commissioners?—I wish to say one word respecting the question of the restoration of Statuary. It seems to me a very simple question. Much harm is being at present done in Europe by restoration; more harm than was ever done, as far as I know, by revolutions or by wars. The French are now doing great harm to their cathedrals, under the idea that they are doing good, destroying more than all the good they are doing. And all this proceeds from the one great mistake of supposing that sculpture can be restored when it is injured. I am very much interested by the question which one of the Commissioners asked me in that respect; and I would suggest whether it does not seem easy to avoid all questions of that kind. If the Statue is injured, leave it so, but provide a perfect copy of the Statue in its restored form; offer, if you like, prizes to sculptors for conjectural restorations, and choose the most beautiful, but do not touch the original work.

2503. *Professor Faraday.* You said some time ago that in your own attempts to instruct the public there had not been time yet to see whether the course taken had produced improvement or not. You see no signs at all which lead you to suppose that it will not produce the improvement which you desire?—Far from it—I understood the Dean of St. Paul's to ask me whether any general effect had been produced upon the minds of the public. I have only been teaching a class of about forty workmen for a couple of years, after their work—they not always attending—and that forty being composed of people passing away and coming again; and I do not know what they are now doing; I only see a gradual succession of men in my own class. I rather take them in an elementary class, and pass them to a master in a higher class. But I have the greatest delight in the progress which these men have made, so far as I have seen it: and I have not the least doubt that great things will be done with respect to them.

2504. *Chairman.* Will you state precisely what position you hold?—I am master of the Elementary and Landscape School of Drawing at the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street. My efforts are directed not to making a carpenter an artist, but to making him happier as a carpenter.

[The Witness then withdrew.]

FREDERICK HURLSTONE, ESQ., examined.

F. Hurlstone, Esq.

6 Apr., 1857.

2505. *Chairman.* I believe you are the President of the Society of British Artists?—I am.

2506. How long have you been so?—I have been President eighteen years.

2507. We wish to know what is your opinion of the desirableness of combining works of sculpture with works of painting?—I should desire to know whether the question refers to the arrangement of sculpture in the rooms where there are pictures, or simply in the same building.

2508. Under the same roof?—I think from the instances which I have seen abroad (and I have seen most of the National Galleries of the western part of Europe), I should be decidedly adverse to it. I will explain my reasons. The Commissioners are aware that it is as important that there should be a nice adjustment of light for sculpture as for painting; indeed, the range of light by which sculpture is seen to advantage is even more restricted than with painting. Sculpture is ruined by ill arrangement of the lighting. There is a remarkable instance at present in the Crystal Palace, where there are casts from some of the finest works of Michael Angelo, of surpassing grandeur in the originals, with the effect of light and shadow as seen at Florence, which are utterly spoilt, so inferior is the impression which they give. I mean those statues which are on the tombs of the Medici. From the total absence of any proper lighting at the Crystal Palace they can scarcely be recognised as the same statues to my eyes, and the same is the case in many other instances. There being, therefore, necessity for a nice adjustment of the lighting for sculpture, which, indeed, requires it as much as painting, I should say that in all the instances which I know of National Galleries abroad, where they are united, the Louvre, Madrid, Florence, Naples, and Venice, the sculpture has been sacrificed partially, or almost wholly, to the pictures. It is generally considered necessary that sculpture should be placed upon the ground-floor, partly because of its weight on the floor, and partly because of the inconvenience of raising it, and for better security. The consequence has been, that all those national buildings (Florence excepted, where the paintings and sculpture are, for the most part, disadvantageously placed in the same gallery), it has been placed on the ground-floor, with picture galleries over it, restricting very much the command of light and mode of lighting the sculpture gallery beneath. Where a building has been erected specially for sculpture as a large portion of our own British Museum, I think it is admirable. At any rate there is a perfect command of the adjustment of light when it is erected specially for sculpture, and not with the intention of having paintings in rooms above the sculpture.

2509. If there were space, either laterally, or one story raised above another, would you then object to the union of sculpture with paintings under the same roof; for instance, if there were two wings of the same building?—In the instances which I know on the Continent, the sculpture has been injured by the union. But whether a union under the same roof is desirable, provided that there is sufficient space to keep them perfectly separate, it does not appear to me that it is desirable, unless you view a national gallery in the light which I must say that I do not view it myself—namely as a museum of antiquities, or mere archæological collection of works of art. Now the view which I take of a national gallery is that it should contain the finest specimens of works of human genius, and these only; that it should address itself to the dilettante, rather than to the antiquary or historian. But if you make it an archæological museum of art in general, illustrative of its history, progress, and development, it would be imperfect unless its comprehensiveness were almost unbounded. I think the same reasons which would urge the admission of sculpture, united with painting, would equally, or even more urgently, demand the admission of numerous other departments of art, some more nearly allied to painting than sculpture; and why also should not the third sister art be represented by all the designs of architecture of different periods of the world, and casts from all the finest parts of architecture? I think that the same view of the object of a national gallery would equally demand that.

2510 Mr. *Richmond.* And have you any objection to that, provided you have sufficient space not to confuse one department with another, but to give free scope to each. Have you any objection, in theory or in practice, to having a national gallery, which should contain a perfect development of the three arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture?—I see no advantage in their juxtaposition, when it is essential that they should be kept perfectly distinct; and under the present circumstances I should be very sorry to see those departments of art removed which are at the British Museum, where a gallery has been specially built for the purpose, and which is well adapted in so many respects for it.

2511. *Professor Faraday.* Is not your opinion generally summed up in this, that you do not see any occasion to unite these different parts?—I do not.

2512. You do not as an artist see the need of a union of painting and sculpture under the same roof?—As an artist I do not. I think there is less necessity to place painting and sculpture and the higher departments of art under the same roof, than to combine painting and other departments of art more closely connected with painting. I think that references, would be more requisite to the minor departments of art. For instance, the description of references, from the higher class of painting which would be demanded, would be rather to the first designs, to drawings, to engravings, or even to vases, and cameos, than to the higher departments of sculpture. I do not think that there is that necessity for reference which would demand juxtaposition between the highest departments of art, as there is between the higher and the lower departments of art. I do not see that the union of painting and sculpture is by any means a necessity.

2513. *Chairman.* Then you do not in fact recommend the union of the two?—I do not.

2514. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You see no advantage in it?—I do not.

2515. *Professor Faraday.* As an artist? As an artist, I see no advantage in it; but I see great disadvantages under the present circumstances, when there is already a fine gallery for Sculpture.

2516. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have expressed in your former evidence before the Committee of 1853, the apprehension of great confusion arising from the heterogeneous nature of a universal collection?—I have; I do not see any reason to change my opinion; I do not know whether what I am about to say is sufficiently connected with the subject—but it is remotely so. I would wish to express my opinion as strongly opposed to what has been very much discussed lately—namely, the chronological arrangement of Works of Art.

2517. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Of both Arts?—I allude especially to Painting; the plan would be less applicable to Sculpture; and I do not know that it has been proposed in respect to it.

2518. *Professor Faraday.* But you are always speaking as an artist?—Yes; with regard to Pictures, I think that a strictly chronological arrangement is impossible; I think that the only way is in the first instance to make an arrangement by schools: the schools of different nations, or even the same nation, were not simultaneous in their existence, they exhibited different degrees of advancement at the same period; the juxtaposition of works, therefore, would be incongruous and confusing, if arranged strictly to chronological order.

2519. Mr. *Richmond.* You are not unfavourable to the arrangement in schools?—I am in favour of that, as a leading principle, and if there be any chronological arrangement, it should be subordinate to this. I understand a chronological arrangement of Works of Art as distinct from Schools, making *that* the leading principle. If pictures are placed strictly according to a chronological arrangement, Albert Dürer must be hung in juxtaposition with Titian, for they lived and produced their works at the same period, and the same with many other painters, the association of whose works would only confuse.

2520. But you are favourable to the arrangement in schools?—I am.

2521. Are you also favourable to the admission of the works of minor artists, supposing they are the best works to be produced of those artists, or would you only select the best works of the best painter in each school?—I am unfavourable to the introduction of the minor artists of the schools, unless of great excellence.

2522. Do you think it desirable, in a National Gallery, that we should have examples of all the masters, as far as we can obtain them, from the rise of the art to the time of Raphael, we will say,—the works of those early Italians?—I do not. I imagine that that would be with a view to making it a Museum or an Archæological Collection, and would cause the admission of many inferior works.

2523. They might be arranged in schools just as you say; but I ask you whether you are favourable to having those works which are chiefly interesting as marking the first steps of art, and are of very various degrees of merit?—I would not have works which are not of merit. It will be of necessity the case that there are various degrees of merit, but I would make it as much as possible of the finest order only.

2524. Mr. *Cockerell.* Master-pieces?—Certainly, and those only. They have, at the Florentine Gallery, the master-pieces of art, but they have at another Gallery, that of their Academy, a sort of Archæological Museum of Art.

2525. Mr. *Richmond.* They have three Galleries in Florence, the Pitti, the Bellé Arté, and the Offici, and other private Galleries, but in that which may be called the National Gallery of Florence, they have what you are pleased to call the Archæological Gallery of Art, and they also have there the master-pieces in the Tribune.—But partially so, in respect to the former class of works.

2526. In another Gallery the Bellé Arté they have the lowest and the highest?—Not the master-pieces. They are at the Tribune and also at the Pitti.

2527. Mr. *Cockerell.* The magnitude of the collections with which we have to deal is very embarrassing?—Very, indeed.

2528. The unexampled collection of marbles and antique remains, the pictures which we have or shall have, the Marlborough House Collections, and the great acquisitions we are to make in various ways, render it very desirable that we should have some cogent reasons and opinions upon the subject of uniting, or not, all these collections in one building?—If you agree to the necessity of admitting Sculpture, I do not see where you are to stop; the same reason, it appears to me, would apply to a most extensive range of art being united under the same roof, and the admission of a vast amount of inferior works, essentially necessary for illustration of its history and progrees.

2529. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think it desirable that you should stop short of that inclusiveness?—I do.

2530. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are you acquainted with the German Galleries which have been lately built?—No; they are the only Galleries of Europe which I am not acquainted with.

2531. Do you consider that the subject of galleries for sculpture and painting will admit, from what you have heard of the new galleries of Munich and Dresden, of a new architectural arrangement and mode of lighting, suiting large pictures to large rooms, and small pictures to small rooms. Comparing the galleries which you have seen, with what you conceive ought to be the case in respect of galleries, do you imagine that there is great room for improvement in the arrangement of galleries?—There is, indeed, great room for improvement, in many respects, in the galleries of this country. I think that the galleries abroad, generally, are infinitely superior to our own, especially in regard to the lighting for pictures.

2532. *Dean of St. Paul's.* To what galleries are you alluding in that opinion?—The Louvre, as it now is. It originally was a bad gallery, but they have greatly improved it, and are in the act of further improving it. I think that the gallery at Madrid, the principal part of it, at least (there are some small rooms, certainly, which are an exception) is one of the finest lighted galleries in Europe.

2533. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is that lighted from above?—It is.

2534. That has been done recently?—A small portion of it only has been altered recently, but the principal part is coeval with the foundation of the institution.

2535. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you, or do you not approve of the almost universal custom in the Galleries of Europe of hanging pictures in tiers of three or four deep. Do you think that pictures should be brought nearer the eye to be appreciated, and judged of, and enjoyed, or do you think it desirable to continue the old mode of hanging pictures with the tops of them 24 or 25 feet high, where they are not to be seen by the naked eye?—I approve of the usual method of hanging pictures, certainly, but I do not approve of placing small pictures up to that height. There are, however, generally, in galleries, pictures of a size which admits of it, and of their being perfectly seen when placed so.

2536. You think that moveable pictures, which were painted to be seen near for the most part, may be removed without any great injury to the effect, to a greater distance?—I have said nothing intended to imply *that.* There is a certain height beyond which it is not desirable to go.

2537. Have you thought of what height is desirable?—It depends, of course, upon the size of the picture and subject.

2538. Have you seen the Gallery at Berlin.—No.

2539. They have a rule there, I think, that 16 feet is the very highest which the top of any picture shall reach—do you approve of that rule?—There are many pictures which it would be unadvisable to think of restricting as to the highest part of the height of 16 feet—many very fine works. For instance, what is called "The Gloria" of Titian, there are the "Paul Veroneses," in the Louvre, "The Marriage at Cana," and "Magdalene Washing the Feet of Christ;" there are Ruben's Works, at Whitehall; should it be considered desirable, hereafter, to remove them to the more appropriate place of the National Gallery, it would not be possible to confine works of this description to 16 feet. When you place pictures high, of course they are works which are painted for a distance, like those of Paul Veronese, his larger works, and the larger works of Titian, Tintoret, Rubens, &c.,

2540. Do you think that the Paul Veronese would be very much more instructive to painters, and much more interesting to the public, and that the merits of that work would be much better appreciated if you could approach within a few feet of that picture, instead of seeing the lowest part of that picture from a distance, as far as I can remember, taking the angle, of about 20 or 25 feet. Do you not think that you would gain much by being close to that picture?—I do not indeed. I think that the picture was painted by Paul Veronese for a position such as it is in—for such a degree of elevation—and I do not think that you would see the picture so well as if it were placed lower down and close upon the eye.

2541. I know that you have been very much abroad, and I take the liberty of asking you whether you have not, as I myself have repeatedly done, engaged ladders continually, to look at the Peter Martyr for instance. I could not get the study out of the picture from the distance at which I saw it from the floor, and therefore it has been my experience constantly to fee custodiæ

F. Hurlstone, Esq.
6 April, 1857

to bring me ladders. The same in the Sistine Chapel; I had a scaffolding built up to the vault. I could not do it otherwise as a student of art. Have you not also felt a desire to approach pictures much nearer than you could do?—I must say that as to works of that description which were painted for a distance I do not object to their being so hung, they would lose greatly in the intended effect were they not so, and I cannot see the great advantage of a close inspection.

2542. You do not yourself, as an artist feel curious, when you are satisfied with the general result of a picture, to ascertain in what way that picture was painted?—I do not; because I do not think there is much to be gained by a close inspection of large works. As far as regards the executive part it is seen better in the smaller works of the same master.

2543. Then you have no objection to the mode of hanging which is adopted throughout Europe, of putting tier upon tier?—I have not.

2544. Provided always that you keep the small pictures near, and the large pictures above?—With that condition. In the Vatican, I should say as an example of the union; sculpture and painting (and I think I mentioned it before Colonel Mure's Committee,) that the disadvantage is of the most annoying description. If one wishes to see the Raphaels, you have to go through endless chambers of sculpture, and you positively get confused and fatigued, before you reach the Raphaels, and the time being so limited, there is never sufficient opportunity to examine or study them.

2545. In the new gallery, that would be met by having different doors of entrance, of course.—Yes.

2546. And then you would not have the same objection?—That inconvenience would be removed certainly. But I do not see that the union is desirable.

2547. Have you anything further to suggest to the Commissioners?—Nothing occurs to me.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Thursday, April 23, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ. R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

JAMES FERGUSSON, ESQ., examined.

J. Fergusson, Esq.
23 Apr. 1857

2548. *Chairman.* You have been so good as to send us this pamphlet, being "Observations on the British Museum, National Gallery, and National Record Office," and at the same time to accompany it with a letter, bearing a very recent date. You say, at the commencement of this Letter, that you have for many years devoted a considerable amount of attention to the subject of the best Site for a National Repository of Art. How long have you considered that subject?—For the last fifteen or sixteen years almost continuously.

2549. In London?—In London.

2550. May I ask in what capacity?—First as an amateur, then as an architect. I have paid considerable attention to the subject of art in all its branches, particularly architecture, since my return from India in 1839. This question of a National Gallery always appeared to me a very important subject, and one requiring consideration; and being at one time an idle man and an amateur, though afterwards I may be allowed to call myself a regular professional student, I have been in constant attendance at the National Gallery and the British Museum, and have watched their defects and merits, and tried to devise remedies for the defects as far as lay in my power, not merely as an amateur, but as an architect also.

2551. I believe you are now employed as Manager or Director at the Crystal Palace?—I am; that is my present occupation.

2552. *Dean of St. Paul's.* What is your title—Director?—General Manager. I have the whole charge of the executive of the building. All the staff are under me, and all the departments are subject to my control.

2553. *Chairman.* What we are at this moment more particularly inquiring into is the expediency of uniting the national sculpture with the national paintings. Have you paid much attention to that subject?—I have, and I think it extremely desirable. It is a point on which I feel very strongly, that unless you do combine the whole into one, you cannot have a repository of arts worthy of the nation, nor that concentration which is so essential for scientific or educational purposes.

2554. You have paid, you say, a good deal of attention to the British Museum; that is to say, to the structure of the British Museum as well as to the contents of it?—I have.

2555. I find in your pamphlet that you have an exceedingly unfavourable opinion, both as to the building and as to the arrangement of the British Museum. At page 11 of your pamphlet, you say, "The Museum is, nevertheless, as bad and as extravagant a building as could well be designed." Do you still adhere to that opinion?—I still adhere to it; and I think it is now very much proved and confirmed by what has been recently done. The court-yard, which was the principal feature in the design, and with reference to which the whole Museum was arranged, has now been sacrificed, and filled up by a building which is not architectural, and the court-yard is not seen and not intended to be seen. The whole of the expenditure upon that court-yard, which is the principal expenditure in the building, is now absolutely thrown away, and this deliberately done with the consent of all parties concerned. I think that is the strongest endorsement which could be given of the opinion which I then uttered.

2556. With respect to the several compartments I find you saying that, as to the Sculpture Galleries, the Great Egyptian Saloon is appropriate in size and design, but that it is ill-lighted—that it ought to be better lighted. Are you still of that opinion?—Yes. There are cross lights throughout it, which are unfavourable to the exhibition of sculpture.

2557. Then you say, as to the central saloon, that the light is most inefficient, and that it is totally unfit for the exhibition of Egyptian, or, indeed, of any other sculpture. That is at page 20 of your pamphlet?—Yes.

2558. Have you considered that point lately?—I have considered it lately, and find that it is now even worse than when I wrote, in consequence of the erection of the great reading-room, which has darkened it still further.

2559. Then, going on, you state that the Phigaleian Room is not badly designed, but that it ought to have been only half the height?—It dwarfs the sculptures, from its extreme height; the sculptures look small and insignificant with reference to the immense space in which they are placed.

2560. Of the Elgin Room you say, that it "does not deserve even this qualified praise"—that its proportions are bad—being four times as long as it is broad; and that, as for architectural decoration, it has none that deserves the name?—That is so: it is a very plain room. Since then it has been painted. It was not the case when I wrote that. It has been painted elaborately since then, and its appearance, in consequence, has been very much improved as an architectural design. But still, it has not the width nor the space necessary for the large sculptures which are placed upon the floor.

2561. *Dean of St. Paul's.* But, you are aware that there are now two rooms?—Yes, a room has since been added.

2562. Into which the Pediments have been removed?—That may be so; I have not been there for the last month or two.

2563. Then you can give us no opinion as to whether your former conclusion may have been modified by this change which has since taken place?—I have watched this room which has been since built, and I think it a verygood room for the purpose of exhibiting sculpture; I have not seen the sculptures placed in it, but it is a better proportioned room, a good deal, than the Elgin Gallery, and it is efficiently lighted from the roof.

2564. What are now exhibited, I believe, in the former Elgin Room, are only the Metopes and the Frieze?—I have not seen the disposition of the new room; but certainly that would be a very great improvement to the appearance of the Sculpture.

2565. *Chairman.* You say "The real defect is, that it is unfit for the satisfactory lighting and exhibition of the Sculptures which it was built to contain." "The Frieze," you say, "is tolerably lighted," and then you go on to say in page 22, "I speak moderately, when I say that the Metopes are destroyed when built into such an expanse of flat, plain wall."—That is still my opinion; I think it is placing them in the most unfavourable light that possibly can be. They are a part of the architectural decoration of a temple—they were taken out and replaced into a great expanse of wall. I think that their effect is very seriously injured indeed.

2566. You also say that the direction of the Elgin Gallery is bad—"that it was a gross and unpardonable blunder to range it north and south."—Yes; the length of the gallery is north and south, and the light in the morning is consequently stronger on the one side than on the other, and the reverse in the afternoon. If it had been placed east and west, a north light could have been introduced, which is well known to be the one most favourable to the exhibition of sculpture.

2567. Again, I find, "If, however, the Elgin Gallery is bad, what shall we say of the Townley Gallery, 'horresco referens,' now in course of erection? I would willingly stake my reputation as a judge of such matters or anything else, on the assertion, than when it is complete, it will be found to be the worst gallery for the exhibition of Æsthetic Sculpture that exists in any city of Europe." Is that still your opinion?—Allow me to observe, that what is there said, has reference to what is now the southern part of the Egyptian Gallery. It was built for the exhibition of the Townley Gallery, and is still so marked in all the plans. When it was finished, it was found, as I have described it, to be utterly unfit for the purpose; and the Townley Sculpture has been removed since then to a new gallery, and that has been given up to the Egyptian Sculpture, which is less liable to injury from that cause. Therefore, the authorities of the Museum have endorsed that opinion, and acted upon it.

2568. *Dean of St. Pauls.* Do you approve of the gallery, as it is now, for the exhibition?—It is a much better gallery, but it is not sufficient for the purpose. I think it is very much crowded.

2569. *Chairman.* You give here rather a strong opinion—you say, "To set to work in the year 1848, to erect such a building (that is the Townley Gallery) is a piece of gratuitous wickedness, I scarcely know how to characterize."—It is a strong expression; but it is painful to see such a gallery devoted to such a purpose, and the idea has been abandoned; it has been used for another purpose from that for which it was designed.

2570. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have you seen the gallery in which the Assyrian Sculpture is exhibited?—I have.

2571. What is your opinion of that?—I think with the improvements of lighting, which have taken place latterly, it is very well adapted for the purpose; it is scarcely large enough, but the light has been managed so as to be sharp upon the Sculpture, and it is an improvement as far as it goes.

2572. We are improving?—Quite so.

2573. *Chairman.* Then you say, that the direction of the Lycian Room is good, but that it is very badly lighted—that as far as possible the Sculptures have been destroyed by their mode of lighting. "The whole room, however, is too small for works of this class,—(you had before said, that the Greek and Roman Rooms were too large,) "so that even if properly lighted, they should never have been placed here." Are you still of that opinion?—There are large masses of temples there, and very large monuments which have been built up of the original size, and which go up almost into the roof of the building; the whole floor is encumbered by a great part of a temple, by several large monuments, and by those gothic tombs as they call them; they are extremely large architectural, not sculptural, monuments, and they are placed in a small room. The mere sculpture figures require a smaller room. The large architectural monuments would have been better out of doors, in fact, if it could have been so managed.

2574. In page 26 I find this remark, that the best room, which is 75 feet by 32, with "a noble north light"—"will any one believe it," you say, "has been appropriated to the staircase"—"of the gratuitous blunders made in arranging the parts of the Museum, none appear to be more glaring than this." That arrangement is still in existence?—It is; there is a long gallery covered by a portico, which was meant for a Sculpture Room, which has been found so dark and ill-adapted to the purpose, that it has been abandoned; but the only room with a north light is filled with a staircase, which, being lighted from the roof, might as well have been under the portico in the other part, and then there would have been an uncovered north light to that gallery.

2575. I should like to have your opinion on the other building and site in Trafalgar Square; you praise the site very much?—I do.

2576. And you quote the opinion which is given in the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons in which that site is preferred to any other; have you, latterly, considered the question of that site?—I have considered it to some extent since then, and also the whole question. When I wrote that pamphlet, I mentioned the site of St. James's Palace also as a very desirable site; but the difficulties of obtaining that site then appeared to be so great that I did not insist upon it. Certainly, the best site, without reference to that, it appears to me, is the one in Trafalgar Square, and I still adhere to the opinion, that if St. James's Palace and the Marlborough House site cannot be obtained, that is the best site which the capital affords for the purpose; that is my opinion at the present hour.

2577. You say with respect to that building, that is to say, where the National Gallery now is, "The arrangement is so radically wrong, that I am convinced there is no real remedy but pulling it down, and rebuilding it from the foundation, if it is to be made a really national edifice, and worthy of the site on which it stands, which is the finest in the capital?—I do not see any means by which the present building can be made a worthy National Gallery; and the cheapest and the best plan, I believe still, would be to rebuild it *in toto*.

2578. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you, in that answer, contemplate the purchase of other adjacent buildings, and the enlargement of the space?—Certainly; the

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purchase of St. Martin's Workhouse, the whole of that parochial building, and the taking in of the barracks, and of the houses between that and Whitcomb-street and Orange-street behind, so as to make it a site of sufficient magnitude for the purpose.

2579. You think it would not be adequate unless you included that enlarged space?—Certainly not; I think that is indispensable, bearing in view the great object of concentrating the sculpture and paintings and other collections in one building.

2580. *Chairman.* But, although you prefer taking down the building altogether, and making a new one, I see that you still say (these are not exactly your words, but it is the inference from what you say) that if the present building at Trafalgar Square is not to be pulled down, you have a plan for adding to it, and partly reconstructing it after the plan of the Pinacothek at Munich; do you think that could be done?—The plan to which I refer there is simply carrying the staircase outside where the present sculpture gallery is, flooring over the present entrance halls, and then making it one long gallery from end to end, which would make a fine suite of rooms, at a very small expense; and for a temporary purpose, for a picture gallery, it would answer the purpose tolerably well; but it never could be made, what I hope to see, a great National Gallery of Pictures and Sculpture, such as I think we ought to have.

2581. I make out your plan to be as follows: to remove entirely the sculpture and the whole department of arts from the British Museum, and either to build galleries for its reception in the rear of the present National Gallery, or to rebuild that institution on some other spot capable of providing accommodation, not only for the pictures, but also for the statues of the nation, so as to join those two departments, and to make one great National Repository of Fine Arts?—That is my view.

2582. I conclude that you would remove from the Museum the Department of Natural History, and send the Mineralogical part of it to Piccadilly, that is to say, to where the Geological Museum is?—I threw that out as a suggestion which I thought the most feasible way of keeping the various other departments together, so as to make great wholes of them, instead of detached departments, as they are now.

2583. And you would remove the public records to the British Museum, and place those Public Records in the Sculpture Galleries of the British Museum?—That, I think, is the best use which those Galleries could be applied to. We should then have the entire litera scripta of the nation under one roof, instead of having a portion of the records, as they now are, in the British Museum, and a portion elsewhere. Grouped round that great Reading Room which is now erected, I think it would be the finest thing of its class in Europe.

2584. You would then erect a new building in the court-yard of the British Museum, that building to be about 175 feet by 105, or 150 by 90, making it a Reading Room and Search Office for the Records?—That has been done; not in the way that I proposed, but it has been done practically. My object was to do what has now been done in the great domical Reading Room, which has just been finished, only that I should have kept it lower and more in accordance with the architectural ordinance of the building, and not have sacrificed the courtyard, as has been done.

2585. You would have devoted that space not only to the books, but have brought the records from the Record Office, and have had, in fact, all the national papers in one depository?—Yes, that was my object, and a part of that idea has since been carried out.

2586. What would you do with the Royal Academy?—The Royal Academy must be provided for elsewhere. They have funds, and the nation could very easily afford to subscribe something, or give them a site on which they could erect a gallery to themselves. I think the nation is bound to provide them with the means of having rooms as good as they have now. It could be done at a very small expense comparatively, instead of allowing them to retain the situation they now have.

2587. Mr. *Cockerell.* I can assure you that they have not the means of building a gallery of their own?—Then the nation must do that. A portion of Burlington Gardens would answer their purpose quite as well as the Trafalgar Square site.

2588. *Chairman.* You do not contemplate the separation of the National Library from the National Sculptures, do you?—Yes, I do.

2589. Do you not think that for purposes of reference and study, where the sculpture is, there the Great Library ought to be also?—My own impression is that a special library of art would be more useful, and more accessible, and more convenient to readers than such a general library as that at the British Museum which contains everything.

2590. Have you ever considered whether it would be expedient to remove the national pictures to the British Museum. I find that in former days, according to Sir Robert Smirke's evidence before the Committee of 1836, the gallery in the British Museum where the birds are now deposited was originally intended for a picture Gallery?—I am aware that it was. But if you attempt that now, you must purchase the whole square formed by the streets surrounding the Museum. And even then, if you kept together the Sculptures, the Pictures, the Natural History, and all the departments in the British Museum, in the course of a very few years you would find that you had no space left, and that you had no means of increasing your collection in any way whatever. The space is not sufficient, even if that were done, for the whole collections now there contained.

2591. Besides the Geological collections in the British Museum, there is a large collection of specimens of Natural History. I see a suggestion in your book that that collection might be transferred to the neighbourhood of the present Geological Museum in Jermyn Street, Piccadilly?—My suggestion was to remove the Minerals and Fossils to Piccadilly, and the Natural History to a separate institution.

2592. Do you think that that is a feasible project?—If the ground is not too valuable between that Museum and St. James's church; if the houses there were pulled down, and the Museum extended to that spot, it would be a very magnificent and very noble institution, and would contain all the mineralogical collections now in the British Museum, with a very considerable accession to them, and would form one very grand collection, and be very accessible to the public

2593. You mention two or three sites here, but you have already expressed an opinion with respect to the preference which you think ought to be given to the site of the present Trafalgar Square National Gallery. St. James's Palace you mention?—Yes.

2594. Then the inner circle of the Regent's Park?—Yes.

2595. I fancy that the soil there is hardly adapted to the preservation of works of art. Is it not clay chiefly?—It is clay, but I believe that by great care in draining, and by using great floors of concrete, if I may so call them, you may have a building as dry on a clay soil as you can anywhere else almost. It is expensive to do it, but it can be done I believe with certainty. The ground falls very considerably, and there is abundance of slope and abundance of means of carrying off the water. I believe that a confined space there if properly drained can be made as dry as any other spot anywhere. It is expensive, but possible.

2596. But you do not think that the site in the Regent's Park is, on the whole, so good as either that of St. James's Palace, or the National Gallery at Trafalgar Square?—I think not, because in the first place it is certainly not so central: it is comparatively remote, and it is throwing away, as far as the decoration of the metropolis is concerned, what must be a very grand building, from its dimensions and from its character. If put in Regent's Park, it would not form such a group as it would either at St. James's Palace

or in Trafalgar Square, and would not be such an architectural decoration to the metropolis. But its inaccessibility I look upon as its chief objection.

2597. No. 4 in this letter which you have been so good as to write to us, is Kensington Gore?—It is.

2598. In the scale of preference you put that the fourth. You do not think it so good as either the Inner Circle of the Regent's Park, or St. James's Palace, or Trafalgar Square?—I do not.

2599. You have given certain reasons here for that—you adhere to those reasons?—I do. I think its inaccessibility is the principal reason; the distance from the class of people who, I think, ought to be principally consulted in a matter of this sort, is so great as to be a positive bar to their making the use of it which I hope they will eventually learn to do.

2600. The fifth site in your scale is Kensington Palace, and I see by your pamphlet that the same sort of objection, in your opinion, applies to Kensington Palace as applies to the site of Kensington Gore?—Quite so. It is a little more free; it is a little higher than Kensington Gore, but its increased distance, I think, more than counterbalances these local advantages.

2601. I see that one of your suggestions for having an innocuous atmosphere in the National Gallery is to have a very tall funnel, like the patent shot funnel for example. Do you not think that architecturally that would be so very objectionable as almost to preclude its propriety?—Certainly not. I look upon the Victoria Tower as a large funnel, which it virtually is, and it is certainly the greatest ornament to the new Parliament Houses; and other towers have been built far more beautiful, architecturally. When it is only height that you want, nothing is so easy as to make it the chief ornament in the building.

2602. Therefore you think that so far from being prejudicial to the architectural effect it would be advantageous?—Immensely advantageous.

2603. I see that you say that you think the injury inflicted upon works of art, and painting more particularly, by the metropolitan smoke and atmosphere has been very much exaggerated?—I think the experience of the galleries about Trafalgar Square goes very far to prove that. I think in Northumberland House, in Sir Robert Peel's Gallery, in Whitehall Gardens, in the Chapel of Whitehall, and in the Society of Arts especially, all those pictures have been there for very many years, and they are not injured to a greater extent than pictures usually are by atmospheric influences.

2604. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think that they are parallel to a National Gallery in their circumstances?—I think so, barring the element of the crowd of people who would frequent the National Gallery.

2605. But why bar that element—it is an essential one?—That is an element which must exist wherever you put the gallery—at Kensington Gore or elsewhere—and if it is a cause of deterioration you cannot eliminate it from the question; but as far as the geographical site is concerned, the atmospheric influence of London is the point which you have to consider.

2606. *Chairman.* In your character as manager of the Crystal Palace, you must have many opportunities of considering the class of people who chiefly frequent the Crystal Palace?—I have.

2607. What should you say with reference to the proportions of what you may call the higher, the middle, and the lower classes?—That is a question extremely difficult to answer with anything like precision. The persons who repeat their visits most frequently are the season-ticket holders, who generally belong to the upper classes; but by far the greatest part of individuals who visit the Crystal Palace belong to the lower classes.

2608. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Will you describe what you mean by the lower classes? Do you mean artisans?—People in and below the station and rank of shopkeepers.

2609. Shopkeepers and artisans?—Shopkeepers and artisans; people whose incomes are under 150*l.* a-year, clerks in offices, and others in that rank of life.

2610. Have you many of the labouring class?—A great many.

2611. Day labourers?—Day labourers. On Mondays, during the summer, we have masses of people who are labourers and artisans, and whom we know to be labourers, and who come in their fustian jackets, with their friends and their wives and children; they are, certainly, belonging to the labouring classes.

2612. *Chairman.* Do you find that that particular class of your visitors to the Crystal Palace are orderly, well conducted, and do not commit any appreciable injuries upon the collections there?—Since I have been in the Crystal Palace there has been no appreciable injury done to anything, either flowers, or statues, or pictures, or any work of art. There has been a little mutilation of statues, but it has been, I believe, by the staff of the Company: we have never convicted a single visitor of the lower or middle classes of an offence of any kind wilfully committed.

2613. And you have no difficulty upon crowded days with respect to the police of the visitors: that is, taking care that they shall be decently behaved?—None whatever. One point in which we require a little arrangement is in getting our visitors away when there are great crowds; that is, the railway arrangements. It is difficult to get away 15,000 people in three hours, which is generally the time they all want to go away in. Beyond that, we find no inconvenience whatever.

2614. As a summary of what you have been so good as to say to us, on the whole, you think that the union of works of sculpture and painting is desirable, and you think that the best site for effecting that union is Trafalgar Square, where the present National Gallery is?—I think the union most desirable in every respect: and I so far modify the opinion with regard to Trafalgar Square, that I think, if it could be obtained, supposing other objections to be waived, a finer site is certainly that where St. James's Palace and Marlborough House now stand.

2615. *Dean of St Paul's.* Your opinion would apply to the whole of that length in Pall Mall, I presume?—From the Ordnance Office to the south-western angle, with the whole unoccupied space in its rear.

2616. But including the Ordnance Office?—Including the principal portion of the Ordnance Office;—that I presume will be removed when the new War Office is erected.

2617. Supposing you could go further east, it would be the same thing, I presume?—When you get past that wall, you get to very valuable property—I mean the wall running from the Mall, in St. James's Park, to Pall Mall, at the back of the Ordnance Office.

2618. *Professor Faraday.* How much ground is there there?—500,000 square feet. In Trafalgar Square, the site occupies 250,000 square feet (*showing the same*). The area of Burlington Gardens is 150,000; that of Devonshire House is 160,000 in round numbers. There must be two entrances in Pall Mall, because it does not centre in St. James's Street. You must, in consequence, have two centres, if I may use the expression.

2619. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Then you take the whole of St. James's Palace, and the whole of Marlborough House?—Yes.

2620. *Chairman.* You want more than that, do you not?—I want the houses on the south side of Pall Mall, between the Ordnance Office and St. James's Palace.

2621. You would have to go up to the Ordnance Office, would you not?—Yes, including that. The Ordnance Office, I understand, is to be removed when the new buildings are erected; therefore, it is in the hands of the Government. I think there ought also to be a street through, from St. James's Square to the Park; that would be a very great improvement. I would give the building four sides, which a great national building ought to have.

2622. Then you do not adhere to your former opinion with regard to the preference to be given to the site of Trafalgar Square, but you think that this other which you have just pointed out to us is a better one?—I think so.

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2623. Would you have the front to the Park, or the front the other way?—There must be two fronts. There must be a front to the Park, and there must be a front to Pall Mall.

2624. I mean the decorative, ornamental front?—They must both be decorative. It is a building which will stand perfectly free, and it must be decorated on all sides.

2625. How would you get over the manifest objection of the present site of the Palace being lower than St. James's Street, and the streets which run in that direction down upon the Palace?—The difference of height is about 30 feet, between Piccadilly and the site of St. James's Palace. But the distance is so great, that, by using at the end of St. James's Street a large tower at the entrance to that building, I think that, architecturally, there would be no difficulty whatever in making that tower of such a height as would quite overcome the objection, and so far from being an objection, it would be a very fine thing. St. James's Street is one of the finest vistas which we have; and a large tower at the lower end of it, rising to a considerable height, would be a very noble architectural object, and a very desirable one for an architect to have to deal with.

2626. *Dean of St. Paul's.* As a general question, would you not say that the higher the ground of the National Gallery the better?—The higher the ground, of course, the better, if that ground can be obtained with the other advantages. Certainly, elevation is a desirable thing for all buildings.

2627. *Professor Faraday.* That would be low ground?—Yes.

2628. But it is gravel ground, I think?—I believe it is. I cannot speak from personal knowledge, but I believe that the drainage there is very easy, that the ground is gravelly and easily drained.

2629. Mr. *Cockerell.* I see that you have coloured Devonshire House?—I have.

2630. You consider that not an unfavourable site?—I believe it to be in the market, and it has been talked of as a site for these purposes, together with Burlington House, and I have put a little wash of colour upon them to show the relative size of the different sites. I think that Devonshire House may be large enough if it is to be a picture Gallery only; but certainly it is not anything like the size which would be required for the union of Sculpture and Pictures.

2631. *Professor Faraday.* With regard to the population who come to the Crystal Palace, who, as you have described, are of that great and important class which we must think of, generally speaking, how do you find their tastes go? What is it which interests them there? I speak now with regard to fine art on the one hand, and with regard to the other things which you have there, the grounds, the gardens, and so forth; what is your experience of the feeling of that population?—The most successful thing which has been done in the Crystal Palace since I have been there has been the formation of the Picture Gallery. As you are, perhaps, aware, it commenced at the end of last May; and from that time to the present day it has been crowded. When the other parts of the building are comparatively empty, you always find a mass of people in the Picture Gallery. The sculptures they do not understand so much, the architecture they look upon as fine and curious, but they seem to have an idea that it is a mere building. They see buildings in the street, and they do not see anything very wonderful in it. It seems to require education that they may appreciate it. The internal garden is very much admired by the people. You see them standing about the flowers to a very great extent. The bazaar also attracts a great many people, but, I should say, that of all the attractions in the building, the Picture Gallery has been the one the most generally sought after and admired by the classes you refer to.

2632. That has been established not quite a twelvemonth?—Yes.

2633. Are you able to form a judgment whether that is the effect of novelty, or whether it is such an effect as to indicate a permanency on the part of the people to enjoy or feel an interest in it?—I have not the least doubt in the world that it is a permanent feeling. We change the pictures periodically, and the Picture Gallery is now closed for a complete change. On a crowded day it is almost impossible to get access to it. On Good Friday, for instance, the people could not get into it.

2634. Do they seem to have any power, as far as you can judge, of discrimination between what you may consider good pictures and moderate pictures? My question goes to this, whether it is from mere interest in the subject, or whether it is at all the appreciation of art which guides them?—Their opinion of paintings differs very much from mine. What I would admire as fine art that class of people would not admire. What you, or I, or anybody else would perhaps call a vulgar painting, an imitation of life, a smuggler, a bull-fight, a grand battle, anything very illustrative, they understand and admire; but the purer class of art seems to be above them.

2635. Is the effect such as you consider instructive to the minds of the multitude that go to observe these things, instructive in art education, in leading the taste of the people?—I have not the least doubt of it; but I think that the people have hitherto had so little opportunity of observing pictures that they require to begin at the rudiments before they can appreciate the higher things, and I think that the collection of the Crystal Palace Gallery being not of the highest class has been a great step towards teaching them the rudiments, and so giving them an interest in the thing before attempting to teach them to appreciate the higher class.

2636. *Dean of St. Paul's.* And you think that they will attain to the higher class if they have a proper school to train them?—I have not a doubt of it in my own mind, and my experience at the Crystal Palace has convinced me more and more of it. But like all ignorant people they take first to the imitative and to the demonstrative, and to what I may perhaps be allowed to call the vulgar class of art.

2637. *Professor Faraday.* A National Gallery will essentially be a collection of pictures of the highest possible value to the most cultivated minds, and pictures of which it behoves a nation to take the utmost possible care?—Yes.

2638. Pictures which at the same time the ordinary multitude are not competent to appreciate—which I myself, I may say truly, cannot appreciate as a painter would do. Do you consider that such a gallery as that should be as freely subjected to the gaze and the presence of the multitude as such another gallery of a more general character which you think is necessary first to initiate them in fine art?—If you could separate among the crowd those who are only beginning and those who have gone further and could discriminate, I think that that would be applicable. But when I speak of the people admiring this class of art in the Crystal Palace, I am speaking only of the generality. I may be injuring the one hundred out of every thousand, and that hundred I cannot eliminate, and I think it would be very unfair to deprive them of the high enjoyment of seeing art which they appreciate because a certain number are not so far advanced as they are and cannot appreciate it.

2639. Would there be any conclusion in your mind in that respect? If you could have the more instructive pictures at a little distance from the less instructive and more precious pictures, by which you would have a large group of ordinary pictures for the people to be educated, and have their feelings exercised upon, would the removal of the finer pictures to a little distance, which would result in a filtration out of that great multitude which causes so much injury, be an advantage in the arrangement of a National Gallery?—I have not considered that point; but, certainly, at first sight, it does appear to me a valuable suggestion, that the most precious pictures might be placed in a suite of rooms by themselves, and the access to them be a little more difficult than the access to the general

works of art. I certainly do not see any objection to an arrangement of that sort.

2640. With regard to the British Museum, taking the collection of statuary on the one hand, and the collection of natural history on the other, are you at all aware of the proportions which visit those two departments of art and of natural history?—I cannot say.

2641. I understand that it is ten to one in favour of natural history?—I should presume that the natural history is the most popular; but I cannot give any opinion from my own knowledge worth listening to. In the Crystal Palace we find that the sculpture is not popular; the nude sculpture, and the drapery, and the whole thing is so different from the feelings of the people with regard to it, that they have not received education to enable them to appreciate sculpture. I may mention with reference to this subject, that what we call the Ethnological Department, namely, the savages painted, with eyes, and every characteristic developed, is excessively popular, and such sculpture as the "Tam O'Shanter and Souter Jonny." is also extremely popular, but the high Greek æsthetic sculpture is not appreciated.

2642. What would you consider the collection of sculpture in the British Museum to be, fine art or archæology?—The highest class of fine art.

2643. Would you think it advisable or desirable to combine that with a National Picture Gallery, looking at it in that point of view, namely, the inability of the public to appreciate it?—Certainly, the public appreciate it more and more every day, and will learn to appreciate it if they have free access to it; but they do not at present, certainly, seem to understand it nearly so well as I think they would otherwise do.

2644. By that you do not mean that the public, as a whole, would be educated, but that certain individuals of it would rise to the higher class?—The public would always consist of the same gradation, from the lowest to the highest; but I think you would carry the whole public upwards.

2645. By that class of fine art?—Yes; our sculpture at the Crystal Palace principally consists of Grecian Art, and also of modern sculpture, which is imitative of Grecian Art.

2646. Which is perfect in form?—Yes.

2647. And therefore much more attractive?—Ninety-nine-hundreths of the sculpture in the Crystal Palace is what might be called Grecian sculpture, part of it is Modern, and part Ancient; but still the general public do not see the difference. A great part of the modern sculpture is imitative of Grecian art.

2648. Then in fact your experience is, that there is a great difference in the mind of the public, as to the appreciation of the fine Art of Painting and the fine Art of Sculpture?—I think there is a very considerable difference.

2649. Mr. *Richmond.* Are those statues at the Crystal Palace in which painting and sculpture are combined, namely, some of the monuments from our Abbeys and Cathedrals, attractive to the people who would not pay much attention to Greek Sculpture?—They are certainly very attractive—the Gothic Sculptures which are painted; I cannot say to what extent, but certainly I think they are more attractive than the Greek Sculpture.

2650. *Professor Faraday.* I suppose the more immediately, grossly or directly, a piece of Art refers to its incident, the better they can appreciate it?—Yes.

2651. *Dean of St. Paul's.* When it tells its story?—Yes; imitative Art is what they first appreciate; but I have very little doubt that the familiarity with the Crystal Palace, has raised a feeling in the great mass of the people, who, before that, were absolutely ignorant of the thing. We find our own workmen roaming about in their hour of dinner, looking at the statues, and admiring them, which, if they had not had such an opportunity, they would never have dreamt of doing. Altogether, as far as my experience goes, I can speak most strongly in favour of the Crystal Palace, as an educative means for the general mass, not as an education in the way of merely teaching particular persons particular things, but as a general elevating medium for a great mass of people, who had no notion of art before.

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2652. *Professor Faraday.* Do you think, that for a town like London (I do not mean a moderate town like York, or like many cities on the continent, but an immense town like London) it is a good thing to have all its Art treasures concentrated on one spot; or would you have different centres, which would be more accessible?—I think that if you had the whole in one great mass, for instance Trafalgar-square, or any of those sites, it would be quite as convenient to the public, as if a portion was in Great Russell-street, a portion in Trafalgar-square, and a portion in Jermyn-street, or any arrangement of that sort. And by having it in one great mass, you could afford such halls, and such spaces, and such accommodation, as would render the access to them more easy, than with only small detached centres. I do not think you will ever get such crowds as to impede the thoroughfares or obstruct the entrances, or overcrowd the place at all. The one centre would be more easily managed, [and people who found one department crowded, could go to another and could disperse themselves much more easily with the whole together, than if it were in little bits, here and there.

2653. Do you think that on the whole, as regards the gallery being at Trafalgar Square, the circumstance of a person being a mile from it, or two miles from it, does not make a very great difference in his going to it? Does not the circumstance of being in the neighbourhood of a gallery, to a very large extent indeed, operate in the use of it?—Certainly. The mere circumstance of proximity, or the mere circumstance of their business or pleasure taking them past a place induces hundreds to visit it who never would set to work to go to look for it.

2654. Is not that rather an argument in favour of dispersing, if the space be large enough and the collection sufficiently large, the centres of attraction through the different parts of the town; taking the instruction to the people, rather than expecting that they will come to it?—If you could break up the individual collections, if you could send one part of the sculpture of the British Museum, with one part of the paintings, and one part of the Natural History, to one place, and put the other part in another place, and the higher portion somewhere else, you might accomplish that object, to a certain extent, as far as the accommodation of the public goes, but you would then destroy the great beauty and use of the whole, which can only be attained by massing it into one or more grand groups. You must have the whole Natural History and the whole exhibition of Art at once before your eyes; this I think necessary for the proper understanding of the whole subject.

2655. If we have a National Gallery, and if, as some think we should do, we combine painting and sculpture together, do you not think it possible to overgrow the proper size of the one great accumulation of art, so as to make it impossible to be understood by any person at one visit, or even at many visits. Under such circumstances, might not we do better by having two centres, one of sculpture and the other of painting?—I cannot subscribe to that opinion. I think the union of the different classes of art in one centre most essential to the study and understanding of them. As for instance, I consider the circumstance of the British Museum Library being all in one mass of the greatest possible use and convenience. If you sent the Literature to one place, the science to another, and the history to a third, you would, I think, destroy the whole library. By having the whole together it does not preclude you from having libraries in other parts of the town or other places; but I do think the one great national group a most essential thing to the proper treatment and study of any subject.

2656. But with regard to a library; a library is as essential to an Archæological Collection as anything else can be; and yet the feeling is, that you might have Departmental Libraries?—I think when you go to the British Museum Library to study art, you do not go to the gallery immediately. If you consult the drawings or

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engravings in a book, that is one object—when you go to study art in the gallery, that is another thing entirely.

2657. Then your opinion is, that you had better go on accumulating art, pictorial and sculptural, to any extent; you would rather consider as of higher importance the placing of these things together than the access of the public to them—that it is better, to shut off the multitude by distance, which must be done in that case, than to separate the departments of art the one from the other?—Having chosen the most central spot possible to be attained, I think the next consideration is the accumulation up to a certain point. With pictures I think you can very easily overflow, or with modern sculpture, or with any form of art, of which you can command an unlimited supply; but when you come to ancient sculpture, or ancient art, which cannot now be reproduced, which is illustrative of the history of art, as well as of the art itself, I think you cannot have it too concentrated and too much together.

2658. Then you think that we can overflow its size if we do not consider the circumstances under which things are brought together?—Yes, and I have stated that I think a gallery of 1,200 or 1,500 well assorted pictures is as many as should be in one place. With regard to modern sculptures, or anything that you could buy or order, I think you could very easily overflow; but with regard to such sculptures as the Elgin marbles, or the marbles of antiquity, or the Assyrian marbles which cannot be bought or re-produced, and which, besides being illustrations of art as illustrations of history, I think you cannot have too much together.

2659. Then, with regard to the proposition of a National Gallery, to include all the pictures which the nation could acquire, and which, perhaps, would increase ten times in ten or twenty years, you probably would consider that that would be too large as to size?—I certainly would limit the Picture Gallery. I think if you have a certain number of Turners, and a certain number of pictures of that class together, the rest had very much better be put where they would be accessible in smaller centres rather than having the whole together. But I would not say so in reference to such works as those of Raphael, or the old masters, which cannot be accumulated to an unlimited extent.

2660. Then for the great National Gallery, you are referring to especial works of art and especial pictures picked out from the great number which we shall possess?—Yes.

2661. You are, in fact, for the second gallery, which shall not be the great National Gallery?—It will be a great National Gallery.

2662. But still selected?—Selected from the mass. I should be very sorry to admit everything into the Great Gallery.

2663. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would you not unite a great portrait gallery with the other?—I see no objection to doing so; but if it is a portrait gallery *qua* portrait gallery, and not with reference to the pictorial merit of the paintings, I think it becomes a thing which may be separated from this great collection without any detriment to it.

2664. Would you unite ancient and modern art?—Certainly.

2665. Supposing our collection were increased to as great an extent as we hope, you would still keep those works together?—Undoubtedly; I think that the great advantage would be, from the earliest dawn of art down to the present day to have a complete history of art in all its branches, painting, architecture, sculpture, medals, and everything else, all grouped into one great whole.

2666. Would you include in the works of art which you removed from the British Museum, we will say the Etruscan vases?—Undoubtedly.

2667. *Professor Faraday.* You would continue them with the Art Collection?—Yes.

2668. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Where would you draw the line between that which is artistic and that which is archæological, or would you take the whole Archæological Collection? We will suppose Byzantine ivories, and things of that sort; would you take the whole of those to your works of art?—Undoubtedly.

2669. And all works of Mediæval Art, you would take with the works of Art?—Undoubtedly.

2670. Do you consider, with regard to the study of archæology, that a library is indispensable for that purpose?—I think the study of archæology in a library, and the study of archæology in a gallery, are two things so totally distinct, that they do not require proximity to be studied. You cannot, in the British Museum, go with a book to a work of art and study it: you study the art in the book one day, and the next day, or some other day, you will go to the gallery and see the work of art itself, or *vice versa.*

2671. If you wish to interpret that work of art, and to know what its meaning is, you may find it necessary to refer to books, some of them exceedingly obscure, and some of them which you will not find in an ordinary, or even in a Departmental Library?—Yes.

2672. For the study of archæology that would be necessary, would it not?—There certainly ought to be a library attached to this gallery.

2673. With regard to the student of ancient art, would any Departmental Library furnish him with the books which would be requisite to follow it out as an archæologist?—Quite so; but allow me to explain, that at present the Library and the Art Gallery, in the British Museum, are quite as separate as if the one were in St. James's Square, and the other in Russell Street. If I go to the Library, and want to look at something in the gallery, I cannot go through a door from one to the other—I have to go through three streets. I never heard a complaint of that difficulty, nor do I see the practical bearing of it. When I go to the British Museum Galleries and see works of art, I make note of them, and then on another occasion I go to the library, and try to find out what they are, what their purposes were, and what their history is. It is a different study—a different thing altogether.

2674. Mr. *Richmond.* So that in both cases it is an act of memory, only a longer or shorter one?—Yes.

2675. *Dean of St. Paul's.* With regard to having a National Gallery in a very great thoroughfare, such as that in Trafalgar Square, should you not see any objection in its being a mere place of lounge, where people would turn in, perhaps, not for the best purposes, but as a mere lounge, or merely to get a roof over their heads during rain—do you think that some objection?—It is to a certain extent, but I think to a very small extent, an objection. If you make the National Gallery free of access at all times you are, to a certain extent, liable to that objection.

2676. Would there not be a difference in an exceedingly crowded thoroughfare?—Yes, I think there would. If the halls and means of access and passages were sufficiently capacious, I do not think you would find that inconvenience. They would not take the trouble to go up stairs and into the galleries if they had sufficiently capacious halls where they could lounge and stay.

2677. *Chairman.* I see you propose as a feasible project, at least not an objectionable one, that there should be a small payment?—I have said, that if it were found that the crowds were so exceedingly inconvenient, an arrangement of that sort would not be very objectionable. I thought it less objectionable than taking the gallery away to where it would amount to a positive payment in time, or in money, to get to it.

2678. With respect to the uniting of sculpture with painting, which do you think is the preferable plan, the mixing two together, as is the case in the Florentine Galleries, or the keeping them separate, as at the Vatican, for example?—Separating them. I think that the mode of lighting paintings upon a wall and the mode of lighting sculpture upon a floor require so different a description of treatment that they can hardly be combined advantageously. I do not think they ever have been, so far as I am aware, nor do I see my way to it.

2679. Is it your opinion that a different light is required for the contemplation of works of sculpture

from that which is required for the contemplation of works of painting?—Not for the contemplation of them, but for the effect of sculpture. If a wall is well lighted, a picture contains its own shadows, and you cannot put them wrong; but if you reverse the shadows, or put wrong shadows upon a statue, you destroy it entirely. Sculpture requires great care and great pains in having the light to fall at the right angle, and the proper kind of light, which a painting does not require. The painter puts his light into the picture—the sculptor depends upon light furnished afterwards for the effect of the sculpture.

2680. Mr. *Cockerell.* Your Crystal Palace, I think, is considered to be too much lighted, the light being too generally diffused?—It is too generally diffused, and the sculpture, in consequence, loses considerably. In the Picture Gallery the light is perfect. It is a large body of light down the centre, and darkened for about eight feet from the walls. The light falls on the walls at a sufficiently sharp angle, and there is no reflection, and there is no direct light. You can never tell where the sun is in the gallery.

2681. Are you acquainted with the galleries of Europe?—With the principal galleries I am, but not with all.

2682. What are the examples of galleries which you would recommend for observation and imitation?—I think the Pinacothek at Munich is, with certain qualifications, the best lighted gallery I have seen.

2683. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have you seen the Dresden Gallery?—I have not seen the new Dresden Gallery.

2684. Mr. *Cockerell.* I believe that is on the same system?—Yes.

2685. That at St. Petersburgh is said to be on the same system—it is by the same architect?—Yes. I do not think the Berlin Gallery is successful. It is screens between windows, and you require to get to a very particular angle to see the pictures, and instead of having anything grand, or being able to contemplate the picture at a distance to please yourself, you are obliged to go into a cell and to stand in one particular spot where the light does not come back to your eyes. When you come to a large picture, you never can get the whole of it at once: you must come here to see this figure, and go there to see a figure at the opposite end, and you can never grasp the whole picture at once. I think that a very great defect in a gallery.

2686. Mr. *Richmond.* I suppose the perfection of hanging and lighting would be that you should grasp the whole at once, and yet be able to approach a picture to examine it in its detail?—Certainly.

2687. In Munich, which you instance as a successful example, is that possible with the series of large Rubenses? Are they not at such a height that it would be impossible for the best connoisseur to tell whether those pictures had a touch of Rubens' hand on them or not?—whether they were originals or copies?—at the distance from which you see them, are they not so high that you would not be able to prove their genuineness?—That is a defect in the position in which they are hung, but not a defect in the gallery. They ought to be hung lower down. The gallery would admit of their being hung lower down if there was room for them; but to make room for smaller pictures they have been placed so high.

2688. You think that a defect in the hanging of those pictures?—Yes. The gallery itself is perfectly lighted, and would admit of their being lower.

2689. In the re-arrangement of our national pictures you would be favourable to an alteration in the mode of hanging the pictures, so that none of them should be placed at such a height that, while you could enjoy the general effect as a whole, you should not be able as a student to examine them in their particulars?—Certainly. I think it most essential to every picture of any value. There may be great scene paintings which may be hung up high, but no valuable painting ought to be placed where it cannot be properly examined and its merits appreciated.

2690. If that principle were admitted by the architect, would it not involve a great additional space in ground area for the erection of a Gallery if you had a top light?—Yes, whatever light you had except screens. But it would merely require that the gallery should be a little narrower, or arranged with galleries round it for the exhibition of smaller pictures. There are a variety of modes in which the difficulty could be got over.

2691. You stated, I think, that a large majority of the visitors to the Crystal Palace were of the poorer classes?—A large majority.

2692. In that class do you get what are popularly called the roughs, do you get the jacketed population of London?—To a very great extent. If we get 10,000 people on Monday we get 8,000 on Tuesday, 6,000 on Wednesday, 5,000 on Thursday, 4,000 on Friday, and 2,000 on Saturday. We go gradually down from the beginning of the week, which is the poor man's holiday, to the end of the week, which is appropriated almost exclusively to the more wealthy; and I should say there is about the same amount of information or education present on each of the days. Very much diluted in the earlier days, concentrated in the latter days of the week.

2693. Then this visit to the Crystal Palace is not stolen out of a day's work or grouped in with anything else, but it is a direct visit; it is a holiday, and the visit is the out-come of the holiday which they spend in that way?—They take a holiday for the sake of visiting the Crystal Palace.

2694. If you get such a very large proportion of those persons who have to pay for their transit and pay for their entrance to go to such a distance from the City of London as the Crystal Palace is, surely, if we could only form an exhibition beautiful enough and attractive enough to enlist their interests in it, there would be much less objection on the score of inconvenience of access, which was the ground of your objection to Kensington Palace and Gore House, to an exhibition there than at the distance of the Crystal Palace?—You must also provide what we do—viz., music, and fountains, and refreshments, and a variety of entertainments for the people, or else they will not come.

2695. You must make it attractive to them?—In speaking before, I forgot to mention the music, which is a thing most popular in the Crystal Palace. If we stopped our band, I think we should diminish our visitors to an enormous extent. During the winter months the attendance is very small indeed.

2696. It seems to me, that what you have stated proves, that if there were an exhibition attractive enough to this class, the distance of Gore House would be no impediment. It appears from what you have stated, that these very people are not impeded because of the distance; they visit the Crystal Palace on a holiday?—Yes.

2697. They do not go there between whiles, but they make a holiday. Monday is a periodical holiday among the most laborious people; the Spitalfields weavers, and persons of that description, make that day a holiday?—Yes.

2698. Mr. *Cockerell.* You must provide good public-houses, as there are at Dulwich, at Hampton Court, and at other places?—Yes; the answer which I give to that is, that if you were to consult the taste of the public for the sake of drawing them, I have not the least doubt that you could draw as great numbers as we draw at the Crystal Palace. But my impression of a National Gallery of Art is, that it should be for a higher purpose than the mere getting of people to come there and enjoy themselves for a day. We do that—we provide gardens and fountains, and refreshments, and music, and everything we can think of to suit their tastes, and bring them to the Crystal Palace: it is our business to do so. But whether a collection of High Art, or whether the Crystal Palace, merely as an exhibition of High Art would do that, is a question—I do not think it would. I think that the holiday-maker must be supplied with something which he can enjoy in his own way.

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2699. Mr. *Richmond.* It must not be a dull thing when you get there. That, I think, is plain, from the experience of Dulwich, which has a very admirable collection of Pictures, and only 12,000 persons go there in a year; but at Hampton Court, which embraces some of the attractions of the Crystal Palace, which has an open space of garden round it, there is a very large attendance, 150,000 persons in a year go there, and certainly they are, for the most part, answering to your description of the visitors of the Crystal Palace—they are the small tradespeople—they are people who must make holiday to go there. I was curious on one occasion to ask a waiter at the "Mitre," on a great public day,—a Whit-Monday, or an Easter Monday,—how it was there was nobody at Hampton Court on that day. I walked through the rooms in solitude, and said after to the waiter of the inn, "How is this?"—He said, "Sir, it is from the superior attraction of Greenwich Fair." Now, we know the class of people who go to Greenwich Fair. That shows that those people go to the distance of Hampton Court Palace, being attracted by a beautiful place, and able to enjoy themselves when they get there. The distance does not seem to me, then, an insuperable objection to Kensington Gore?—The great object, if I am right in what I have seen at Hampton Court, is the gardens, the park, and the refreshments.

2700. There are houses of refreshment?—Yes; they are a great attraction.

2701. My belief is, that if you took the contents of the National Gallery, as they now stand, from the present point to any point two miles out of London, or one mile out of London, with the dull aspect of the place as it now exists, and were to expect the people from Spitalfields and Hackney, and the outlying places to the east, to come and visit it there, you would be very much disappointed; but that if you made it an attractive and beautiful thing, and broke it down in some way to their comprehension, or arranged it so skilfully that they would not feel confused; and if, as Mr. Faraday suggested—in which I think you concurred—you lead them up to that point by subsidiary and minor exhibitions, there would be then no difficulty on the score of distance in filling your gallery on all holidays with the masses of the public. I went to the British Museum on Easter Monday, to see the class of persons who were there, and also to the National Gallery. The British Museum was full, certainly, of the roughest and poorest of the Metropolitan population; but, then, that is central?—Yes.

2702. Mr. *Cockerell.* You and I, as architects acquainted with the industrial and the labouring classes, know the extreme difficulty which men responsible like ourselves, tradesmen and that class of persons, have in finding the time to go beyond a limited extent to visit these fine works. You advocate, I see, the accessibility of a public gallery with reference to the requirements of those industrial classes?—Yes.

2703. I have been this day with Mr. Fenton, an eminent scene-painter, as you know; he tells me that referring of necessity as he does to works of art, to carry out his own scenes, he cannot find the time to go to the National Gallery if it is removed 200 or 300 yards beyond the limit which he has proposed to himself, and has been accustomed to. The classes which you have been describing—the honest jackets—receive their pay, and go and enjoy their holiday, and they have no responsibility; it is not so with you and me, or with the industrial classes?—No, it certainly is not so with the classes you refer to.

2704. And there lies the difficulty. If we can make the National Gallery or a great Museum in our way, we can find time to visit it; but I, as an architect, and you, as an architect, know the extreme difficulty of gratifying that desire of ours to visit it for an hour. I cannot do it myself.—That is quite the case as far as I am concerned, and those of my own class whom I am acquainted with, that if the Gallery were in Kensington Gore we should not visit it once a-year. If it were in St. James's-street or in Trafalgar Square, I should get in there, I suppose, on an average, once a month, and almost once a week, occasionally.

2705. *Professor Faraday.* What would be true for you if the gallery were at Kensington Gore, is true of the people at the east end of the town with respect to where the gallery now is?—Yes.

2706. That point alone must not decide us?—It is better for them to have it in Trafalgar Square. It is a question of degree.

2707. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Accessibility is the point?—Yes; that appears to me to be the principal object.

2708. *Professor Faraday.* And therefore *divisibility*, as far as is right, because it gives accessibility?—Yes; if not counterbalanced by other objections.

2709. I take it that the whole of your visitors are intentional visitors?—Yes, they are.

2710. But almost all those who go to a National Gallery are casual visitors?—No, If I pursued my former course and continued carrying out the study of art I should seek to visit the British Museum and the National Gallery purposely and continuously day after day. I was not a casual visitor.

2711. Were not you one of one thousand? Do not you think that were there is one intentional visitor 999 will be casual?—I should say not, at the British Museum certainly.

2712. My impression is that not above one in one thousand of the number returned to us as visitors went intentionally?—I do not know of course, but I should say that certainly one-half of the people who go to the British Museum leave their houses with the intention of going there. I am speaking of course without knowledge, but my impression would be that they start with the intention of going to the Museum; that it is not because they happen to be passing and see a gate open and tumble in. For once that I have gone casually, I have gone hundreds of times to Great Russell Street with the intention of going to the Museum.

2713. Do you think the same of a National Gallery such as we are now contemplating—would they be intentional visitors?—If I were living in Langham Place and could get down to Trafalgar Square I would do it, but if I had to walk across the Park to Kensington Gore I would say, "No, I will not do it to-day, I will lay out a day for it." If it were within a certain limit I should devote an hour and say, "It will do me good."

2714. *Dean of St. Paul's.* There is a very large class of persons whose labour ends at four o'clock—persons engaged in professional business—persons engaged in public offices—they leave their work and leave their studies at four o'clock. But if they are to spend an hour in getting to the Gallery they will not be able to do it?—No; I feel sure they will not.

2715. Mr. *Cockerell.* I see that this magnificent plan of yours is larger in fact than the whole extent of the Houses of Parliament with Westminster Hall included?—Yes, it is.

2716. So that your views are very large?—My views are large, but they need not be carried out at once. There are three blocks here. Any one of those blocks built now would suffice for all present purposes, and it may take thirty or fifty years before you need proceed further with the plan, but you have the power of doing it. What has been the great mistake in the present building appears to me to be that they have been begun on a confined site, and with a confined plan, and they are obliged to undo, and re-do, and separate, because they have not provided for, or looked forward to, what they may want eventually. My plan would be as fine a thing if carried out as the Louvre as far as size is concerned; but it does not at all follow that it is to be done at once or in fifty or in one hundred years.

2717. I observe that in your paper, like a wise architect, you have accompanied your views with estimates generally?—I have.

2718. Have you considered the expense of those alterations which you have proposed with reference to the actual site of the National Gallery, with reference

to the plan at St. James's Palace, and with reference to the Mineralogical Museum in Jermyn Street?—Yes.

2719. Those you have considered more or less?—More or less.

2720. You must be aware that we must keep those points in view in a reasonable measure in our conclusions?—Whatever you build on thesite of St. James's Palace, or Marlborough House, or what you build at Kensington Gore, will cost exactly the same thing. The only difference is the price of the site. You may determine upon any plan cheap or expensive as you please; but the expense in the one place will be as nearly as possible identical with the expense in the other.

2721. Mr. *Richmond.* There would be the compensation for what you took—you include that in the price of the site?—Yes.

2722. If you take an Heir Apparent's palace from him, you must provide another?—Yes; that follows as a matter of course.

2723. That makes another building?—Yes; of course the expense of the site is a very important question, but the expense of the site at Kensington Gore is by no means small, and as far as the nation are called upon to pay, they would pay less for the site in Pall Mall, than I fancy they would for the one at Kensington Gore. I believe that the Kensington Gore site would be fully as expensive as the one at St. James's Palace, because there is a good deal of garden-ground here which belongs to the nation. Of course you would not pay for it, but for every house at Kensington Gore you must pay hard cash down. It has cost, I think, 350,000*l.*, and will cost 200,000*l.* more. There would be nearly half a million of money spent upon the site before you began your building.

2724. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have not made any plan in reference to Devonshire House?—None.

2725. But have you considered that being at the top of a hill, and with so large an open area, where there are great advantages of ventilation, it is superior to other sites?—I do not think it is superior to St. James's Palace. St. James's Palace is open to the Park on two sides, and Devonshire House only upon one side, and that the narrow side; the two broadest sides of St. James's Palace are open to the Park, right and left, the south and west, the important sides for ventilation.

2726. It is lower?—It is.

2727. Mr. *Richmond.* What is the size of this projected building, as compared with the Crystal Palace?—Not very much smaller.

2728. How much smaller; you said that this was 500,000 feet?—Yes.

2729. What is the Crystal Palace?—The Crystal Palace, in round numbers, occupies 560,000 square feet.

2730. *Professor Faraday.* Is that with the wings?—No; with the wings it is 600,000; the body of the building itself is about 1,600 feet long, and it is 584 feet across, that is the great transept.

2731. Mr. *Cockerell.* With reference to beauty, which you have so much considered, you have well observed that the difference of lighting pictures and sculpture is very material?—It is.

2732. You have considered, as an architect, the most beautiful architectural arrangements for the reception and display of sculpture; do you approve of the baths at Rome, the villa of Adrian, and those examples, as good examples for the display of sculpture, supposing a new gallery to be erected?—I cannot quite sufficiently realize those buildings to know what effect they would have upon sculpture. I think the great halls would be detrimental as being too large; and as to the smaller halls and the smaller rooms we scarcely know sufficiently how they were lighted to give an opinion upon that subject, but I think that too great size is a very great defect for sculpture; it dwarfs it and destroys it. The great point, however, with regard to sculpture, seems to me to be to have halls of different sizes suited for the different sculptures, and all lighted from the north. I look upon that as essential, that it should be a steady light, and never the direct light of the sun moving about the statuary, and that it should be concentrated upon one given point.

2733. *Chairman.* Some of the ancient statues had no natural light at all, as you are aware?—In the Crystal Palace, we have the light of day practically, but it is detrimental to some of the best sculptures, and it is a question with me now, whether it would not be desirable to confine the light in certain parts, and to put the sculptures in niches, or in alcoves, or almost in cells, so as to be able to concentrate light upon them in a particular direction.

2734. As was the case in the Baths of Titus, at Rome?—Yes.

2735. Where there was no natural light at all?—No, so at least it is generally understood.

2736. Mr. *Richmond.* The Vatican, by torch-light, we know, is a great treat?—Yes, from that circumstance, that you can throw the light where you wish it.

2737. You have stated, as an architect, that the lighting of a gallery, either of Pictures, or of Sculpture, is a difficult thing?—It is a thing which requires study and care, but it is a thing, which, if you set to work about it from the beginning, you can accomplish, and accomplish successfully. There is no doubt about the power of doing it in every instance.

2738. There would be more difficulty, probably, in a climate like ours, than there would be in a more equal climate. For instance, you get a greater variation of degrees of light in the twelve hours of an English day, than you will get in a month in Italy?—Yes.

2739. In lighting a gallery in England, you would have regard to the darkest days as well as to the lightest days?—Yes.

2740. And the apertures, which would admit light enough on the lightest days to light either Sculpture or Pictures, would be insufficient on the darkest days?—On extreme days.

2741. So that, in fact, it is more difficult to light pictures or statues well throughout the day in a variable climate, than it is in a more settled one.—The mode of proceeding, in that respect, I conceive, would be to provide for excess of light—you cannot give more light than what you have got—but you can soften the light by blinds and other contrivances to a considerable extent. In a dark climate like this, I would propose to provide an excess which you can get rid of, and which is never so prejudicial as a deficiency.

2742. Having as your sole object the beautiful lighting of pictures or statues, should you think it more likely to be achieved by building from the beginning with a view to the lighting of such works, or by tacking on a building, if one may so say, to any other existing building. For instance, if we were to take the pictures to the British Museum, should you think that the conditions of beautiful lighting would be as likely to be fulfilled in an adapted gallery there, as if you raised your gallery for the purpose from the foundation?—I do not think that there is any room in the British Museum, which would suit pictures at all, without extreme alterations. I think that the Ornithological Gallery, originally meant for a Picture Gallery, would require the roof to be taken off, and raised 20 feet, before it would be a suitable Picture Gallery. Of course, it is open to the heaven, and you can put on a roof and provide any light you please—but the proportion of the room is something like this room, and the light falls at an angle, and comes back to your eyes, and that light should be taken up at least thirty feet. Of course, if an architect begins a building from the ground, with regard to a Picture or Sculpture Gallery, he has ten times the chance of doing it well, compared with having the walls, and having to make the best of them. In the Crystal Palace, we had a glass case given us, which was lighted all round—the consequence was, that we had only to take a paint brush and darken what we did not want, and leave what we did require. That was

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an accident; but if we had had a dark wall, and had been obliged to cut lights into it, we should have found difficulty in doing it.

2743. *Chairman.* Have you ever considered the question of covering pictures with glass?—I think it very undesirable, if it can be avoided. If a valuable picture cannot be preserved without being covered with glass, of course one will submit to the necessity; but I think that pictures lose by it extremely—water colour drawings do not lose—but all other paintings do.

2744. What would you say to covering with glass such works of sculpture as might be covered—not very large statues?—Do you refer to basso relievos?

2745. Basso relievos principally, but some statues, for instance, statues not larger than the Venus de Medicis or the Apollo—do you see any objection to putting such a statue as that in a glass case?—I think it would be extremely prejudicial to the æsthetic appearance of the sculpture if that were done; even those alabaster figures on chimney-pieces, or small pieces of ornamental sculpture which are put under glass shades, I think, lose extremely by being so treated.

2746. Is it your opinion that the sculpture in the British Museum has been very much blackened and injured since it has been deposited there?—It has been darkened, I believe, considerably.

2747. To what do you attribute that?—To atmospheric influence to a certain extent; but I believe in almost any climate sculpture would blacken if it were not washed and cleaned and rubbed. That colour can be taken off I believe without injuring the marble. Mr. Faraday is, of course, a much better judge of that than I am, but you can whiten busts or statues to any extent you please, for I have done it.

2748. Do you attribute any portion of the obscuration at the British Museum to the warming of the apartments?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details to answer that question; but with the present system of warming I should say not. Whether, when the warming was confined to hot air, and the doors were closed, there might not have been some defect I cannot answer.

2749. Mr. *Richmond.* When you speak of the present National Gallery Site as being the best in London, you speak of it as the best for architectural display, and for public convenience I suppose?—Yes. I think that the fine open space rising from the Parliament Houses to Trafalgar Square is such an opportunity as very few cities in Europe can present for architectural display, and for accessibility it is the centre of the town.

2750. Would you be disposed to think that the preservation of precious pictures and sculptures was more important, even for our consideration, than accessibility? Which would you make to govern?—If it was proved that the site in Trafalgar Square was so prejudicial to the pictures or sculptures as to injure them seriously, I would then be inclined to abandon the argument in favour of Trafalgar Square.

2751. If it came to a question which should govern, you think that preservation of the works should govern public convenience?—Yes, if it came to a question of that sort, but that still is a question of degree. If you say that these pictures and statues will be, in the course of fifty years, absolutely destroyed by remaining here, I then say, go 100 miles off. But the question, it appears to me, is an open one, where destruction begins, and to what extent it goes.

2752. Have you given attention to the subject of pictures in that point of view? Have you looked at the National Gallery pictures for the last fifteen or seventeen years, and compared their present with their former state?—I have watched them carefully, and paid attention to that point throughout; but I am neither a chemist nor a painter, and, therefore, I cannot say half so well as many others from what any darkening may arise.

2753. But are you conscious of any degradation of tint—have the pictures lost in splendour to your eye—you are very well able to give an opinion upon that point, I am sure?—Not appreciably, further than a certain amount of what I may call discoloration—a darkening of the varnish, or a darkening of the appearance; but, as far as I can understand, nothing that seriously injures the picture beyond the power of cleaning or restoration. That is my impression; but I speak with diffidence upon the subject, because I am not sufficiently scientific to give an opinion worth your having. From my own personal experience I have never feared properly ventilated galleries being so prejudicial to pictures as to require their removal out of town.

2754. *Professor Faraday.* Your experience, then, has not been founded upon your own observation as to cleaning pictures?—I most distinctly guard against assuming to be scientific. I have seen pictures cleaned, and I have seen the results of picture cleaning. I have been a good deal with picture dealers and picture fanciers, and I have never seen anything in the National Gallery pictures which led me to fear destruction from the situation.

2755. You say that you have seen pictures cleaned, and you have observed them, I dare say, intelligently, for the purpose of watching what was done—do you think you ever saw a picture cleaned without the removal of a real surface of the picture—it may be infinitesimal?—Yes, I should say, I have. It is very difficult to be quite certain on a subject of that sort. But what, I believe, was removed, was only the varnish and the dirt which had accumulated.

2756. There are two modes of cleaning; water will not do it?—Water will not do it.

2757. There is the cleaning by solvents, spirits, or what not; and there is the cleaning by rubbing?—Yes.

2758. Taking either of those modes, taking the action of solvents, either spirits or, as they sometimes use, alkalies, and taking pictures as they usually are, namely, a mixture of oil and varnish, (I know that you cannot touch oil,) bring your mind to bear upon that point, and consider whether you are satisfied, from direct observation, that you know that there was no removal of the picture. If you have not considered the question, you can say so, but if you can give me your conclusion that you know a case in which the surface has not been touched by it, I shall be obliged to you?—I have seen a picture, which I will not mention because I have no business to do so, where certainly there were substances removed from the surface which may have been part of the original painting, but the picture, it appeared to me, was not injured to any appreciable extent by the process which it underwent.

2759. The picture was improved by the cleaning, you think?—Very much improved.

2760. But whether it was the picture left by the artist, or whether it was a picture a little lower than that left by the artist, you do not know. You know that much dirt was gone, but are you sure that no surface of the picture went too?—I cannot be sure. I cannot answer that question positively. What I say I say with great diffidence, because I have never myself practically cleaned a picture, nor am I sufficiently a chemist or artist to know exactly what the artist puts on or the chemist takes off.

2761. In the other mechanical cases of powder, they remove or scrape. It may be your impression that they remove no portion of the picture, but you have not sought into that of your own knowledge?—No, I have not the knowledge to answer that question.

2762. Mr. *Richmond.* Of course you suffer very much at the Crystal Palace by the dust which is brought in by the large masses?—We do not find any very great inconvenience from that. Of course, our statuary being all plaster, it does show, and does require cleaning, which, with a plaster cast, is always a deterioration.

2763. Then the dust brought in is not very injurious to those works. You do not find them alter in their hue very much; you do not find the paint change in tone very much?—No; we have not found it.

2764. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Most persons come to you in carriages?—Yes; whether by the railway or road, it is so.

2765. Persons who would bring a great portion of dust, would be the persons who walked?—People who go into the garden bring in a great deal of dirt if it is dirty. Our floors are an inch open, and, during the summer we water and sweep them all day long, and that open floor is a very convenient mode of getting rid of the dust.

2766. Mr. *Richmond.* Of course, it is only an opinion, but I should like to know your opinion of what would be the difference, if you had such a collection in London—say at Trafalgar Square,—if you could have the building of the Crystal Palace, with all its contents there, how could you keep it clean; what would be the state of the collection at the end of the year—would it not be very much degraded, and the work very much dirtier? What is your impression about that?—To a certain extent they would, but not to any very great extent. I think if you had the Crystal Palace there with its arrangements for dusting and cleaning and keeping in order, I think there would be a certain amount of dirt, such as there is in London, but not to a very great extent.

2767. *Professor Faraday.* What is your opinion with respect to the difference of cleaning windows at Trafalgar-square and at Sydenham?—We never have cleaned our windows at Sydenham, they are dirty enough but they never have been cleaned.

2768. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Does not the rain clean your windows?—Yes, entirely; we leave it to the rain to do it.

2769. *Chairman.* In forming any new National Gallery, you would have not only accommodation for more Works of Art than you now have, but you would have space also for adding to the structure itself, would you not?—That is why I think the St. James's Palace site would be so invaluable—you need not erect more than one-third of the building, as shown upon that plan—it would be a complete gallery in itself—of course, one side would not be architectural—but it allows you space to extend to any reasonable prospect that you have of requiring space in future. If you do not avail of it, you do no great harm; if you do want it, you have it there. And I think one great point which should be borne in mind in choosing a site is, that power of gradual extension, as requirements may arise.

2770. Having space enough, in fact, for adding to the structure itself?—Quite so.

2771. Mr. *Richmond.* It has been given in evidence (I think in 1853), before a Committee of the House of Commons, that ten times the space now occupied by the Sculptural Works in the British Museum, and the Art portion of the British Museum, should be provided for the accessions of real work that will come, and the casts which should be supplied to fill up the missing links, so as to complete the sequence. No doubt if that were done, if we had fine casts of the works, the originals of which we do not possess, and so made up a sequence from Egyptian Art, straight away to the decline of Art in Rome, we should then have a gallery that would be at least twice or three times, or perhaps six times the size of any gallery in Europe?—Quite so.

2772. I recollect that in Mr. Oldfield's evidence, in 1853, when he was asked what he thought would be the probable space, he said that he thought ten times should be allowed in erecting a new gallery for that one department only?—On the site I have indicated, I could easily provide more than ten times as much. In writing this pamphlet I found that there are 52,000 square feet devoted to Art in the British Museum.

2773. That would be 520,000 according to the reckoning?—I have allowed more than nine times on the ground floor only.

2774. There they were speaking of sculptural and archæological works—things which are coming from Nineveh, and which are coming now from Halicarnassus?—I will undertake, on that site, to provide for more than ten times the space with ease.

2775. That is merely sculpture. Now think of the paintings. Take all the schools of Italy, all the schools of Spain, all the schools of Flanders and of Germany, and the school of England?—I provide more space than they would cover considerably.

2776. *Professor Faraday.* But then you would split them up into two or three, would you not?—Yes. I was asked to provide for the space. I say I have provided for more than ten times the space for the sculpture, and a larger gallery of pictures than any gallery in Europe.

2777. Mr. *Richmond.*—Mr. Cockerell has put it into acres, and he says it is about ten acres; that is, one acre more than the British Museum?—Yes. It is 500 feet by 1,000, as nearly as possible, or 11½ acres, nearly. That map is the Ordnance Survey. The British Museum estate is 8¾ acres, but only a portion of that is occupied by the buildings containing the collection. If the Public Offices are carried out as proposed, it would make one of the noblest squares in Europe; coming round from Buckingham Palace to the National Gallery, Carlton-terrace, the Public Offices, and on to Storey's-gate, it would be a glorious architectural arrangement.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Monday, April 27, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART., M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, examined.

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2778. *Chairman.* I think that on the 5th of June last year you presented a Bill to Parliament, which was prepared by yourself and Mr. Wilson—a Bill having this title, "To provide a Site for a New National Gallery," which bill was then read a first time, and the second reading of it was appointed for the 9th of the same month of June. Was that so?—It was.

2779. I believe that the second reading did not take place on that day, and that the Bill was put off two or three times, and that on the 27th of the same month, Lord Elcho made a motion for an address to the Crown, and that motion being carried by a small majority—eight, I think—the Government proposed that the Bill should be read a second time on the following Monday; but on that day the order of the day for that second reading was discharged, and the Bill was withdrawn?—Yes, that was what passed.

2780. Will you be so good as to look and see if that is the Bill (*handing a Bill to the witness*)?—Yes, that is the Bill.

2781. Have you had occasion lately to look at the report of the speech which you made upon that occasion?—Yes, I have lately refreshed my memory by reading over the report of the speech in Hansard's Debates.

2782. I find that in that speech you are reported to have made use of these expressions, "With regard to the Site of the New National Gallery, all we propose at present is, that the nation should consent to take from the Exhibition Commissioners a half or some part of the ground which they possess at Kensington Gore." Did you say that?—Yes; that was the effect of what I stated.

2783. I wish to know whether, in accordance with those expressions of yours, the Bill, in fact, decided the question of the site?—The question which we considered to be decided by that Bill was, that all doubt would be put an end to with respect to the title to the land which we proposed to accept as a site for the intended National Gallery of Pictures. The Commissioners are doubtless aware that that land is held at present on a peculiar tenure. The Commissioners for the Exhibition purchased a portion of the site, for which they paid 165,000*l.* Another portion of that site was paid for by Parliament, to the amount of 177,500*l.*, so that the entire cost of the land at Kensington Gore amounts to 342,500*l.* I am not aware that the boundaries between the land purchased by the Commissioners and the land purchased by the Government have ever been set out; but it has been agreed that the Government should have a certain control over the land belonging to the Commissioners; and that no appropriation of it should be made without the consent of the Treasury. So that the Government is the owner of a portion—we will say, in general terms, one-half—and has a control over the appropriation of the other half. But then it might be said, if Parliament was to vote a sum of money, and a building was to be erected upon any portion of the site, it might be uncertain whether the land entirely belonged to the Government; and I believe the whole of it was, in fact, conveyed to the Commissioners; so that the estate is legally vested in the Exhibition Commissioners, although more than half of it was paid for by the Government. The Exhibition Commissioners are desirous of making any such arrangement as may facilitate the views of the Government; but in order to remove any legal doubts which might be raised as to the title, it was thought desirable that this bill should be passed, the effect of which would be to vest in the Government so much of the land as might be used for the purpose of a National Gallery. It consists of only one clause, which, if the Commissioners will allow me, I will read to them. "It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to select, and cause to be marked out or defined, such part of the said land purchased by the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851" (the whole of it was so purchased, in fact, so that that description would apply to the whole of the site) "and being within the area aforesaid, as to the said Commissioners of the Treasury may appear suitable for the purpose of a site of a new National Gallery, with proper surrounding or adjoining space and approaches; and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, by deed under their common seal, to be enrolled among the Records of the Court of Exchequer, to convey the land so selected and marked out or defined to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to be held by such last-mentioned Commissioners in trust for the purpose aforesaid." The effect of that clause would have been, the Exhibition Commissioners being prepared to convey the land, that the land would have been vested in perpetuity in the Commissioners of Works. Therefore, any money voted by Parliament would have been employed in erecting a building upon land to which the Crown or the Government had a perpetual title. Such was the effect of this bill. The Government certainly did consider that the question was decided that this site should be used for the erection of a National Gallery for pictures. They did not carry their views beyond that one destination of it, namely, that a National Picture Gallery should be erected upon this site—that part of the case they considered to be settled—and it was with that view that they made the application to Parliament. But they did not intend to apply for any vote of money to erect the building in last Session. All they intended to do was to pass that Bill, and in the present Session they would have applied to Parliament for a vote of money to commence the building. That was the view of the Government.

2784. It was to be solely for a Picture Gallery?—Solely for a Picture Gallery.

2785. You did not contemplate combining the archæological or the artistic treasures of the British Museum, with the pictures in the projected National Gallery—that was not part of your object?—No; but we intended, in conformity with the recommendation of Colonel Mure's Committee, to advise the Crown to issue a Commission to inquire into that subject. The present Commission was issued (as the Commissioners are aware) in consequence of the vote which was carried by the House of Commons for an address to the Crown. But if the Government had been left to exercise its own discretion, it would have limited the inquiry of the intended Commission to the question of the removal of the collections of art, or any other portion of the British Museum. That we thought ought to have been made a separate inquiry. Colonel Mure's Committee, although the terms of the Address are somewhat ambiguous, limited its recommendation of an inquiry simply to the question of the British Museum; it did not recommend that there should be any inquiry upon the subject of the site.

2786. May I ask you whether the Government had come to any detailed determination with respect to the National Gallery, supposing your bill had been carried, besides the selection of a site?—According to the view of the Government, the question of a site for the National Gallery involves two important considerations. The first is the expense of acquiring a sufficient site; and the second, the adequacy of that site for the wants of the intended gallery. Now, the entire extent of the site at Kensington Gore is eighty-six acres. The Gore House estate consisted of twenty-one acres; there is a part which is called the Villars Estate, consisting of forty-eight acres, and Lord Harrington's estate of seventeen acres, making altogether eighty-six acres. Now eighty-six acres is a large space to command in the neighbourhood of London, and that was one of the considerations which very much influenced the Government in giving the preference to this site. Next, there was the consideration that it was paid for—the whole of the purchase-money of the Government had been actually paid—the remaining portion of the purchase-money had been paid by the Commissioners, and their land presented as a gift to the Government. Therefore, the site belonged to the nation, and no further outlay was necessary; it was not necessary to go to Parliament for any further grant for purchasing land. Now the Commissioners are, of course, aware that when any question of building arises in or near London, one of the great sources of expense is the site. It is not merely the building, but it is the difficulty of obtaining land in the proper place, and to the proper extent. We thought that the circumstances of this site were such, with respect both to its position and its area, as to render it very eligible; moreover, we could not overlook the fact that it was our own, and that no further money was needed for the acquisition of it. Those were two important elements in the decision. Then we had to consider that Colonel Mure's Committee had expressed a decided opinion against the site at Trafalgar Square. They not only said that the existing National Gallery was insufficient, but they also expressed a decided opinion against Trafalgar Square as the site for any National Gallery—they condemned it altogether. They went into a great deal of evidence upon the subject of the destruction of pictures by smoke, and other atmospheric influences. Now I really cannot myself pretend to form any opinion upon that question; there was certainly strong evidence adduced to show that pictures did suffer in that position. How far that evidence may be conclusive I can for myself form no judgment. I will only say that persons of great authority did express that opinion. But what I confess weighs with me much more than the supposed deleterious influences upon the surface of the pictures is the want of space. The room of the present National Gallery is wholly inadequate, and there is great difficulty in obtaining additional room. In the first place, it would be necessary to pull down the workhouse behind the National Gallery. Then there is the barrack, and I believe that the Horse Guards and the War Department make great objection to the removal of that barrack, which is considered an important military position in the metropolis. I believe there is some dictum of the Duke of Wellington's upon the subject: and, in fact, the Horse Guards are not at all willing that the barrack should be removed. Under those circumstances, the space which can be acquired seems not to be sufficient. Now that is an important element in the question, because the National Gallery, which originally consisted of a small number of pictures, has received considerable augmentations, and my belief is, that if there were more space provided, it would receive still greater augmentations. Since the foundations of the National Gallery were laid, the Vernon pictures have been added, and there is no room to hang them in the National Gallery; they are all now in Marlborough House. Then there are the Turner pictures, many of which are not yet hung, and of which only a portion are hung in Marlborough House. All this arrangement is owing to the want of space. Marlborough House in a short time will be wanted for the Prince of Wales, and these pictures must necessarily be removed. Then there is the Sheepshanks Collection, which, perhaps, the Commissioners have seen; it is considered, and justly considered, a most interesting and valuable collection of pictures. Those have been given to the nation upon the express condition that they should be provided with a building at Kensington Gore; therefore, with regard to that portion of the Collection, some building must be erected at Kensington Gore—we could not consistently with the terms of the Deed of Gift put them on any other site. Then there is also a collection of pictures not yet formed, but which will have to be formed before long, owing to an Address of the House of Lords, and a vote of Parliament last Session, and a Minute of the Treasury, which has since been issued—namely, for the formation of a Gallery of Historical Portraits. Now that collection might no doubt be separated from the general National Gallery, but still it seems that there would be no place so appropriate for it, as one in combination with that gallery. Putting all those circumstances together, we arrive at the conclusion, that a site of considerable size would be convenient for the National Gallery. Then there is another thing to be considered, which is, that although, no doubt, Parliament has been liberal in making grants for the National Gallery, by far the larger portion of it is owing to donations; and I think there is very little reason to doubt, that if we had the means of providing for pictures, in a good light and handsome rooms, and in a place accessible to the public, where they could be seen to advantage, owners of pictures, who are unwilling that, after their death, their collections should be left to the chances of hereditary succession, and should be, perhaps, brought to the hammer and dispersed, would, in many instances, from public spirit, be disposed, to leave them to the nation. We know that, in former times, Sir Francis Bourgeois intended to leave the collection which is now in the Dulwich Gallery to the nation, but, I believe the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that day would not provide a sufficient building for the purpose, and accordingly it was left to Dulwich College. There we have an instance of a valuable collection, which is put in a place not very accessible to the public, and which would be much better disposed of in connection with a National Gallery. Perhaps the same thing might happen with other collections. Now there is a remark which I observe Lord Monteagle has made this Session upon the subject, in the House of Lords, which is deserving of attention. On the 16th of February, when speaking upon the Sheepshanks Collection of Pictures, he said "We had a very fine collection" (that means the National Gallery), "but he believed the public were not quite in possession of the facts as to how it had been got together, for, both in that and the other House of Parliament, he had heard the collection discussed as if it were mainly or altogether the creation of the State, and principally purchased out of the national resources, whereas, in point of fact, we were indebted for it much more to the generosity and public spirit of private individuals, than to any liberality which Parliament had shown in the matter." Then he showed how the collection had been formed. He said, "From 1824 to 1856, 112 pictures were purchased for the National Gallery by the State; and 433 were the gifts of private individuals. The special gifts of pictures to the nation included 16 by Sir. G. Beaumont, 6 by William the Fourth, 35 by the Rev. W. H. Carr, 15 by Lord Farnborough, 8 by his late valued friend, Lord Colborne, 3 by Mr. Samuel Rogers, and 156 by Mr. Vernon." If to those we add the gifts of Turner and Mr. Sheepshanks, I think it is manifest that our National Gallery has been formed more by donation than by purchase; and it is a fair inference from that fact that we may look for its future increase, rather to the liberality of individuals, than to the grants of Parliament. Now, there is nothing which is so likely to induce individuals to make such gifts to the nation as the provision of a sufficient and properly situated National Gallery, admitting, from time to time, of increase, as the collection may be enlarged. Therefore I

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confess it seems to me that, provided it is admitted that the formation of a National Gallery of Pictures is a national object, which I think seems now pretty generally conceded, it would be an excellent investment for the nation to build a good National Gallery on a site which is sufficiently large to admit of additions to the gallery from time to time. Those were the principal grounds upon which the Government came to the conclusion to build upon this site. They also looked carefully to all the different alternatives which were proposed, namely, to the different sites which had been suggested as preferable to Kensington Gore site, and, if it is the wish of the Commissioners, I will state in detail the reasons which determined them to reject each one of those sites in succession. There is one other point which I have overlooked, which, perhaps, I may be permitted to add. There are, at Hampton Court, pictures which might, with advantage, be added to the National Gallery. Whatever objections may be made to Kensington Gore, upon the score of distance, must apply much more forcibly to Hampton Court. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether, for example, the cartoons of Raphael, and some of the more important and interesting pictures at Hampton Court, might not, with the permission of the Queen, be removed to a National Gallery, and become valuable portions of it. All that, of course, implies the command of a greater space than there is at present; because at present not only is the National Gallery incapable of receiving any additions, but it cannot even accommodate those pictures which properly form a portion of it.

2787. I understand you to say, that it was not part of the Government plan to have a building, or to provide space for a building, which was inevitably to combine sculpture with painting.—Decidedly not. We considered that question as altogether undetermined. In fact, so far as we had come to any determination upon the subject, it was not to disturb the British Museum, but to leave all the sculptures in their present position. All that we had decided to do was to build (if I may borrow the term from the Munich Gallery) a Pinacothek at Kensington Gore. We intended to make it as little expensive in the first instance as possible, but to build it upon such a plan as would admit of enlargement from time to time, as future circumstances might suggest.

2788. That is to say,—as would admit of enlarging the building as well as adding to the collection, in the original structure?—Just so; to admit of successive enlargements to the building, for the purpose of accommodating any additions which might be made to the collection, either by purchase or gift.

2789. *Dean of St. Paul's.* It would be a great general plan, of which portions might be successively carried out.—Exactly so.

2790. *Professor Faraday.* Did the plan include any distinct proposal to exclude other kinds of buildings from the neighbourhood of the gallery at Kensington Gore? was the rest of the ground to be kept quite clear?—Yes; we certainly contemplated that it should be left quite open to the decision of Parliament—that if they might think it desirable to make provision for buildings for any other purpose, any portion of the site might be employed for such other purpose. We did not expect that the National Gallery would occupy 86 acres of land, and we certainly thought that if any purposes connected with science, for instance, Scientific Collections, or rooms for learned societies, or any object of that sort, could be conveniently attained upon that site, it would be very proper for the consideration of Parliament. At the same time that did not enter at all into our plan—we contemplated it, but we did not provide for it. We intended to do nothing that would in any way interfere with the accomplishment of such a design; but we did not make it at all a part of our proposal. Our proposal was perfectly simple—we said: We propose to take from the Commissioners a valid title to so much land as we want to build upon, so that there shall be no question that the building which we are about to erect, being defrayed by public money, shall be in perpetuity the property of the Government. Having secured that land, we intended to build upon it a Picture Gallery, limiting the construction, in the first instance, to so much as would accommodate the pictures which we had got, and would admit of enlargement for the reception of any pictures which we might hereafter acquire.

2791. For my own part, I have a strong feeling that the accommodation of the public must be a thing to be considered. The access of what I may call the multitude is an item in my mind—one amongst many important considerations. Can you favour us with any thoughts upon that subject?—Of course it cannot be denied that Trafalgar-square is a much more central position than Kensington Gore—that every body must see at first sight—but we started upon the assumption, that a Committee of the House of Commons had almost unanimously decided that Trafalgar-square was not a fitting place for a National Gallery. Then the question arose, to what place shall it be removed? It was necessary to find some site other than Trafalgar-square. If one of the grounds upon which Trafalgar-square was considered an unfitting site for a National Gallery, was the injury to the surface of the pictures, it seemed idle to remove it to Burlington House, which was at no great distance from Trafalgar-square, or to St. James's Palace, as other persons proposed, which was merely at the other end of Pall Mall. It seemed desirable to go to such a distance from the town as would, at any rate, if it did not altogether exclude these impurities of the air, diminish them materially. On the other hand, we thought it not desirable to go to such a distance as would render it a journey to visit the Picture Gallery. It seemed to us that Kensington Gore was a fair medium between those two extremes. It is sufficiently distant from the centre of the town to be free from the chief part of the impurities which load the air in the very smoky parts of the metropolis, and, at the same time, it is not so remote as Hampton Court, or the present Crystal Palace, and, therefore, not situated at a distance which requires a person to devote a considerable portion of the day to visit it. The fact of the enormous crowds which flowed to the Crystal Palace, in Hyde Park, proves experimentally that the distance is not so great as to deter the population of this town from visiting an exhibition in that district. Now, the proposed site at Kensington Gore, is just opposite the place where the Crystal Palace stood, in Hyde Park, and that seemed to us to show conclusively, that although it was not so central as Trafalgar-square, nevertheless, it was not so distant but that vast numbers of persons, without any material inconvenience could visit it. Those were the grounds upon which we thought it was not so distant as to be materially inconvenient. No doubt we are owners of the site of Burlington House. It is paid for. We might pull down Burlington House, and build upon that site a National Gallery—but of course the Commissioners are aware that the site of Burlington House is not nearly so large as that of Kensington Gore—it is nothing approaching it.

2792. *Dean of St. Paul's.* What is the extent?—It is about three acres—whereas you will observe that this is 86 acres.

2793. *Chairman.* Of course you are aware that every one of the recommendations which you say induced the Government to prefer Kensington Gore to Trafalgar-square, was stated in the Report of the Committee of 1848 (composed of Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hume, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Charteris, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir Benjamin Hall, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Parker, Mr. Wakley, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Mr. Bankes), to belong to Trafalgar-square, viz., "the commanding nature of the site," "its accessibility and nearness to the chief thoroughfares," "the aids to economy," and "the space for further enlargement,"—and they concurred unanimously in the opinion that, taking all those considerations into account, Trafalgar-square was the preferable site?—The Report of that Committee was under the consideration of Colonel Mure's Committee, and they came to a totally different result. I presume they had the benefit of all the arguments, and all the

evidence adduced by the former Committee. But I confess, with great deference to the able persons who formed that Committee, that it seems to me to be impossible to maintain that, however accessible Trafalgar-square may be, the site is sufficiently spacious, or sufficiently admits of successive enlargements. It seems to me that the great objection to the site of Trafalgar-square is its narrowness.

2794. But if the space now occupied by the barracks at the back of the National Gallery, and if the baths and washhouses of St. Martin's Parish and the workhouse were added thereto, would not there then be quite sufficient space for all the objects which you contemplate?—This, of course, assumes that the additional space can be obtained. I suppose that we might negotiate with the parish authorities for the purchase of the workhouse, provided they could be provided with a site elsewhere. They probably would ask a very high price for it. With regard to the barracks, I am not prepared to say that the War Department would consent to abandon that site. I know that great objections have been made hitherto. Whether any other ground can be obtained in that part of the town, I cannot say, but I know that hitherto they have considered it essential that this site should be retained as a barrack, not merely on account of the space, but on account of the peculiar position of the barrack at the intersection of several great lines of communication.

2795. That was the opinion, I think, of the then Commander-in-chief, Lord Hardinge, as communicated by the then Quartermaster-General?—Yes; I believe Lord Hardinge had a very strong opinion upon the subject; therefore I could not say that it would be possible to obtain the site of that barrack. With regard to the washhouses, I presume that they might be made a matter of negotiation. Of course this Commission must be aware that when a Government, who themselves have no special knowledge upon the subject, undertake to decide a question of this sort, they must, to a great extent, be determined by authority, and in this instance, there was the authority of the most recent tribunal which had investigated the subject, namely, Colonel Mure's Committee. They, with a knowledge of all the previous inquiries, and all the evidence which had previously been taken, came almost unanimously to a decision that Trafalgar-square was not a place fitted for the National Gallery. They expressed a decided and clear opinion upon that point.

2796. *Dean of St. Paul's.* I think they did not express an opinion as to any particular site?—They expressed a preference for Kensington Gore—by a majority they came to a decision in favour of Kensington Gore.

2797. *Chairman.* A very small majority?—Yes: it was not a very decided recommendation, nor was it an unanimous one; but, nevertheless, so far as there was an inclination expressed by that Committee, it was in favour of the Kensington Gore site. But they expressed a clear, and, I think, an all but unanimous opinion in favour of the removal from Trafalgar-square.

2798. *Dean of St. Paul's.* I think you said that the Government had had under consideration certain other sites, which you would not be unwilling to communicate to the Commission. Of course, the Commission are exceedingly anxious to know what sites are available, in order that they may fully exhaust the subject?—We considered all the sites which had been proposed. I will either mention them myself, or will answer any questions.

2799. Will you have the goodness to mention them. There may be some which have not occurred to us?—One of the sites which was most strongly recommended was some site in Kensington Gardens.

2800. *Chairman.* There were two sites in Kensington Gardens, one at Bayswater and the other near the Palace?—One of those sites was discussed, I think, in the Report of Colonel Mure's Committee.

2801. Mr. *Richmond.* The one near the sunk wall which divides Kensington Gardens from the old Deer Park was, I think, the one agreed, on all hands, to be the best?—There were two sites mentioned in Kensington Gardens; one was somewhere on the site of the present Palace, or very near it, between the present Palace and the water; and another was a site on the side of Kensington Gardens, nearly fronting the Kensington Gore estate, almost close to it, in fact. The view which we took was, that looking to the very strong objections which were made by the public, even to the temporary occupation of any part of the Park (for we considered Kensington Gardens as practically part of Hyde Park) for the Crystal Palace in 1851, we did not feel ourselves at liberty even to entertain the project of appropriating any part of the Parks for purposes of building. We believed that the public, generally, set so high a value upon maintaining the integrity of the Parks, that we considered it quite out of the question, until we had altogether exhausted every other possible site in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, to propose to take any portion either of Hyde Park, or St. James's Park, or Kensington Gardens.

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2802. Or Regent's Park—did that come under your consideration?—No; I do not think anybody proposed Regent's Park. There might be less objection, perhaps, to Regent's Park. I am speaking now merely of St. James's Park, the Green Park, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens. We believed that the strongest objection was entertained, unless of case of absolute necessity could be made out, against appropriating any portion of them to the purposes of a building. With regard to the site which immediately overlooked, one may say, the estate of Kensington Gore, it seemed almost a wanton act to take a portion of Hyde Park, when you might have, as it seemed to us, an equally eligible site on the other side of the road. The distance from London was identical. The Kensington Gore site was equally accessible, rather more accessible, in fact, and there was much greater command of additional land on the Kensington Gore side than on the side of the Park; therefore, we thought that that plan was, of all others, the plan which had least to recommend it. Then there was the plan of pulling down Kensington Palace, and appropriating that site to a National Gallery. I believe that has even now many friends. That plan, we thought, was liable to most powerful objections. In the first place, Kensington Palace, when approached from the back, is considerably more distant than Kensington Gore; and, as the principal objection to Kensington Gore was the distance, the objection to Kensington Palace seemed far stronger than to Kensington Gore, on the principal ground on which the question was debated. Then Kensington Palace is the property of the Crown. If the Crown consents to part with it, it can, according to the present law, only part with it for a sum equivalent to its value; because, although the Crown property is made over to the nation for the life of the reigning Sovereign, still it is considered as the property of the Crown, and the nation has only a life interest in it, and when the land is made over in perpetuity to the nation, an equivalent sum must be voted to the Crown, and invested in land. Therefore in taking the site of Kensington Palace, we should have had to buy it in the same way as we should have had to buy it from a private individual, even if the Crown had consented to part with it. Then I would observe, that although at this moment, perhaps, the apartments in Kensington Palace may not be used, or other means may be found of accommodating the persons who are lodged in Kensington Palace, it is to be borne in mind that the Queen has a young family growing up—that in some few years there will be Princes and Princesses who will require apartments, who must be lodged by means of public grants, and that Kensington Palace is a convenient place in which the Royal Family may be furnished with apartments. Therefore to destroy Kensington Palace, is to destroy a Palace, which would probably be wanted for the use of the Royal Family within no long time. When you have a great deal of vacant land it seems a wanton act, and one of reckless expense, to demolish a building such as Kensington Palace, which, although it may not be a very splendid specimen of architecture, is nevertheless not an unsightly building. It is a large pile, and has existed for some years—it is connected with historical recollections,

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and I cannot see that there is any sufficient justification for choosing that particular spot of ground to build upon, when there is so much land in the neighbourhood which is not built upon. I confess it seems to me that the reason for selecting Kensington Palace as the site of the new National Gallery altogether fails, and that no one, looking to his responsibility to the country, could, with any propriety, make such a proposition. Therefore those two sites, we thought, were condemned conclusively by the arguments against them.

2803. *Chairman.* When you say "those two sites," do you include that recommended by the Commission in 1851, at Bayswater, as one of them (*showing a plan to the witness*)?—No, this is the one I mean (*pointing to another plan*).

2804. *Dean of St. Paul's.* That was recommended by Lord Seymour's Commission.—I do not think we considered it.

2805. Mr. *Richmond.* That was on the north side of the park, yours was on the south side.—Yes.

2806. *Chairman.* Did you consider the recommendation of appropriating that portion of Kensington Gardens (*pointing to the plan*) an encroachment which would be so objectionable as not to be adopted under any circumstances? I speak of the site recommended in 1851 by the Commission composed of Lord Seymour, Lord Colborne, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Ewart, and Sir Richard Westmacott.—I should state, certainly, that that was not one of the sites which, so far as I know, was under the consideration of the Government. I have no distinct idea of ever having heard it suggested before. With regard to distance, I should think it is open to pretty much the same objection as Kensington Gore. The distance is nearly the same from any central point of London as Kensington Gore. It is liable to the same objection of being a detraction from Kensington Gardens, which I think the public would view with very great jealousy, particularly the persons living on the northern side of Hyde Park, and it would also be open to the further objection of not being conveniently susceptible of increase, from time to time, as new additions might be made to the collection. In order to increase it, it would be necessary to cut off a larger portion from Kensington Gardens, an avenue for instance, and a walk; it would be necessary probably, to destroy the avenue, to stop up the walk, to cut down trees, and altogether to diminish the space.

2807. The Commissioners of 1851 did not seem to think that that objection would apply to their plan.—It is clear that it is a very small space which they propose to take off. If any further additions were required to the building, they could only be made by carrying the space backwards, and this plan shows that that space could only be obtained by cutting down an avenue, and by stopping up one of the principal walks in Kensington Gardens, namely, that walk which leads from the bridge, at the end of the Serpentine River, to the basin in front of Kensington Palace.

2808. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Were there any other sites which were under the consideration of the Government?—Yes; there were other sites. One of the sites, which I think Lord Elcho recommended, was St. James's Palace. It was proposed to pull down St. James's Palace, and build on that site a National Gallery, in combination with rooms for drawing-rooms and levees. It was said that the company returning from levees and drawing-rooms might walk through the National Gallery. Now, in the first place, the same objection which applies to demolishing Kensington Palace, also applies to demolishing St. James's Palace. I do not mean to say that St. James's Palace has any great architectural recommendations; but it answers the purpose of a palace, it contains apartments which the Queen can assign to members of the royal family, or to members of her household. There are reception rooms for drawing-rooms and levees; and it serves purposes which must be served in some other place, and at a further expense of public money, if the present building is pulled down. Then, as to the improvement of site, it seems to me that whether the National Gallery is at one end of Pall Mall or at the other is very immaterial, and that no great advantage will arise from removing it so short a distance. As to the idea of the company from the drawing-rooms and levees passing through the National Gallery, I can hardly conceive anything less recommended by convenience; because I presume it would be necessary to exclude the public on those days from the National Gallery. It could not be intended that ladies in diamonds and trains should walk through the rooms when the public were admitted; therefore, it would be necessary to exclude the public on those days, which would be an inconvenience. Then persons coming from a drawing-room or a levee, I imagine, would very seldom wish to stop to see pictures; they probably would simply walk through the rooms and go to their carriages and return home. Therefore, I cannot see that there is the smallest convenience or fitness in attempting to combine a National Picture Gallery with the rooms for levees and drawing-rooms. For those reasons we came to the very decided conclusion, altogether to reject the idea of pulling down St. James's Palace. One of the plans, which was at the same time proposed, was to pull down Marlborough House.

2809. *Chairman.* Lord Elcho proposed that?—The Queen is empowered by Act of Parliament (13 & 14 Vict. cap. 78) to settle Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales, in such manner that he may have and enjoy the same immediately after he shall have attained the age of eighteen years, and thenceforward during the term of the joint lives of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness. It is as present used only temporarily, with the consent of Her Majesty, for objects connected with art, during the minority of His Royal Highness. The Government has no power to dispose of the building, and unless it is impossible to find ground elsewhere, I cannot see anything which would justify a Government, which is responsible for its acts, in proposing to deal in so very summary and arbitrary a manner with buildings, which, at present, have a totally different and necessary appropriation. Then I believe that there was some plan for a National Gallery at Whitehall.

2810. It was only mentioned in the debate.—I do not distinctly remember what part of Whitehall it was. I think Lord Elcho mentioned some part of Whitehall. Land in Whitehall is extremely expensive, and is wanted very much for other purposes, and it does not strike me that any advantage would be derived from building a National Gallery in Whitehall. The space between the street and the river is confined, and altogether, I should think that it is about as little fitted for a National Gallery as any part of London which could be found. Whatever site is selected, some objection can be made to it. One must consider the alternatives, and take that site which, on the whole, has the largest number of recommendations, and to which the fewest powerful objections apply. Having carefully considered all the different alternatives, and exhausted, as we thought, the subject, we came to the conclusion, after a perfectly unprejudiced investigation, that upon the whole, the site of Kensington Gore was the best for the intended purpose.

2811. Did you consider the question of the removal of the pictures to the British Museum?—I cannot say that it was one of the subjects of consideration. I cannot say that at that time any suggestion was made of removing the pictures to the British Museum. The only proposal which we considered, was that of removing from the British Museum certain portions of the collection. One proposal was to remove all the marbles, and to combine them with the picture gallery: to have, in short, a Glyptothek and a Pinacothek in one. That plan we rejected. We saw no reason for disturbing the arrangement of the British Museum. We limited ourselves to the provision of a picture gallery. Then it was also proposed to take away the Natural History Collections from the Museum. In order to avoid the necessity of removing the marbles, on account of the want of space, and of combining them with the picture gallery, it was said that sufficient space might be obtained for the marbles, with the further additions

which may be made to them, by removing the Natural History Collections in the British Museum, and by transferring them to some other site, possibly to Kensington Gore. That was a plan which we considered. I do not mean to say that it might not be desirable, under certain circumstances, to remove the Natural History Collections from the British Museum. At the same time, it must be remembered, that one of the great attractions of the British Museum, is the collections of Natural History. A large number of the persons visiting the British Museum, go to see the collections of Natural History. They also visit the Antiquities, but they are much attracted by the collections of Natural History; and my belief is, that if the British Museum consisted simply of books and of antiques, the number of visitors would be materially diminished. How far that is an argument against their removal, it is for the Commissioners to consider, but such, I believe, would be the result. Those were the two plans which we considered, and we came to the conclusion not to combine the antiquities and the sculptures with the picture gallery; and with regard to the Natural History Collections, not to take any step for the present. But we did intend, in the event of Parliament having agreed to our plan, and if they had consented to build a picture gallery at Kensington Gore, to issue a Commission, similar to the present Commission, to inquire into the best mode of dealing with the want of space which undoubtedly exists at the British Museum. It would then have been open to that Commission to have made any recommendation which they thought fit.

2812. You did not come to so decided an opinion, I think, with respect to the removal of the Natural History from the British Museum as you did with regard to the breaking up of the Antiquarian Department? — No, we only came to a decision not to make any recommendation at that moment. But we fully recognize the fact that the British Museum is at present scarcely adequate to the demands upon it, and that every year renders it more inadequate, and that it is quite clear that something must be done before long, if it is to furnish a sufficient accommodation for all the different objects which are sent to it. We believe that the library is amply sufficient: that there is now adequate accommodation for all the books which it is likely to receive for many years to come.

2813. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have you mentioned all the sites which were under the consideration of the Government. — Yes.

2814. *Chairman.* Have you considered the site which has been lately a good deal recommended, in the middle of the Regent's Park? — No; I do not think that any such site was suggested.

2815. Mr. *Richmond.* There was one other site proposed, namely that near the sunk wall, which was spoken of very much. It of course comes within the prohibitions which you have alluded to, it being in the very centre of the Park? — I never heard that suggestion before. However, it would be open to the same fatal objection, as I consider it, of being a detraction from the Park, and requiring, moreover, large approaches to be made, and room for carriages. For instance, at present cabs and omnibusses are not admitted into the Park. If you make a National Gallery in the centre of the Park, you can hardly refuse to allow public conveyances to approach it; you can hardly say that hackney cabs should not be allowed to drive up to the National Gallery. Then you would have at once to alter the rule with regard to the admission of hackney cabs into the Park. This is a rule which has never yet been relaxed. It is not merely a rule which the Crown or the Government might wish to maintain, but I believe the public would object extremely to the admission of hackney cabs into the Park: it is considered a matter of public convenience that they should not be admitted, and still less omnibusses. The moment that you build a National Gallery in the centre of the Park, or in Kensington Gardens, you would at once have to deal with that question.

2816. And you do not think that you would have to deal with it if the National Gallery were planted at Kensington Gore? — Clearly not.

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2817. It was given in evidence by, I think, several competent persons, (I refer particularly to Sir William Cubitt,) that if the National Gallery were placed on the site of Kensington Gore, it would necessitate the formation of a road through the Park, that the northern part of the town would complain so much of going round by Park Lane, or else going round by the town of Kensington, that in the end there must be a road from the northern part of the town to the National Gallery? — I should altogether dispute that inference. I do not think there would be such an influx of persons into the National Gallery as to make it necessary to bisect the Park by a road. The persons who now have to go from what is called Tyburnia to Belgravia have to go round the Park at one end or the other, and I do not think that the existence of a National Gallery in Kensington Gore would render a different state of things necessary. The Kensington Gore site is extremely accessible, because there is the Brompton Road on the one side and the Kensington Road on the other, and the Commissioners have made roads from north to south; therefore nothing can be at present more accessible than it is, and all those difficulties of the approaches are entirely got over.

2818. The project was to have a sunk way and a tunnel under Rotten Row? — I was not aware of any such plan, but I confess it does not seem to me that there would be any necessity for such an arrangement.

2819. *Professor Faraday.* Has the site of Devonshire House ever been brought under your consideration? — When the proposal was made last year, I do not think it was known that Devonshire House was in the market, or offered for sale. I have since heard, along with other people, that there is an idea that Devonshire House might be purchased by the Government. Of course it would be a very expensive purchase. I do not know what the extent of the site may be. I presume that it would not be very different from Burlington House.

2820. Mr. *Cockerell.* It is rather larger; there are about three acres at Burlington House, and about three and a half at Devonshire House? — The Commissioners are not embarrassed with the difficulties which a Government have to encounter when they propose large money votes to the House of Commons. I hope that they will bear in mind that looking at this as a practical question, if we have to go to Parliament to ask them to vote not only the expense of a large building but also the expense of the purchase of a site to the extent of 150,000*l.* or 200,000*l.*, the difficulty of obtaining the consent of the House of Commons is greatly increased, and the probability of a satisfactory practical solution of the question is much augmented. What the Government sincerely desired was to obtain at as reasonable a cost as the circumstances of the case admitted, a commodious and a spacious building for the reception of the pictures now forming the National Gallery, together with all such other pictures as might, at no distant period, probably be added to it, and we believed that the proposal which we made, though, of course, it was not free from valid objections, as scarcely any proposal which you can make is free, was nevertheless less objectionable than any other which could be substituted for it. We thought that it was a very advantageous bargain for the country, to take a site which had cost 150,000*l.* from the Exhibition Commissioners, and which cost the Government nothing, and that the large area which that purchase, together with the purchase from our own grants produced, would afford advantages which could not be derived from any other site.

2821. Accessibility seems to be the great object of the public, both in favour of artists, and in favour of those attending the courts of law, and the inhabitants of the east and north ends of London. Recreation for those who are waiting in Westminster Hall and on Parliament, having an hour or a couple of hours to spare, who may go to Charing Cross, or to a central position with very great advantage, and pass their time with

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great profit. That has been felt very much in the public mind it appears, and very reasonably. It is contended that such a distance as Kensington Gore would hardly be found to be accessible for useful purposes, either to the artist or to provincials and strangers?—That, of course, is a matter of judgment. I believe that the attendance at the National Gallery has gone on steadily diminishing for some years; that it is less now than it was some years ago, which seems to show that the situation has no such very great attractions to strangers and others. With regard to those who attend courts of law, and the Houses of Parliament, I am afraid, judging from my own experience, that they are not very often visitors at the National Gallery; that their time is too much occupied to admit of their finding much leisure for seeing pictures, at least during the busy period of the year. With regard to the inhabitants of the north of London, it certainly must make very little difference whether they go to Kensington Gore, or to Trafalgar Square, for one radius of a circle is not longer than another radius. No doubt, to persons living in the east of London, it is somewhat further to go to Kensington Gore than it is to go to Trafalgar Square, but I believe, as far as I can judge from the habits of the persons who visited the Crystal Palace, that what people do who visit the Picture Galleries, particularly strangers, is, that they devote a certain portion of a day to the purpose, when they are not otherwise occupied; and whether the journey takes them ten minutes more or less, backwards and forwards, does not much matter to them. If a person did not walk—if he went in a conveyance—the distance, we will say, from Charing Cross to Kensington Gore would not occupy above twenty minutes, or, at the most, half an hour;—half an hour would be a very large allowance. The distance from Devonshire House to Kensington Gore could not take a person above a quarter of an hour, and even to walk, it could not take him above half an hour. Therefore it does not strike me that the argument of distance is a very powerful one.

2822. Mr. *Richmond.* The fact is, I think, that during the exhibition of the Crystal Palace, which certainly was an extraordinary one, and was open five or six months, six millions of persons visited it?—Yes; everybody knows that the crowds were so great that it was difficult to make head against the stream. I do not mean to say that the attraction of the Crystal Palace was not far greater than the attraction of a Picture Gallery could be. I am aware that the cases are not strictly parallel. Still it is the fact that a very large number of persons did go daily to the Crystal Palace, that the distance was not so great as to form any material obstacle. Now I remember perfectly well the argument about Hyde Park. When Hyde Park was first proposed, it was said that there were great objections to it; and I know that the Government of the day entertained doubts whether they would allow it to be so used. I also know that those who were favourable to the plan (and they were at that time, I believe, in a very small minority, although it succeeded so well afterwards,) said that it was essential to the success of the Crystal Palace to have the site in Hyde Park, that if it was taken to a greater distance,—if it was taken a mile or two miles further,—it would entirely fail, and that the whole success of the project depended upon the Government allowing that site to be used. I believe that that anticipation was correct, and if the Crystal Palace, instead of being in Hyde Park, had been in Richmond Park or Bushey Park, my belief is, that instead of millions going, there would have been thousands only; and that it would just have made the difference between complete success and almost complete failure. Therefore, although I do not at all say that the cases are strictly parallel, still I do say that the crowds which flocked to the Crystal Palace prove that the distance was not a material obstacle to visiting it. In that way, I think, it is a strong argument in favour of the site at Kensington Gore.

2823. In Mr. Bowring's evidence before Colonel Mure's Committee, there are some statements of figures—that, in 1852, 305,203 persons visited the Zoological Gardens, that at Kew Gardens there were 231,010, at Hampton Court 173,391, and at the British Museum 507,973?—I am told that the annual accounts kept of the visitors to those establishments show, that while the number of persons visiting the National Gallery has gone on annually diminishing, the number of visitors to the places at a little distance from London has regularly gone on increasing, so that distance is not so great an impediment as might be supposed. The facility of communication at present, the cheapness of public conveyances, and other things enable persons to go to these places.

2824. *Chairman.* One of the reasons of the result which you have just mentioned, is that they wish to get out of town, to get fresh air independently of the object which they go to visit?—Yes.

2825. *Professor Faraday.* The use of this great gallery, being as much for the preservation of the pictures as for that kind of instruction of the public which they get by going casually to it, has any idea ever suggested itself to the Government with regard to having a place for the preservation of the highest works of art and other places of a more ordinary character, for the instruction of the people; whether, in fact, a diffusion of the centres of instruction with one of preservation would not be the desirable course to take?—Undoubtedly that has been one of the main objects which the Government have had in view. They have thought that the present National Gallery, from its confined space, and the small number of pictures which it accommodates, affords very imperfect instruction as well as gratification to the public, and that the national uses and advantages of a Picture Gallery might be greatly increased if there was more power of enlarging the collection. That is one of the principal objects which we have had in view. It is a question, for instance, whether it might not be desirable to have copies of some of the greatest works of art. If you have a copy, for instance, of the Transfiguration, or if you have copies of some of the largest church pictures in different parts of Europe, of course you must have a great deal of space to contain them. Everybody knows that one of the great difficulties, with regard to pictures, is the space which is necessary for properly hanging them and exhibiting them. That is one of the obstacles to the acquisition of pictures by private individuals. There are very few persons who can hang up a large picture. I think it is quite worthy of consideration, whether, if Parliament were disposed to be liberal, and to enlarge the National Gallery beyond what would accommodate pictures purchased by the nation and given to the nation, some addition of that sort would not be highly expedient. My belief is that it would be expedient—at the same time I cannot say that the Government intended to propose any plan of that sort; but they certainly contemplated it as a matter which would be desirable. I need not say that its adoption would very much depend upon the view which Parliament might take of the propriety of supporting such an institution. Many persons in the House of Commons have an objection to that which they consider as something which is intended merely for the benefit of the educated classes, and which they think is not appreciated by the bulk of the population. I believe myself that this is a narrow view of the utility of a National Gallery. On the contrary, I consider it as a valuable part of a system, if one may so say, of public instruction. I think, too, that persons who take that view do not understand the real sentiments of the working classes. I believe that now there is, amongst a large portion of the working classes, a desire to see public institutions of that sort enriched: and that they would not grudge the appropriation of a portion of the taxation of the country to improving them. At the same time the Commissioners are doubtless aware that there are persons in the House of Commons who do not at all share those views, and who would very much object to large grants being made for a National Picture Gallery. Therefore the Government must proceed cautiously and gradually in such matters; but, as far as my own opinion goes, I have

no hesitation in saying that I should consider that a very valuable part of a National Picture Gallery,

2826. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would not accessibility be peculiarly important to that class of persons of whom you have just been speaking?—Accessibility seems to me to be a relative term.

2827. Easy and cheap access?—By accessibility you may mean that which is in the most central spot of London. Now, that which is in the most central spot of London is necessarily in a very crowded spot—is necessarily in a spot in which there is great difficulty in obtaining land, and in which, from the enormous cost of ground where it is sold literally by the inch, you must be cramped as to space. I certainly consider myself that Kensington Gore is perfectly accessible, in this sense, that there are approaches to it from all directions, and that you can reach it in a limited time from any part of the metropolis. It is not so central as Trafalgar-square, but it is perfectly accessible.

2828. Mr. *Cockerell.* The necessities of space for a National Gallery bear a very small proportion to the space appropriated at Kensington Gore. I look upon it that four acres would furnish abundant space for a Pinacothek for 100 years to come?—Yes, I quite admit that that is the truth. The space is far greater than is at all needed for the purposes of a National Gallery; but four acres of land are not easily obtained in any of the central parts of London.

The Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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2829. Three acres or three and a half acres would furnish a prodigious resource for many years from this time?—No doubt.

2830. *Chairman.* I think you say that the Government did not consider the advantages which might attach to the site of Devonshire House?—I should think myself that the difference between Devonshire House and Burlington House may be considered as practically very limited. Burlington House has already been acquired, and we could, if we thought fit, dislodge the learned societies which now occupy it, and propose a grant for building upon that area.

2831. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Excepting that the front of Devonshire House is perfectly open, and looks upon the Park, and behind there are Lansdowne Gardens and Berkeley Square?—Yes; but as far as area and position are concerned, there is no great difference.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Thursday, April 30, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

EDGAR ALFRED BOWRING, ESQ., examined.

2832. *Chairman.* You still are Secretary, I believe, to the Commission of 1851?—I am.

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2833. You were examined, at considerable length, before Colonel Mure's Committee in 1853—were you not?—I was.

2834. Have you lately looked at the evidence which you gave on that occasion?—Yes; I have just been reading it over again.

2835. Has any change to any extent taken place with reference to the Gore Estate since you gave that evidence?—Yes; there have been some important changes. The great roads, varying from 80 to 100 feet in width, which were then only contemplated, have all been made. Some considerable purchases of property in Gore Lane, projecting very awkwardly into the estate, have been effected, and, altogether, the estate has assumed a much more compact and complete condition than formerly.

2836. Has any change taken place in the extent. I see it is stated to be eighty-six acres?—It remains very nearly the same in extent. Not exactly the same. This wedge, composing Gore Lane, has been purchased (*showing the same*). But, on the other hand, there has been an exchange recently of a small outlying piece here (*pointing to the plan*) for a smaller piece lying within the main square (*showing the same*), which it was important to secure. Therefore, I think, we may assume that the increased acreage which we have obtained by the Gore Lane purchases is counterbalanced by the decreased acreage caused by the exchange, so that the extent of the estate remains virtually as nearly as possible the same as before.

2837. Mr. *Cockerell.* The frontage of Gore Lane has not been purchased?—No, with the exception of the reversion to the houses on the western side.

2838. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Does Gore Lane still exist?—It is closed as a public thoroughfare. We have power, under our Act of Parliament, to obtain the whole of the coloured part of Gore Lane; but we do not at present touch this block, which is now occupied by first-class houses.

2839. What is the name of that row of houses?—I think they call it Kensington Gore, or Lower Kensington Gore. There are two distinct terraces, containing six houses each, one consisting of first-class houses, and the other of rather smaller ones.

2840. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you know the length of lease of those two rows of houses?—They are long leases, and we have no power over them at present, nor have we over Lord Auckland's property, known as Eden Lodge.

2841. *Chairman.* We have had some evidence from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to the objects of the Commissioners in purchasing that estate, and also as to the circumstances under which they offered part of the site of it for a National Gallery. Therefore it will be hardly necessary to trouble you with any question in that respect. But if you have anything to tell us, which you consider that we are not likely to be aware of, we shall be glad to hear it?—I believe that there has been a good deal of misapprehension as to the part taken by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, with regard to this site. It has been assumed, and frequently stated, that they have attempted it thrust it upon the public. I may, perhaps, be allowed to state briefly the real circumstances of the case. On referring to the Report of the House of Commons' Committee of 1850 on the National Gallery, it will be seen that there was a very strong intimation there given in favour of the removal of the National Gallery. The Committee did not positively recommend its removal from the existing site, being, as they stated, ignorant of the character of the new site which might be chosen; but they expressed a decided opinion against any enlargement of the present building on the present site, and the whole tenor of the recommendation was in favour of the removal. In the following year, a Commission was appointed by the Treasury, at the head of which was the present Duke of Somerset, the other members being Lord Colborne, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Richard Westmacott, and Mr. Ewart, to inquire into the question of a site for the National Gallery. They made a report, in which they proposed three alternative sites. The exact position of the first, or the one preferred by them, was not specifically mentioned in the report,

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because it was an estate which would have to be acquired by purchase, and if it were known that the Government wished to buy it, the price would of course be raised against them. But those Commissioners intimated that it was in the immediate neighbourhood of the Parks, and facing Hyde Park. They then proceeded to say, that if the Government were unwilling to incur the outlay involved in such a purchase, there were two other sites adapted for the site of a National Gallery, both of which were in Kensington Gardens; and a map was published, accompanying their Report, showing those two sites; but for the prudential reasons which I have given the other site was only generally referred to. In consequence of that recommendation, Sir Charles Wood, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, entered into negotiations for the purchase of the Gore House Estate, whereby the necessity of taking any part of Kensington Gardens for the purpose would be avoided. Those negotiations, from some cause or other, were broken off. Just at this time, the Exhibition Commissioners found themselves in the possession of large surplus funds arising from the Exhibition, and took into consideration the question of the disposal of that surplus. The result was the elaboration of the scheme set forth in their Second Report to the Crown, dated November 1852, in which they proposed the purchase of a large tract of land for the purpose of concentrating the different institutions connected with science and art, and so on. But at the time when this site was originally negotiated for by the Government, so far from the Exhibition Commissioners having anything to do with it, it was not even known that they would have a surplus remaining from the Exhibition. It was in August 1851, that the Report of the Duke of Somerset's Commission was published. It is obvious that in the general scheme proposed by the Exhibition Commissioners the National Gallery would very properly occupy a place, assuming it to be decided that the National Gallery should go to the site purchased by them. Accordingly, in their Report, they enumerated different institutions, &c., which might be with advantage placed upon the site, and observed, hypothetically, that if it were determined to put the National Gallery there, it might be appropriately erected on the north side of the estate, adjoining Hyde Park. The observation was made in that hypothetical way. The next step was a vote by Parliament of 150,000*l.* towards the expense of purchasing the estate, after the Commissioners' Report had been placed before the public. The possibility of removing the National Gallery to this site was distinctly spoken of in the debate on that occasion, and the formal resolution of the House of Commons approving the vote, mentioned the erection of a new National Gallery on the site as being one of the objects contemplated in its purchase. This was at the end of the year 1852. Then early in the year 1853, the whole subject of the management of the National Gallery, including the question of its site, was referred to Colonel Mure's Committee. That Committee recommended, as this Commission will remember, the adoption of the site belonging to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The war shortly after that broke out, and the whole matter remained in suspense till last year, when the Government took into consideration the Report of Colonel Mure's Committee, and concurred in the conclusion at which it had arrived in favour of that site. A Bill was accordingly brought in by them to give effect to this decision on their part. This was followed by Lord Elcho's motion, which was carried against the Government, and the result has been the reference of the whole subject to this present Commission. I think this short sketch of what has passed will show plainly that, so far from the Exhibition Commissioners having attempted to force this site upon the public, they merely followed in the wake of others who had gone before them. It so happened that their proposals accorded with these other proposals; but it is an historical fact, that the first proceedings on the subject took place, as I have stated, in 1850 and 1851, and that the Commissioners took no steps till 1852. I trust that I have shown that they have occupied a natural position in the matter; and that having possession of the Kensington Gore Estate, it was offered by them to the country for the purposes of a National Gallery, if it thought fit to accept it, it being entirely for the country to decide whether or not it would do so.

2842. Have you considered any of the objections which have been made to the site, and particularly owing to its distance from the centre of London?—Yes. I have made a point of getting a good deal of information on that very subject. When I was examined in 1853, I was aware that that was the main objection raised to the adoption of any site at or near Kensington—namely, the so-called distance from the heart of London. Of course, the only way to arrive at an unprejudiced opinion on that question was, by examining all the evidence bearing upon it that could be collected. In 1853 I gave some statistical evidence upon the subject. I have continued the statistics then produced down to the present time, and am now in a position to submit the results to the Commission. I laid a table before Colonel Mure's Committee, showing the number of visitors in various years to the chief places of public amusement, both in and out of London, brought down to the end of the year 1852, which was the latest date then known. The places selected as being well-known places of public resort were the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Vernon Gallery, those constituting what might be called the exhibitions in London, and the Zoological Gardens, Kew Gardens, and Hampton Court Palace, as being places of recreation out of London, and requiring a certain amount of exertion to visit them,—in fact, places to which the objection of *distance* would apply. The figures then laid before that Committee showed that the tendency of the number of visitors to the exhibitions in London was to decrease, whereas there was a constant tendency to increase in the number of visitors to the more distant places; and I showed that, even in the year 1852, the number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens, which are further from this part of London than the Kensington Gore Estate, and where there is a charge for admission of a shilling (with the exception of one day a week, when it is sixpence), was very nearly as many as the total number of visitors to the National Gallery itself, in the very heart of London, and where there is no charge whatever for admission. The conclusion which that seemed to point to was, that if you gave a sufficient inducement to people to go a little way, they did not at all mind the extra trouble and the extra distance, and that the mere difficulty of distance was in reality no serious bar to the masses visiting these places.

2843. Did that inference of your's apply as well to artists as to the general public?—It related to the general public. This was an inference founded entirely upon the statistics of the number of visitors to these places. Four years have elapsed since that time, and I have now been able to continue that table down to the end of the year 1856.

2844. Will you have the goodness to give us the result?—The results are so remarkable, that I am desirous of laying them before this Commission. To some extent these returns are rather thrown out by the fact of 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, having been an exceptional year, and also by the breaking out of the war in 1854, and the additional taxation it involved, having led to the people's diminishing their expenditure and not going so much to places of amusement.

2845. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Another excitement in short?—Yes, but that argument applies equally to all places of public resort, and the comparative results remain unaffected. I have now got the figures complete for all these six places, for the years 1850 to 1856 inclusive. In the case of the British Museum they are as follows (leaving out the odd hundreds):—In 1850 the number of visitors was 1,098,000; in 1851, the year of the Exhibition, 2,527,000; in 1852 the number fell off to 507,000; in 1853 it increased again to

661,000; in 1854 it fell off to 459,000; in 1855 it fell off again to 334,000; and in 1856 it slightly recovered to 361,000; the result showing in 1856 an increase of eight per cent. as compared with 1855, but a decrease of as much as forty-five per cent. as compared with the year 1853, which I have taken as being the most normal year of the whole series, and the one least affected by exceptional causes. It was before the war broke out, and after the excitement of the Exhibition was over, and it therefore seemed the most appropriate year to take. In the case of the National Gallery, the number of visitors in 1850, was 575,000; in 1851, 1,005,000; in 1852, it fell off to 352,000; in 1853, it rose again to 627,000; and in 1854, fell off to 446,000; in 1855, it fell off again to 381,000; and, lastly, in 1856, it fell off once more to 208,000; showing a decrease in 1856, as compared with 1855, of no less than forty-five per cent.; and a decrease in 1856, as compared with 1853, of as much as sixty-six per cent. The next is the Vernon Gallery. In the year 1850 there were 61,000 visitors; in 1851, 253,000; in 1852, 155,000; in 1853, 249,000; in 1854, 248,000; in 1855, 228,000; and in 1856, 227,000. I had a note from Mr. Wornum, who gave me these figures, to state that there had been a great decrease in the number of visitors to the Vernon Gallery in 1856, until nearly the end of the year, when the Turner pictures were first exhibited. There was an extraordinary rush of visitors to see those pictures, and but for that unexpected excitement the falling off would probably have been as great as at the National Gallery itself. As it was, the decrease in 1856 as compared with 1855 was merely nominal, viz., ½ per cent., and as compared with 1853, 9 per cent. I now come to the series of places out of London, headed by the Zoological Gardens. In 1850, the number of visitors was 360,000; in 1851, 667,000; in 1852, 305,000; in 1853, 409,000; in 1854, 407,000; in 1855, 315,000; and in 1856, 344,000, showing an increase of 9 per cent. as compared with 1855, and a decrease of 16 per cent. as compared with 1853. But the decrease in the case of the National Gallery in 1856, as compared with 1853, has been already shown to have been 66 per cent., and in that of the British Museum 45 per cent. Then with regard to Kew Gardens. In the year 1850 the number of visitors was 179,000; in 1851, 327,000; in 1852, 231,000; in 1853, the number increased to 331,000, I believe chiefly owing to the Gardens being then opened on Sundays for the first time; in 1854 it was 339,000; in 1853, 313,000; and in 1856, 344,000; showing an increase in 1856 over 1855 of ten per cent., and over 1853, of four per cent. Last in the list is Hampton Court Palace. In 1850, the number of visitors was 221,000: in 1851, 350,000; in 1852, 173,000; in 1853, 180,000; in 1854, 203,000; in 1855, 141,000; and in 1856, 161,000, being an increase of fourteen per cent. over 1855, but a decrease of ten per cent. as compared with 1853. These figures exhibit the remarkable fact, that whereas the number of visitors to the National Gallery formerly exceeded those to the Zoological Gardens and Kew Gardens put together, they have now fallen off to less than two-thirds of the number visiting the two put together, as in the first comparison. The information in every case has been obtained by me, either from published Parliamentary papers, or from the heads of the different departments—from the Office of Works, for instance, for Hampton Court, Sir William Hooker for Kew Gardens, the Secretary to the Zoological Gardens for those Gardens, Mr. Wornum for the National Gallery and the Vernon Gallery, and Mr. Panizzi for the British Museum. The conclusion which seems to me to be derivable from these figures is, that the tendency with regard to the exhibitions in London has been to a remarkable falling off in the number of visitors in the last few years, while, with regard to those out of London, where the objection of distance applies, and which, therefore, practically test that objection, so far from falling off the tendency has been the other way. Hence I arrive at the conclusion that the proposed removal of the National Gallery would not entail that falling off in the number of visitors which some apprehend, and which constitutes the most serious objection to such removal.

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2846. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have no distinction of the classes of visitors?—No.

2847. You are quite aware that in times of prosperity the working classes are very willing to enjoy themselves beyond the limits of London streets?—Certainly.

2848. But the classes who might be supposed to visit a National Gallery with advantage would be distinct and very different, would they not, from those classes of workmen-holiday folks?—There would be all classes; and the convenience of the working classes should assuredly not be the least of all consulted, as I presume that one of the most important objects of a National Gallery is to elevate the taste of the masses. But if the National Gallery were on any site in the neighbourhood of Kensington, my impression is, that the visits of the working classes would be greatly increased by the additional distance they would have to go, however paradoxical it may appear. Those classes do not visit places of this character without first making themselves clean, and probably taking half a day's holiday for the purpose, while they take their wives and families with them, and, in short, attempt to make such an occasion a source of rational enjoyment and improvement. So far from their objecting to the National Gallery being removed to Kensington, the enjoyment of the half holiday taken by them for the purpose of visiting it with its accessories of ornamental gardens, fountains, &c., would be greatly increased by the walk across the green sward of the parks, where they breathe a purer and more exhilarating air than they are accustomed to in their everyday life; whereas a visit to a National Gallery in the midst of the smoke of London does not afford them this desirable relief. Mr. Cubitt gave decisive evidence on this subject, before the Committee of 1853, founded on his long practical experience of the habits of the working classes. I may, perhaps, observe, with regard to the great falling off in the visitors to the National Gallery in 1856, that if that falling off had occurred subsequently to its removal to Kensington, it would have been assumed, as a matter of course, that it was entirely owing to that circumstance. This allegation, at any rate, cannot now be made.

The witness delivered in the following paper:—

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STATEMENT of the Number of Visitors admitted to visit the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Vernon Gallery, the Zoological Gardens, Kew Gardens, and Hampton Court Palace in each year, from 1850 to 1856 inclusive.

Years.	British Museum.	National Gallery.	Vernon Gallery.	Zoological Gardens.	Kew Gardens.	Hampton Court Palace.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1850	1,098,863	575,005	61,560	360,402	179,627	221,119
1851	2,527,216	1,005,705	253,152	667,243	327,900	350,848
1852	537,973	352,220	155,013	305,203	231,010	173,391
1853	661,113	627,740	249,992	409,076	331,210†	180,753
1854	459,262	446,641	248,466	407,676	339,164†	203,990
1855	334,089	381,897	228,095	315,002	313,816†	141,420
1856	361,714	208,270	227,720*	344,184	344,140†	161,752
1856 compared with 1855....	Increase 8 per cent.	Decrease 45 per cent.	Decrease ½ per cent.	Increase 9 per cent.	Increase 10 per cent.	Increase 14 per cent.
1856 compared with 1853....	Decrease 45 per cent.	Decrease 66 per cent.	Decrease 9 per cent.	Decrease 16 per cent.	Increase 4 per cent.	Decrease 10 per cent.

2849. *Professor Faraday.* Can you give us any information with relation to the attendance of students in art apart from the general public?—I am able to state it generally, in the case of the Department of Art.

2850. What are the students to whom you refer?—Quite recently the whole of the Government Schools of Art have been removed from Marlborough House to the Kensington Gore Estate.

2851. Do you consider that the Government Schools of Art are of such a character that they can give us useful information with regard to the case of a National Gallery,—are the two objects so far alike, that what is the fact and the result with one may be supposed, to a certain extent, to be the fact and the result with the other?—I consider that there is that analogy. It was expected by the Department of Science and Art that the immediate result of the removal to Kensington would be a very considerable falling off in the number of students attending the schools, because the very same objection would apply in their case that is urged against the removal of the National Gallery to the same neighbourhood,—namely, the distance of the site from the heart of London, and its inaccessibility.

2852. Are these students voluntary students?—They are the regular Government students.

2853. Do they come under the class of people who are at liberty to do as they like?—They are entirely voluntary students, and need not join the schools unless they like.

2854. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do they expect to derive any advantage from what are called the Government schools?—Merely in so far as the fact of their having been trained at the Government schools is of great advantage to them in obtaining employment in after-life. They get no direct advantage from Government, except in the case of students in training for local masterships, who, like the students in the diocesan and other training schools, receive an actual subsidy in aid of their subsistence.

2855. Therefore, it is no test as respects the general mass of the public?—It is a test, as far as it goes, as to the extent to which people can be induced to go to such a distance.

2856. Then they have the further inducement of the advantages which they expect to derive from being students?—Yes; in the respect I have just mentioned.

2857. *Professor Faraday.* But they would have that in London, too?—Yes.

2858. Therefore that makes no difference with regard to the distance from London?—No; but my object was to show that the removal to a certain distance from London, instead of having led to a very great falling off, has not done so.

2859. Have you any figures on that point?—I have not the exact figures, but they can be given by the officers of the department. I merely state the fact, that the immediate result of the removal a few months ago was expected to be a very great falling off in the number of students. The number has, however, already virtually recovered itself, and the Department of Science and Art is quite surprised at the early success of the removal in this point of view.

2860. Mr. *Richmond.* How many hours a-day are the students employed?—There are different classes: some of them work till late at night.

2861. Some go for the whole day?—Yes; it depends upon the classes which they attend.

2862. *Professor Faraday.*—Do the circumstances of the schools just now, as far as you can judge, appear to indicate that there is any additional difficulty, which would be evident to you, in their having to come so far to the schools?—There appeared to be that difficulty at first, but it has now vanished. The students have returned; and I believe I may safely state that there are nearly as many now as before.

2863. Mr. *Cockerell.* But not more?—Mr. Cole, or any of the officers of that department, can give the precise figures; I only know the general fact.

2864. My experience is against that result. I find that students, whom I should gladly have sent, have not been able to go to the School of Design because of the distance—the sacrifice of time and cost; cost, if you travel by omnibus—time, at all events?—That is probably counterbalanced, then, by an increase from other causes, for I have ascertained that there is not that falling off which your remark would lead one to expect. I may also mention another point bearing slightly upon this question of site. Gore House has been for a considerable time occupied by the Government for one of its branch schools, and it has just been closed in consequence of the removal of the whole of the Department of Science and Art to the south-eastern part of the Kensington Gore Estate, and the house has been given back to our Commissioners. I understand that a remonstrance has been made by the students attending that school against its being closed, the site being so convenient to them.

2865. *Chairman.* Do the students wish the removal back to Gore House?—Yes; the students who have been hitherto at Gore House have, I understand, remonstrated against that school being shut up.

2866. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Where is that school removed to?—It is now amalgamated with the main school at the south end of our estate.

2867. *Professor Faraday.* It has been removed from the north to the south end?—Yes.

2868. Mr. *Richmond.* Is the difference of distance a quarter of a mile?—It is a long way; it is more than half a mile.

2869. *Chairman.* That seems to militate rather against your inference; that distance does not deter visitors?—These students were, I believe, Kensington students, and they would have to go further.

* The exhibition of the Turner pictures at the end of 1856 led to a very large increase in the number of visitors at that time. There had been a serious falling off in the number in the greater part of the year, as compared with former years.

† Including Sundays.

2870. Mr. *Richmond.* The present schools are held in buildings which are really nearer to the metropolis than Gore House?—Considerably nearer; but to these students probably further.

2871. They may be Kensington students to the west, but the present site is considerably nearer to the east?—Yes. The site of the present schools is, in fact, exactly opposite the site of the Exhibition Building of 1851. With regard to the question of distance, I need scarcely remind this Commission of the immense number of visitors that went the same distance in the year 1851. We had upwards of six millions of visits paid to the Great Exhibition in less than six months. Since that time, there is also the experience of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which, in the short period of eighteen months after its opening, was visited by two and a half millions of persons, although eight miles from London. That plainly shows that if you give sufficient attraction, people will come the necessary distance.

2872. *Chairman.* Will you state shortly what means of access there would be, supposing the National Gallery were removed to the site you allude to?—In the first place, these great roads have been made all round the estate since the period of my former evidence. I also understand that it has been proposed to make a road from the south-east corner of the estate across to Belgravia, which will at once give a short and easy approach to the estate from the whole of that part of London, Westminster, Lambeth, &c., without the necessity of going round by the Parks. Again, if Prince Albert's Road were prolonged a very short distance, the estate would be brought into immediate and direct communication with the Thames at Battersea Bridge, and with the vast traffic which might be brought by the river. In addition to that, I may mention that even already, I understand, the omnibus proprietors are anxious to make some arrangements whereby they may give the public every facility for visiting the Exhibition which is about to be opened permanently on the estate at South Kensington; and a scheme of "correspondence" is, I believe, at this very moment in contemplation, by which the public will be brought, at a single fare, from all parts of London, to visit the Sheepshanks Gallery and the Museums of the Department of Science and Art, now erected on the estate.

2873. I see, by the evidence which you gave in 1853, that it was contemplated to place not only the National Gallery, but a great many other national institutions, upon this Kensington Gore Estate. They were all to be together?—They were all to be on the estate; the offer was made, at least, in case the public liked to avail themselves of it. Amongst other institutions, the present Department of Science and Art was mentioned. The removal of that Department to the estate has now actually taken place. Then, in addition to that, we proposed to give facilities to private bodies and societies to come to the estate, and there are already many indications of an anxiety on the part of these private bodies to come to this neighbourhood.

2874. *Dean of St. Paul's.* What private bodies do you mean?—I may instance the Architectural Museum, which it has been recently determined to remove permanently to this estate. The removal has, in fact, just taken place. The Sculptors' Institute of London has also recently come to the determination of exhibiting there. The Academy of Music has also applied for a site.

2875. *Chairman.* Is there any fresh building appropriated to the Academy of Music?—No; that question is not yet decided, but an application for a site has been made, and a Committee has been appointed to consider the question, but no decision has been yet come to. It has been regarded as premature.

2876. *Professor Faraday.* What part of the estate do these applications refer to which are now made to you for localities? The southern part of the estate?—The same part as the Science and Art Museum.

2877. Mr. *Richmond.* That is the south-eastern part.—The south-eastern part.

2878. *Professor Faraday.* What part, according to your knowledge, was intended for the National Gallery?—The whole estate was offered to the public, to choose any part they liked. All the Commission proposed was that the main buildings should be within the great square.

2879. What intention is there of building ordinary houses within that large square?—None whatever.

2880. There would not be the power of covering such parts with houses as were not covered with public buildings?—We have no power to do so, even if we wished it. The Treasury have a lien upon the estate, which puts it quite out of our power to build any private houses on the estate.

2881. Is every part of the estate in the same condition?—Every part of the estate is in the same condition, and none can be appropriated to private dwellings without the consent of the Government. A question was put to me, as to any particular society asking for any particular site. The Architectural Museum and the Sculptors' Institute, to which I have referred, have applied to be admitted to exhibit in the great Museum building which has just been completed.

2882. Have any opportunities arisen yet, of observing what is the subsoil of the whole of that estate?—I have here a map showing the whole character of the soil of the estate. It was prepared by Mr. Mylne, and was referred to by me, when I gave my evidence before the Committee in 1853.

2883. What is the main subsoil?—Gravel is the main subsoil.

2884. From north to south, and pretty nearly from east to west?—The whole estate is gravel with a single exception, which I will point out. This (*showing the map*) is a section of the estate, exhibiting the nature of the soil.

2885. A section from north to south?—Yes; the dark colour represents the London clay, and the light yellow represents the gravel, and it is only on this small portion (*indicating it*) that the London clay comes to the surface; with that exception, the whole of the soil is a gravel soil.

2886. *Chairman.* In what exact position is that exception?—Some little way at the rear of Gore House. Gore House itself appears by this map to be upon the gravel. It is just at the back of Gore House, at an elevation, I think, of 40 feet above the Trinity House datum; Gore House has an elevation of about 60 feet.

2887. *Professor Faraday.* Is that section correctly made, with regard to inclination?—It does not appear to be intended to show the inclination.

2888. What is the inclination of the London clay, an ascent or descent?—The London clay disappears as you go south. The only object of this section was to show generally the character of the soil.

2889. But it does not tell me the position of a building on this clay, with regard to draining from north to south.—The whole of the slope is southward; there is no slope northward.

2890. It does not show the slope of the clay under the gravel?—I am afraid that it will not help in considering the question of drainage; it was not prepared with reference to that. I may add, that when we excavated the ground at the south end of the estate, for the purpose of erecting the Museum Building, the Sheepshanks Gallery, and the other buildings now standing there, it was found to consist entirely of excellent gravel; and I can state positively, that there is no portion of the estate, whether gravel or clay, that presents any difficulty in respect to the drainage.

2891. *Chairman.* Can you give us shortly a summary of what you consider to be the advantages of this estate, for the purposes of a National Picture Gallery? We are not talking of the other Institutions, which you have before alluded to.—In the first place, I may, perhaps, mention that one obvious advantage is, that if this estate is employed, there is no purchase of ground necessary. To that extent there would be a saving of public money. I find from Mr. Pennethorne's evidence in 1853, that he estimated the cost of acquiring the additional ground, necessary for enlarging the present National Gallery, at 160,000*l.* The next obvious advantage is, that it makes it unnecessary to interfere in any way with any of the public parks. The jealousy of the public, with regard to interference with the parks is quite proverbial; and we had practical experience of this in 1850, when we proposed, for only a few

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months to occupy a small piece of one of the parks (which piece was previously hardly used at all) for the purposes of the Great Exhibition. The Commissioners may probably recollect that this difficulty was nearly fatal to the whole scheme. A similar case occurred many years ago within my knowledge, when the late Mr. Cubitt proposed to form a very handsome entrance into London from the West, whereby we should have had the finest entrance from the Kensington side that can well be conceived—I mean on the space extending from the Duke of Wellington's statue through Knightsbridge. His proposal was, I believe, to build a row of first class houses, similar to those erected by him in Belgravia, and extending the whole length of the distance in question. It would have been necessary that a small piece of Hyde Park, lying behind the railing, and never used, should be given up for the purpose, he on the other hand giving up a corresponding piece on the other side, so that the public would have been in no respect losers. But the then Government—that of Sir Robert Peel—felt how unpopular it would be to take away even this very small section of the Park; and on that single ground, the whole of this great scheme of public improvement fell through, and it has now become impracticable. Then another advantage which would seem to be obtained by a site of this character is, that no destruction of existing buildings is rendered necessary. You have a site entirely free and unencumbered, instead of, as in the case of various other suggested sites, a piece of ground already occupied by public buildings or palaces. That is, of course, an advantage which I need not comment upon. Then there is the question of space. By choosing a large open site, like the Kensington Gore Estate, which contains within the roads a space of fifty-six acres, or, if the roads are included, sixty-eight acres—an area within which there is no possibility of private buildings interfering with your arrangements, you have room for indefinite extension of the National Gallery hereafter, if found necessary. One of the great difficulties hitherto experienced in all Government buildings has been, that after the buildings have been finished, it has been found necessary to enlarge them, and there has been the constant fresh expense of buying more ground, as has happened at the British Museum. In this case you have the additional ground already, and if you want hereafter to extend your National Gallery, you can do so without one farthing's outlay in obtaining land for the purpose. And I may here remark, that we have no idea at present of the vast extent to which the National Gallery might be increased by gifts and bequests of valuable pictures, if the present possessors were assured that if they gave them to the nation, there would be room for them, or means of making room for them. Then, another point, with reference to this especial site, which has been very little noticed, is the effect of any such building as the National Gallery, if built on this estate, when seen from the lower or south end. All the remarks hitherto made in the discussions respecting it, have had special reference to it as seen from Hyde Park, or the north side only, and not sufficient importance has been attached to seeing it from the south side coming up from Chelsea, and that part of London. In the first place, these great roads (*showing them on the map*), have already been formed, which have at once made an opening to the south; and if the further schemes of new roads to which I have alluded are carried out, the probability is, that the south approach to the estate, which will be the shortest, in point of distance, for a large part of London, will be also a very popular approach. Therefore, it is of great importance to have a site, which, when seen from the south, does not present any unfavourable effect, and the configuration of the ground, in that respect, is highly favourable.

2892. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Of course that supposes that the architectural front of the whole building is to the south?—Yes; or rather I should say an architectural front each way, to the north as well as to the south. This would seem in all respects desirable. Then there is the question of the adjacency to the Government Schools of Art, which are now permanently established on this estate. As far as it goes, I presume it would be an advantage to have the National Gallery of Pictures and the Art Galleries generally within reach of the students. It is possibly a minor point, but of course as far as relates to the students themselves, and the progress of art in this country as affected by these schools, it would be an advantage to have the National Gallery in their neighbourhood.

2893. Mr. *Cockerell.* It will remain to be seen how in future time the position of the School of Art at such a distance from the central part of the town and from the east and north will answer.—Precisely; we have very little experience now, but such experience as there is is favourable, and in a very few weeks more we shall have practical experience as to how far the public at large will visit this very site. The Sheepshanks Gallery, and other collections intended to be exhibited on the estate are now on the point of completion, and I believe that before the end of the first fortnight of June the whole is expected to be open to the public.

2894. *The Chairman.* Where will it be open?—This exhibition will be opened on the south-eastern part of the estate.

2895. *Professor Faraday.* From Brompton?—The Brompton end.

2896. Mr. *Richmond.* As I understand you it is your belief, founded upon authoritative statement, that the number of students now attending the classes of the Schools of Practical Art in the south-eastern portion of that estate is as great as when those classes were accommodated in Marlborough House at the end of Pall Mall?—So I understand, as nearly as possible the same; at any rate the great falling off which, as a matter of course, at first took place owing to the removal has been recovered.

2897. Mr. *Cockerell.* The number ought to be greater, because there surely has been an increase of interest in this country of late years upon the whole matter of design, and of learning the art of design and drawing?—I believe the Department of Science and Art quite expects an increase, but there has really hitherto been no time for it, the removal having only just taken place.

2898. Mr. *Richmond.* A removal will always disturb the arrangement of any school or classes. How long have the classes been removed from Marlborough House?—A very few months, and everything was thrown into confusion by the removal.

2899. The arrangements are not yet complete?—They are scarcely complete even now.

2900. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have given us the gross amount of visitors, many of whom undoubtedly are popular visitors, holiday-makers. Have you considered professional visitors to a National Gallery, such as lawyers, such as architects, and professionals of all descriptions, who desire to take an occasional opportunity of visiting these noble masterpieces, and of deriving that consolation and elevation of mind which naturally proceed from the contemplation of such fine works? Those are persons who address us on all occasions with deep interest upon the position of the National Gallery, persons who cannot really spare any extra time to go to visit these objects, but who take them as they can catch an opportunity, and who derive very great advantage from them. Have you formed any opinion upon that question?—I am afraid that there are no means of obtaining any statistics on that point; we can only get the figures in the gross, and I scarcely see how it is possible to give more than an individual opinion. Taking myself, for instance, as one of the working public, my time is occupied in London for many hours every day, in Whitehall, within half a mile of the present National Gallery, and I am sorry to say that I do not find myself inside it as often as once a year. I have very little doubt that if it were at Kensington, I should be there very much oftener, and I know that the same is the case with many others. However paradoxical it may seem, one does go more to places at a little greater distance, and which it may require a little

more effort to reach, than to those close at hand, which one may see at any time.

2901. *Professor Faraday.* Experience, I suppose, would tell both ways in that respect?—Very probably so.

2902. It may be so with you, but many drop in because they can drop in and would not go any distance?—I have no means of giving a general opinion.

2903. Mr. *Cockerell.* How are we to account for the constancy of exhibitions in all parts of Pall Mall, and the success of publishers in the neighbourhood of Pall Mall, such as Colnaghi, and Graves? It is true it is a matter of opinion, but how are we to account for the success of these establishments in that neighbourhood rather than at a great distance? It is quite clear that none of them could succeed if they were at Kensington. —So far as the higher classes who visit those exhibitions, and form the best customers of those establishments, are concerned, I should assume that it would make very little difference to them whether they went to Kensington or to Pall Mall to see these exhibitions of pictures, and so on. Certainly, in 1851, a site immediately adjoining the Kensington Gore Estate was the place where all the fashionable classes went in numbers beyond all precedent.

2904. That was a special occasion?—Doubtless. But quite irrespectively of any such consideration, the fact does remain that the number of visitors to the National Gallery on the present site, which has every advantage of centrality that you can possibly desire, has for several years continued to decrease in a very remarkable manner. I gather from a question asked before the National Gallery Committee by one of the members, that he considered the normal number of visitors to the National Gallery to be about 700,000 a year.* The number has now fallen off to 200,000; and the conclusion I draw is, that the best means of effecting a restoration of the normal number would be that very removal of the site of the gallery which some have deprecated, and the erection elsewhere of a new National Gallery in all respects worthy of the nation.

2905. Mr. *Richmond.* I suppose a very large proportion of that 200,000 is of a class which was pleasantly called, I believe by Mr. Ford, "æsthetic idlers?"—Doubtless so; and I can vouch for there being a great number of nursemaids and children among them.

2906. With respect to the soil of this Kensington Gore Estate, have you any information to give the Commissioners upon that subject?—There has been some difference of opinion as to what the soil is. The soil generally is a gravel soil, with the exception of a piece within this zone (*pointing it out on the map*), where the London clay comes to the surface.

2907. How far deep does that extend on the northern side of the estate; how far into the estate?—It is only this small zone (*indicating it*).

2908. What depth of feet is that from the road?—Immediately adjoining the road, the soil appears to be gravel. It is in the Gore House garden, in fact, where this piece of clay soil appears.

2909. But the character of the soil is gravel, for the most part?—Yes; the whole of the lower part is exclusively gravel. We have had a great deal of building operations there, when this was clearly shown.

2910. There are some brooks running through it, I believe?—There is a very little brook, into which the drainage runs, at the bottom.

2911. *Dean of St. Paul's.* A little brook went along Gore Lane?—Yes.

2912. Mr. *Richmond.* Have you any further information to give the Commissioners?—I may, perhaps, make an observation with regard to the Kensington Gore Estate occupying a spot in the south-western part of London. It has this important advantage of position with respect to atmospheric influences: inasmuch as the wind blows from between the south and west for the greater part of the year, it is obvious that it reaches this property before it is contaminated by the London smoke; while, on the other hand, when the wind blows from the other quarters, the north and east, which, I believe, are considered objectionable quarters in respect of the influence on pictures, it is true that it has passed across the smoke of London before it arrives at the Estate, but it has been largely diluted and cleared from the impurities contracted in its passage across London, inasmuch as there has been a large and open expanse of park and pleasure ground intervening after leaving the London smoke; therefore, in those two respects, an estate situated in the south-west part of London has advantages peculiar to itself. I may, perhaps, mention to the Commissioners that a model has been prepared by the Department of Science and Art, and is now on the point of completion, showing the whole configuration of the estate, and the adjoining parks, most accurately and minutely, on the large scale of twenty feet to the mile.

2913. *Chairman.* When will it be finished?—It is virtually finished now, if the Commissioners would wish at any time to see it.

2914. Where is it?—In the Museum Building at South Kensington. To give an idea of the extent of the Commissioners property, which is mentioned as containing eighty-six acres, (including the portion devoted to roads,) I may state, that it is much larger than the Green Park, and exceeds by several acres the total area of St. James's Park. The total fall from end to end of the property is about forty feet, over a total length of 2,500 feet.

2915. *Professor Faraday.* From north to south?—From north to south; therefore, if it were made a hanging level, it would be a fall of about 1 in 60; at present the fall is confined to the upper half, and is about 1 in 30—something like the fall in St. James's-street.

2916. Mr. *Richmond.* At what distance is the most southerly point of the estate from the river, as the crow flies?—Considerably less than a mile.

2917. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Battersea Bridge would be the nearest point?—Yes.

2918. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you know the exact distance which it is from Hyde Park Corner to the south-east portion of the estate?—It is within a mile; the milestone is beyond.

2919. Mr. *Cockerell.* The river turns off south?—The river turns off suddenly south, near Battersea Bridge. It is rather more than three-quarters of a mile from the south end of our estate to the river, in a direct line.

2920. Mr. *Richmond.* It is very nearly a mile from Hyde Park Corner?—Yes; but not quite so much as the crow flies. It is just a mile from Exhibition Road, at the west side of the new buildings, to Hyde Park Corner. Gore House is a little farther from Hyde Park Corner.

2921. Do any of the students live at the east end of London, so far as you know, who now attend Gore House?—I do not know how that is, but I presume that most of the students living in the east of London would attend the Spitalfields branch school rather than the main school at South Kensington.

2922. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You have not got Lord Auckland's property at present?—No. That plan shows two pieces of land within the main square as not belonging to the Commissioners. The one is Lord Auckland's property (Eden Lodge), and the other is covered by the twelve houses called Kensington Gore, to which I have referred during my evidence.

[The Witness withdrew.]

* See Question No. 8678, p. 613, of Report of Committee of 1853.

JOHN DOYLE, ESQ., examined.

2923. *Chairman.* I believe you have given a good deal of attention to the subject for the consideration of which this Commission is assembled?—I have, a good deal.

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2924. Have you any suggestions to make with reference to the site of the National Gallery?—I am not aware whether any opinions of mine have been brought before the Commission; however, some of them are in writing.

2925. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have you been examined before any Commission?—No. I had the honour of laying a paper before Prince Albert upon the subject, and I thought it possible that the Commissioners might have seen it.

2926. *Chairman.* No, we have not got that. I have seen a letter of yours attached to Colonel Rawdon's pamphlet. Have you any suggestions to make with respect to site?—Certainly; that is a question which I took up very earnestly, for I considered it one of great importance.

2927. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You have paid considerable attention to the subject, and I will just ask you whether there is any site in London which you consider more eligible than another?—Yes; I have arrived at a very definite opinion upon that subject.

2928. Will you state what that site is?—The site which I should prefer to all others is that on the eastern front of Kensington Palace, in Kensington Gardens, where the pond is situated.

2929. *Professor Faraday.* The site of the pond?—Yes.

2930. Why would you remove the gallery from its present place? What is the object of a National Gallery?—I should say that its most important object is its influence upon the masses of the people, and that its connection with the Fine Arts, as an appendage to a school of art, must be regarded as second to this. The endeavour should be to combine, as far as possible, these two objects; but where they might possibly be found not in exact accordance, the primary object, I apprehend, should command the larger amount of our consideration.

2931. Have you any other consideration besides those?—Yes, I regard the question both with reference to economy and convenience.

2932. What do you say to the preservation of the pictures? Is that a consideration?—Certainly; but that I have taken upon the authority of others more than my own.

2933. With regard to the access of the public, how do you meet that point by your site?—Assuming that it is desirable, for other reasons, to remove the gallery, I can find no site so eligible as that at Kensington—the Palace, or some situation in the neighbourhood of the Palace.

2934. Then you consider that sufficiently accessible to supply the answer?—Yes; for here the great metropolitan lines of communication, from east to west, find their nearest point of approximation.

2935. The simple question which arises in one's mind is the distance. In your opinion, that distance is not an objection, as regards the access of the public?—No; I consider not.

2936. Then, with regard to teaching, the same answer would apply, that what is within the reach of the public, is within the reach of the artists?—Not exactly. The effect of distance would be more felt, generally, by the artistic student. But it is to be observed that many artists reside in the neighbourhood of Kensington, and the new establishment at Kensington Gore, or more properly speaking, South Kensington, may naturally be expected to increase the number. To these, of course, the removal of the gallery as proposed would be a great convenience. It is a mixed question with regard to the masses. [*Here the witness asked permission to refer to his pamphlet, which is in the form of a letter to Lord John Russell, and read as follows*]:—"Some may be disposed at the first glance to regard Kensington Gardens as too distant for public convenience. On further examination, I feel assured that this distance, so far from amounting to an objection, will appear to be a positive recommendation. For whose benefit is a National Gallery intended? Is it not above all for the honest, hard-working artizan? Well, how does he visit such an institution? Is it because it stands near his own door, or that he happens to be passing by? Is it by snatching half-an-hour from his restricted meal-time, or by loitering upon the errand of his employer? Certainly not. That is neither the way in which he does visit, nor in which he ought to visit such a place. More naturally and fitly, he makes it the object of holiday relaxation—leaving his too often unhealthy employment and abode, he goes forth with his family, as much for fresh air as for amusement. By associating, therefore, an agreeable little excursion with an intellectual treat, you at once benefit him in both body and mind, and add immensely to his enjoyment and happiness."

2937. It is your belief, upon consideration, that its being out of town would be an attraction to the proper public, rather than any inconvenience?—Quite so.

2938. And for that reason, you would put it out of town?—That among other reasons. There is a reason which also very much bears upon that point with regard to the masses, that it is not merely situation with regard to convenience of approach which should be considered, but I take it that every aid which can be brought to bear upon the effect externally, as well as internally of the building, ought to be employed, so as to affect, in the highest degree, the minds of those for whose benefit, as I am now considering the question, a National Gallery is chiefly intended.

2939. Mr. *Richmond.* You mean in architectural display, and the disposition of the grounds?—Yes; that the building itself should be a beautiful work of art—that it should be well considered in every respect, so that the spectator could walk round it and look at it with satisfaction in every point of view, and that it should stand in and be approached through ornamental grounds, and placed in a position of repose as much as possible.

2940. *Dean of St. Paul's.* That would be a good preparation for entering the building and enjoying the works of art?—Precisely.

2941. *Chairman.* You do not think then, that the public would generally object to the occupation of any portion of the royal parks, by a great building?—That is certainly a question; I think prejudice would have to be encountered in the first instance. I addressed another letter to Lord John Russell after the Report of a Commission which was appointed subsequently to the one upon which the letter already quoted was a comment, and I have made an extract from that letter which bears upon this point among others. It is so short, that I may, perhaps, be permitted to read it. My first suggestion was Kensington Palace, on certain conditions; that is, supposing that there were no objections of a serious nature to its attainment; and in case those objections should exist, I suggested that other sites might be found in the neighbourhood, which would not be open to the same objections. Finding that the palace could not be obtained conveniently, I reconsidered the matter very carefully, with a view to obtain some other site, and it was upon that reconsideration of the question, I decided, in my own mind, that the space where the pond is situated, is not only as good a site as that on which the palace stands, but, for this special purpose, a much better one. The effect of the building on the south-west side, which would be the side that we should look to for the most striking effect, would be far better, not only from its being more secluded, but from the beautiful arrangement of the trees at this spot. Having drawn attention to these recommendations, I say in my letter—"With regard to the second objection (for I take three supposed objections,) namely, the encroachment upon the gardens, it will be found, if it has any foundation at all, to rest upon a mere prejudice. That great jealousy should be felt on the part of the public, of any misappropriation of the Metropolitan Parks and Gardens, is natural and reasonable; but the proposed measure would be the reverse of this. The space to be occupied would not be abstracted or alienated. It would be devoted in a new and heightened manner to the public instruction and enjoyment. The building itself, so far from being detrimental to the beauty of the grounds, would greatly add to their attractions, and the tendency of the whole

design would be to elevate the minds and add to the healthy recreations of the people."

2942. Would part of your plan be to remove altogether the palace?—No.

2943. Would you have the palace and the building too?—Yes. I would calculate as a matter, not only of probability, but of moral certainty, that at no very distant day the palace would be rebuilt, and then, naturally, it would be designed in accordance with the gallery.

2944. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Supposing the National Gallery were fixed on that site, would you not consider it absolutely necessary that there should be an approach for carriages up to the very door, and would not that imply a sacrifice of a much larger portion of Kensington Gardens?—I have considered that point in the letter which I am quoting: "With reference to the third point, the want of a carriage approach to the spot pointed out, this admits of a very easy remedy. As the case stands, visitors would not (on two sides of the gallery) have to walk from their carriages further than they now have at Hampton Court. But this short distance may, without difficulty, be protected by a covered way, which may be designed in such a manner as to accord with the architectural effect of the gallery itself, while the advantages to the latter from this isolation from carriage roads are so obvious as to need no comment." I believe that dust is one of the greatest enemies to pictures which we have to encounter, and that isolation from carriage roads would be a great advantage.

2945. You would have two approaches, I presume: one from the Bayswater road, and the other from Hyde Park?—Yes.

2946. Mr. *Richmond.* What is the acreage of the pond?—I cannot say precisely. I should guess about three acres.

2947. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are you at all aware what the soil at the bottom of the pond is?—I have heard that there is some clay there; but I believe that that is a natural defect which could be overcome by the use of concrete and proper drainage. There is a point to which I, perhaps, may be allowed to allude here, which strikes me as very important, namely, with regard to what is to compose our National Gallery. Is it to be confined to pictures?

2948. *Professor Faraday.* First, with regard to site. I conceive from what you say, that as you have considered that the National Gallery so placed would owe very much of its value to the kind of access to it, and its attractiveness to the multitudes in consequence of the condition of the gardens round about it, you would have a strong objection to such a site as that which is proposed to us in some plans, namely, at Kensington Gore. You would consider it short in all the points which you regard as essential to a National Gallery?—No. I beg to say that I have not a very strong objection to Kensington Gore. I would place it certainly second to the other.

2949. Notwithstanding the nearness of the road which would run close to it, for instance?—Yes; but according to my plan, the gallery would be screened from the road. This site, however, besides its inferiority in other respects to the one already pointed out, is not so generally accessible; its greater nearness on the south side of the metropolis, being, as I consider it, more than counterbalanced by its greater difficulties of approach from the north. At one time, it seemed almost decided that Kensington Gore was to be the site of the new gallery, and then the question with myself was, how this defect of one-sidedness could be best obviated; and I saw a way in which I thought that it might at least be considerably diminished. The new broad walk across Kensington Gardens would, if carried on, obviously tend to this result; but, on emerging from the gardens, and looking in the required direction, the effect would be very unfavourable. The ground slopes downwards, and the visitor would have, beside the ride, to cross two carriage roads, one of them being a great highway. This would not only be an inconvenience where large numbers, including women and children, are concerned, but the gallery itself, thus approached, down an inclined plane, and with a northern aspect, would be seen to great disadvantage. Keeping in view my original notion, namely, that external effect in this matter should be well studied in every particular, a way occurred to me by which this natural defect of the ground might be turned to good account, and even prove a means towards the production of a fine and appropriate combination. If sculpture is to be considered as an element in a great National Gallery, as I presume it is, I should be strongly in favour of having it in a separate building. This conceded; I would have this building in a different style of architecture. For pictures the Italian style, and for sculpture a pure Greek style would be most appropriate. My notion then was to carry on the walk before mentioned by means of embankment and bridges, over the carriage-roads, and terminate this walk by a Greek building, which would at once serve the purpose of a Sculpture Gallery, and a grand vestibule to the National Picture Gallery, which, according to this plan, would stand at a sufficient distance upon a lower platform. All this has appeared in print in a publication in which I gave my opinion. I had afterwards the honour of laying that opinion before Prince Albert, in a paper, a copy of which I have, and from which I might make extracts. I am afraid to go fully into the subject, as I might be trespassing upon the attention of the Commissioners. All that is necessary at present, perhaps, is that I should make my idea intelligible. It can easily be imagined how a building, somewhat like the Parthenon, would appear in such a situation, and, according to the idea which I have formed of the importance of the subject, I do not think that a building of that size would be much too large, say 200 feet in length, by 100 in width. But, supposing it of smaller size, it might still make a very noble termination to such a walk as I have attempted to describe, and be otherwise striking and appropriate. On the south side, the building would stand on a considerable eminence above the present level.

2950. At the south end of that footpath?—Of the building.

2951. The footpath would enter into the first floor of the building, I suppose, because you would keep on your bridge?—Yes; but I would raise by artificial means the base of this building.

2952. How would it look from the Park beside the footpath?—There would be some plantation and embankment; very little; quite insignificant, compared with anything of a railway operation. From the Ride you would get the vista and the building to great advantage.

2953. With this footpath entering thus high up it?—It would be carried on very nearly level. It would be a very slight inclination upwards; but on the south side the building would stand on a considerable eminence, and there you might either have a grand flight of steps, or, taking advantage of the present ground and the trees, you might have it in a more natural state. Following up the idea in its different phases, one would be to obtain what we have not—a Greek building in a suitable situation. The Doric temples were invariably found, I believe (I think Colonel Leake remarks it), on eminences. We have no building of that description in a suitable situation. As we are illustrating art, surely that would be a legitimate object to consider, in reference to a question of this kind. But how would this affect the National Gallery? Placing it where I proposed, instead of approaching it, as I before remarked, down an inclined plane, at a great disadvantage, you would come suddenly upon it in the situation before described; and that, according to my notions, would be far more favourable than the other. Also, in reference to this view, I thought at that time that it was very desirable to get a better approach from Piccadilly and Knightsbridge. It is four years since I threw out those suggestions. At that time it might have been done without any very great cost. Since then, I am sorry to say, a new square at Rutland Gate has been formed, which renders the operation more difficult. But a new

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street between the two lines, the Kensington line and the Brompton line, would be an immense improvement, as far as the Kensington Gore site is concerned. It would shorten the way, and might be made very ornamental. I take it that the Brompton line is quite hopeless, as to improving the approaches in any time that we can contemplate. We cannot get an approach there at all agreeable, with reference to any such question.

2954. *Dean of St. Paul's.* And that would be an objection, certainly, to the Kensington Gore site at present?—It would.

2955. You prefer, on the whole, the site which you still think the most eligible, namely, the site occupied by the pond?—Yes.

2956. What extent of ground would you propose to occupy?—I should say three or four acres.

2957. You do not happen to know what the actual surface of the pond is?—Not precisely.

2958. *Professor Faraday.* You would not confine yourself to the mere pond?—No; I would contemplate a frontage of between 600 and 700 feet to the Gallery itself. The pond, as nearly as I can guess it, is about 500 feet in diameter. But to the combination of a Sculpture Gallery with a Picture Gallery I am strongly opposed, and I think I can give good reasons for my opinion.

2959. *Dean of St. Paul's.* That is to say, under the same roof?—Yes.

2960. Are you acquainted with the arrangement at Munich?—Yes.

2961. You would have, as there, the Glyptothek and the Pinacothek distinct?—Yes.

2962. Mr. *Richmond.* Will you favour the Commission with your reasons for objecting to the union of sculpture and painting under the same roof?—One reason is this, that I think that the apartments which you would be bound to furnish for a great Sculpture Gallery of sufficient capacity to take in the Egyptian and Assyrian remains would work most inconveniently with a Picture Gallery. That to get in such works, and to light them in a suitable way, would be most embarrassing. That is a practical objection. But as another objection, I am opposed to concentrating under the same roof, unnecessarily, objects of great interest and attraction. The tendency is to overtax the mind, —to over-fatigue it,—whereas the object to be accomplished is the production of the highest amount of practical good upon the public mind.

2963. Would you object to cotemporary works of sculpture—works wrought in the 15th century—being united with painting?—Not to a limited extent. Naturally enough, in a great Picture Gallery you might have busts or even statues of eminent painters; but taking sculpture in its larger sense, and giving specimens of all ages, it strikes me that it would be embarrassing and inexpedient to attempt such a union with a Picture Gallery. I may be allowed to observe that I assume now that at Kensington Gore, establishments of some kind, with a view to popular instruction and recreation, will be formed, and it seems to be most desirable, whether the National Picture Gallery be placed there or not, that some connection should be formed, in some similar way to that which I have been proposing, between the newly acquired ground and the Park and Gardens, between the establishments likely to arise from the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the older institutions of the National Gallery, sculpture forming the connecting link. One point I may observe; according to any plans which I have seen with regard to laying out the grounds at Kensington Gore, it seems to be contemplated to sweep away all the trees which now exist there. Now I am for saving the greater portion of those trees, and so uniting in character, as well as practically, the two parts. I think that it is to be done. It will require some artistic nicety to do it well; but it involves no material difficulties. If I may return to the subject of a Sculpture Gallery, I would say that the ground which I have pointed out is peculiarly fitted to carry out such an idea.

2964. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Which ground?—Kensington Gore. I believe one of the Commissioners has suggested that I should get a very high eminence for the base of my building; on the flanks I would have large recesses on a lower level. Now they would be most convenient for the purpose of forming courts for the colossal remains, such as the Assyrian and the Egyptian.

2965. *Professor Faraday.* You would not consider that as being under one roof; in fact, you would think them so far separate, that although they were under one roof, they would not be combined?—Just so; they would be connected, and yet sufficiently separate for the effect proposed. The recesses would be more like excavations as to the effect upon the mind of a visitor, than portions of a regular building, which I think would not be inappropriate.

2966. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think on the ground of accessibility that there would be no real loss in carrying the Works of Art as far as that?—I think there would be none.

2967. To the poorer classes especially?—To the poorer classes I think it would be a very great advantage; if once you set them in motion, they go out for a holiday, and I believe that they naturally make towards the environs—they like to see fields and trees, and so on.

2968. Mr. *Cockerell.* Have you contemplated any other site?—Not with approval; I have considered some of the other situations, but to those which were proposed, I saw great objections.

2969. *Chairman.* The inner circle of the Regent's Park, for example?—Regent's Park I cannot approve of; although it is nearer perhaps to the centre of London, it would be much further to a large proportion of the public; it would be more one-sided.

2970. Mr. *Richmond.* Have you ever considered the site near the sunk wall between the Deer Park and Kensington Gardens, at the end of the great avenue which leads up to the Palace?—I have.

2971. Do you think as favourably of that as you do of the basin site?—Certainly not.

2972. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have rejected all notion of placing the National Gallery within the streets of London?—I am opposed to it for reasons which I have assigned in my pamphlet.

2973. Mr. *Richmond.* You think that a quiet walk is the best introduction to the study of art.—Yes, with regard to people generally.

2974. *Professor Faraday.* I think I gather your opinion rightly, that you consider that you are best consulting the desire and the effect upon the ordinary population of London by taking the National Gallery out of town, and for that reason you take it to the ornamental grounds of the Park. You do not even seem to have any reason in making that decision as regards the preservation of the pictures. You say that that is pretty well matter of equality to you?—No, I take it on authority.

2975. It is not your reason for going out of town?—Not my principal reason. I may be allowed to say that I do not give my opinion on that subject with confidence; but it is strongly my impression that, within my own memory, the pictures of the National Gallery have deteriorated, and I think from other causes than defective cleaning.

2976. Mr. *Cockerell.* Namely, atmospheric causes?—Yes, that is my opinion; but I do not offer it with any degree of authority; indeed, I do not presume to speak with authority upon any part of the subject. But having, for other reasons than the better preservation of the pictures, long entertained strong, and, I believe, in some respects, original views with regard to the expediency of moving the National Gallery; and having giving publicity to these views, I willingly availed myself of so legitimate an opportunity as was presented to me on this occasion, to explain and support them. It is now some years since my pamphlet on this subject was written, and I have seen no cause for altering the views which it expresses; on the con-

trary I have seen additional reasons for the conclusions I then arrived at.

2977. *Chairman.* Then, in that pamphlet, we have the best possible exponent of your opinions?—With regard to the general question: it does not deal with all the details.

[The Witness withdrew.]

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Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

ALEXANDER JAMES B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P., examined.

2978. *Chairman.* I believe you addressed a letter to the Dean of St. Paul's on the subject of the National Gallery site?—I did.

2979. Will you have the goodness shortly to tell the Commissioners what was the substance of that letter?—The substance of that letter was shortly directing the Dean's attention to an article in the "Saturday Review," which, though it appeared anonymously, I have no objection to state was written by myself, in which I advocated in the first instance this Commission not being precipitate to remove the National Gallery from the present site in Trafalgar Square on the ground of any inconvenience that might exist from the cramped site and the bad air there; but to consider, in the first place, how far those evils might be remedied by taking in the barracks at the back; and, in the second place, to consider how far the air might be purified by the great clearance that we expect when the new public office buildings are raised. But, in the second place, if from other reasons it were desirable to remove the Gallery, I advocated in that article the Inner Circle of the Regent's Park as the most desirable site for a new National Gallery.

2980. Will you have the goodness to tell us for what reasons you thought that a desirable site?—I divide my reasons into practical and artistic. Practically, it is a very large area, with a diameter of a thousand feet. Being a perfect circle, it admits of a building on the radiating principle, by which we may have galleries suitable to the different schools of art, all converging into a large central hall. Those galleries may be lighted, if we please, by skylights, as the galleries at Manchester, which are admitted to be so admirable for the exhibition of pictures, are now lighted. The ground-floor may be used as a library, or for the antiquities of the British Museum, if they are moved. From the ground being unoccupied by buildings, it is clear that ingress and egress of the largest description may be given; and it being perfectly circular, you may have as many vomitoria as there are rays to your building. There is at present a road from opposite Marylebone Church, which runs up to the Inner Circle from the south. There is another which runs from the east; and a western road may be made nearly opposite either Sussex or Clarence Place into Regent's Park, carried by an ornamental bridge over the piece of water—thus giving three ingresses. A north ingress is not requisite, because there is the free space of the Regent's Park. So much for the advantages of the building in itself. Now, as to its advantages in point of locality. It is near the artistic quarter of London. Albany Street on the one side, and Blandford Square and Dorset Square on the other, have become a complete receptacle for artists—and it is growing more and more into an artistic neighbourhood. There are large spaces there occupied by sculptors, ateliers, and so on. Then it is near the New Road, which is the great diagonal omnibus and cab road of London, and therefore the million may easily get there. The Regent's Park is also, as is well known, a great place for holiday making, it is one of our most picturesque public gardens, and is in the line of the great road to Primrose Hill, and from that to Hampstead, and beyond. On the contrary, Kensington Gore, which I must put in comparison with it, lies, so to speak, nowhere. It is down in a bottom. There is no convergence of holiday-makers and of the general public there. It is a sort of exertion for a man to go there. He has to think before he goes to Kensington Gore, but he already, by his antecedent tastes and prejudices betakes himself to Regent's Park for amusement. So far, this site is an advantage to the million. I next ask, what advantage is it to the artist? It is near the art quarter of London. What advantage is it to the student? It is only a mile and a quarter in a direct line from the British Museum. Of course, it is obvious that art books and art works ought to be kept as near each other as possible. On the contrary, Kensington Gore is two and a-half miles from the British Museum, and Kensington Palace upwards of two and three-quarters, nearly three miles, measuring in each case as the crow flies. As I said before, the diameter of this piece of ground is a thousand feet, which will admit of a building of enormous capacity. The present National Gallery, which is a very thin building, has a frontage of 500 feet. The British Museum is an irregular trapezium, of which the longest side is only 700 feet, and those dimensions include the large court-yard in front, while the extreme length of Westminster Palace is 1000 feet, and its breadth, not including Westminster Hall and the Law Courts, which have no practical bearing upon the business of Parliament, is between 200 and 300 feet. Therefore, I think that I have established that both for the sight-seeing million, and the artistic and student public, this is a most desirable site, and I have also established that there will be ample area for a large building with the most abundant access for carriage as well as foot passengers. Now, in an artistic point of view, there is a large park beautifully laid out, which will increase in beauty every year as the trees grow. It lies very high, being situated half way up the great London basin, which rises from the Thames, and attains its summit level at Hampstead and Highgate. And it is on a spot where any magnificent building will be equally well seen by persons who look up from a lower level, or by persons who look down from the higher level, which I have alluded to, of Primrose Hill. It stands with a magnificent Park round it, which will admit of the building being seen from any point of nearness, or from any point of distance. From the circular shape of the ground, it admits of a development of architecture of which I have not yet seen the æsthetic application; but which seems to offer unlimited scope for a building perfectly unique in the world, but of great grandeur—a building on the radiating principle, with a number of rays converging to a magnificent circular hall, with a cupola, of any diameter or any magnitude we please to place upon it; a cupola which will be conspicuous from Portland Place; a cupola which will be conspicuous from the hills in the neighbourhood of London; a cupola which will be conspicuous from the whole area of Regent's Park. This plan, as I have also proved, will be most commodious for the artistic arrangement of the pictures, each gallery containing pictures of a different age, as you please to arrange them, and the Central Hall being reserved for some valuable *chef*

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d'œuvres, just as the Tribune of the Louvre is, with the possibility of a colossal statue, or anything of that sort, in the centre. The cupola, will, of course, admit of any altitude, of any grandeur, and of the application of any style to it. You may either, if you please, apply to it the classical style, as at St. Paul's, or it may be the application of the cupola to the Gothic style, as you find it at Florence. Then the pictures will be at a great distance from the smoke—they approach nearest the smoke on the south side, but even there, the buildings fronting the New Road are mostly private residences, not manufactories—they suffer very little from the most deleterious smoke which is created on the east, west, and north, at a distance, which is very great, so that the site almost possesses the advantages of being in the country, at the same time being in that part of London, where the holiday-makers are accustomed now to congregate, which they are not at Kensington Gore. The site is at present occupied by the Botanical Garden; under what terms they hold it from the Crown I am not aware, but I know that the Crown has not parted with the freehold—it is only leasehold property, and therefore it is a mere question of money to get the Botanical Society out. But the State at present holds the Kensington Gore Estate. That estate, however unsuitable for a place of public resort, has, as every one knows, an admirable air, and is proverbial for its salubrity. It has also a made soil, having been nursery gardens from time immemorial; so that I should conceive that a negotiation might be set on foot, to exchange this site for the Regent's Park site held by the Botanical Society. Here they would get a made soil, and capital air for their plants, Brompton not being built over; for as I stated in my article on this subject, I should consider that it would be a national misfortune and disgrace, if that area being obtained by the public, we should for lucre of gain let it out to the builders, and deprive the public of the advantage of it. Therefore, as the Botanical Society would have an equivalent at Brompton, they would make the exchange with advantage; they would leave the cold clay soil of Regent's Park for the rich made soil at Brompton. They would have a beautiful garden for the richer classes to resort to, while for the million, who use the Regent's Park, there would be a great National Gallery, in a place admirably suited for pictures, and in a locality which combines the safety of the pictures with the great enjoyment of the public, being accessible to the great roads of London, and at no great distance from the British Museum, where all the artistic books are deposited.

2981. Have you considered the deleterious effect which the soil, which you have described as being clay, might have upon the pictures?—I should apprehend, that if there was a proper basement for the building, and if it was properly drained, there could be very little harm. The sort of damp which comes through clay is such as you may well avoid by a good vaulted basement, and by drainage and warmth. My own house in the country is upon as cold a clay soil as you could find, and by putting in a better system of warming and drainage, it has been rendered as salubrious as possible.

2982. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have not you perceived that the fogs are rather more usual, and perhaps denser at the Regent's Park, than in other parts that lie more to the west of London?—I live myself on the north side of Hyde Park, and my criterion of whether it is a fine day or not, is whether the fog hangs heavily over the Kensington Gore part of London or not. In fact, the appearance of the Marble Arch is my criterion of whether it is a fine day or not. Since I have been in town this time, I have not yet seen it, so that I should apprehend it could not be more foggy than that on the other side of the Park.

2983. Putting Kensington Gore aside, should not you consider that the Regent's Park is peculiarly liable to fogs, and that the fogs are rather more dense there than in other parts of London?—I cannot answer that question. I can answer the question negatively as to the state of things upon the Brompton side.

2984. *Professor Faraday.* Are you speaking about the present time?—I have lived there these fifteen years; and I have always made a practice of looking out of the window to ascertain whether I can see the Duke's statue, and by that I judge whether it is a fine day or not. In very fine weather, I see the Surrey hills.

2985. You spoke of the safety of the pictures. Do you think that in that respect they would gain materially by being removed to the Regent's Park?—Yes.

2986. Do you mean by comparison with their position where they now are in Trafalgar Square?—Precisely so. I may say that my attention was called to that point by a conversation with Dr. Waagen, who had a strong opinion as to the effect of the air upon the pictures.

2987. Do you share that opinion?—I am not competent to put myself in comparison with him; but I must say that, taking an unprofessional view of the matter, I should think so myself. According to common sense, it would seem that the further you are from smoke-producing houses, the purer the air must be.

2988. You said that your suggestion was made upon the supposition that the present site could not be retained; may the Commissioners conclude from that, that you would prefer the present site even to the Regent's Park, if it could be retained?—I am anxious that there should be, in connection with the great public offices, shortly to be constructed, of which we see the designs in Westminster Hall, a national garden, if I may call it so, bordering the Thames, and if you could see a fourth building of correlative magnificence to them, the Houses of Parliament, and Westminster Abbey, it would make it the finest set of buildings in London.

2989. Have you any observation to make with reference to its accessibility to the public?—I should say that the present site is most accessible for the public generally. At the same time I do not think that that is the only question. I believe that the bringing the public out of town for a sort of holiday, such as they get in the Regent's Park, counterbalances that advantage.

2990. Do you consider that accessibility to the public is an important question in the consideration of this matter?—I should say that the safety of the pictures is the first point, and that accessibility to the public is the second point, and that all others follow. One of the arguments in favour of Regent's Park is, that supposing that a central position in London is bad for the pictures, Regent's Park is the nearest country position that is accessible to the public.

2991. *Chairman.* Is there any other reason for your suggestion besides that which you have just given in the article to which you have alluded?—I do not think so. I have read over the article to-day to refresh my memory, and I think I have given the whole substance. One thing noticed in the article is this—I observe that by the terms of the appointment of the Commission, you are called upon to consider the question of providing, in the first place, a National Gallery, and in the second place a Museum of Art, taking the antiquities from the British Museum. That is a question which I do not presume to have an opinion upon; it is one which you must judge of one way or the other according to circumstances. You might find a site ample for a Museum of Art of that description, and you would move the things from the British Museum, or you might abandon it, from not being able to find a sufficiently large site. That is a matter, of course, depending upon statistics, and upon the opinions gathered at the Museum. Of course the ideal perfection of a national collection would be a building that should have library, pictures, and everything in the same compass, but it is not to be procured.

2992. *Professor Faraday.* Have you any opinion upon the possible amount of increase of the National Collection of Pictures, supposing a fit place as to situation and size is now provided for it?—I suppose that in this, as in all things, they really will increase according to the means of showing them. People will give their pictures to a National Gallery from the feeling of

pride and satisfaction, if they know that there is ample room to display their pictures when they have given them; whereas if, as at present, the place is small and cramped, and they do not know whether their pictures will be put into the gallery, or into some basement room, they are naturally discouraged from doing it. Therefore, I think that the Commissioners, in recommending a site for the National Gallery, ought to recommend a site in which the building will be much too large for the pictures that at present exist. That is my objection to the present site. I am a little staggered as to the possibility, by taking the barracks in, of getting a sufficiently large building to hold all the pictures.

2993. After taking in the workhouse, and the baths and washhouses and the barracks, do you still think that it will be too small?—I must be allowed to make the observation that there is no more unmanageable corner in London than the south-east corner of Leicester Square. Leicester Square has become a great thoroughfare to the Railway Stations, to the south of London, and the public would be extremely inconvenienced by any road that did not allow a diagonal route from Leicester Square to Waterloo Bridge. All persons who have had to run for time to the station must feel it the most inconvenient corner of London. Speaking theoretically, you might take that in. Of course there would be a large outlay of money. You can always find a site for money.

2994. Do you think that the Gallery ought to be at least as large as that?—At least as large as that. That diagonal line is the great thoroughfare in London. If there was a considerable string of cabs and carriages, without a considerable widening, it would create a great impediment. Perhaps, if I am not taking up the time of the Commission, I may state that I have thought out the question of the new public offices, and I have a strong conviction that the new public offices ought to be kept away from the Houses of Parliament, and that they ought to be moved nearer Trafalgar Square—that the new Palace of Administration, so to speak, ought to be a large building on the site, probably, of the Horse Guards and the Board of Admiralty, and trespassing upon the Parade. By that means we should free all Whitehall and all Parliament Street. There might be a magnificent razzia of buildings, only leaving Whitehall Chapel, and there might be a new Park or Terrace Garden, coming down on the quay, which must be built along the Thames. Then you have this magnificent row of buildings connected with a range of parks beginning at Kensington Gardens, taking Hyde Park, the Green Park, the Palace Garden, and St. James's Park, and coming sheer down upon the river, which would be a space of ground unoccupied by houses, three miles long, across London, terminating at the Thames itself, at one end of which you would have the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, the great Garden, the Palace of Administration, and then again an open space, terminating at Trafalgar Square, and either the National Gallery or some other public building on its side. I may venture to say, looking cursorily at the plans for the public buildings, that I am a little staggered at seeing they are so near the river as not sufficiently to leave a sort of garden-ground upon the banks of the Thames to form our Place de la Concorde, which is necessary for the beauty of London.

2995. *Chairman.* Have you ever considered the site of Devonshire House, and how that might be appropriated to a National Gallery?—Never; but at the first blush it seems not a bad one. I think, however, that there is hardly frontage enough. The question is, how is the public to get in and out—you have only a small frontage?

2996. Mr. *Cockerell.* Have not you access by Berkeley Street and Stratton Street?—These are both miserably narrow streets. You would have to buy up a great deal of land on either side.

2997. Mr. *Richmond.* What is the size of the Inner Circle of the Regent's Park in acres?—It is an absolute circle of 1,000 feet in diameter. It is about four acres, I should think, at least. You might build up to the very verge of the Inner Circle, and then make your road for the public by taking in land on the other side.

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2998. You speak of that region as being a very artistic region; are you aware that most of our eminent painters, who can choose their residence, choose the west of London, and go to Kensington?—I know a great many young artists, struggling men, who live there, and they are the people to be first considered. The people who have power to choose are less inconvenienced by going to the National Gallery than beginners. I quoted that from knowing that there are various people in different branches of art who congregate in that part of town.

2999. Are not you viewing the National Gallery as a school of art, where the young go to learn their business?—I think that is one aspect in which we must view it.

3000. Practically, it is not so now, the youthful student does not go to the National Gallery?—He does not, but it is a pity.

3001. Is it not the fact, that there is a school of painting in the Royal Academy, where the younger student gets some initiation into the use of materials, and that pictures fitted to the requirements of study are selected by skilful judges, and are put before him, and so he learns his art; and that when he is more advanced, and free to choose, he goes to the National Gallery, and views the pictures there?—When I spoke of the student, I should have said the young artist; I meant the person who was making his fame, and though practising as an artist, improving himself.

3002. Mr. *Cockerell.* Would not you advocate a suburban position for the National Gallery, rather than a site in town?—Allow me to explain myself; preferentially I should advocate a site in town, if I could be satisfied of the chemical preservation of the pictures, and if I could be satisfied that the site would be large enough to contain prospective additions to the gallery, and if there was sufficient ingress and egress, and a certain space round, in order to give the public an artistic view of the building, which would be a disgrace to our nation, if it were not a beautiful object; so that upon all theoretical grounds, I should prefer a site in town. But from the enormous price of land in London, and the way in which it is being built upon, without system and method, I am staggered; so that, in the second place, I should recommend a suburban site.

3003. Do you attach any advantage to the accompaniment of the greater recreation in going a little way into the country?—Certainly, considerable.

3004. Would you think, that considering the short distance of Regent's Park from the central parts of London, and the pleasure people receive in visiting the gardens, and so on, it is not a great sacrifice to go there?—It is a good thing—because it tends to the social and moral improvement of the people—it makes it a sort of holiday, and perhaps gives just that amount of difficulty that is necessary to allure the million who go by Trafalgar Square now. They do not go in because they can so easily go in.

3005. Have you considered the objections which certain classes, such as those in the law, and other professions who have a very limited opportunity of visiting the National Gallery, would have to a suburban position?—No doubt that would be an objection; it stands to reason, that, so far as that goes, it is to a certain degree a difficulty.

3006. Is not there an immense difference between the wishes of the scientific bodies and the artistic bodies?—have not the scientific bodies, such, for example, as the Royal Society, and other societies that meet in the evening, absolutely objected to Kensington Gore, upon the ground that they cannot go out that distance?—I am one of the trustees of the Architectural Museum, and I gave my consent, with great misgivings, to going to Kensington Gore; I gave it simply because Government gave us our new position for nothing, and I did not think it was right for a struggling society like ours to refuse such an offer; but, then, that is an

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exhibition that would have no attraction for the million which pictures would have. There are various classes whose interests compete; there are professional men whose time is limited; there are people whose time is at their own disposal, and there is a class, which I own that I have thought of more than any other, namely, our artizan class, whom I am most anxious to see educated into more refinement than they now possess. My *point de départ* has been their interest more than any other. If you move into the Regent's Park, that class will visit the gallery with their wives and children, and make a sort of holiday. At Charing Cross they would enter, as they hurry to and fro, and make a selfish visit.

3007. Mr. *Richmond.* How do you think the public would bear any inroad upon the Park?—The Inner Circle of Regent's Park is not public; it belongs to the Botanical Society, which is a most exclusive society.

3008. Is not the ground occupied by a garden encircled in a park-like way?—Yes, but still the public only look over the rails. I happen to be a Fellow of it, but no one who is not a Fellow could go in without an order. It is not very public.

3009. Do you think that there would be less objection in the public mind to building over that, than if you built an ornamental building, such as you have described in the centre of Hyde Park?—In that case you would at once trespass upon public ground. In the Regent's Park, if the public have any feeling, it is rather that of envy at ground which they cannot go into.

3010. *Professor Faraday.* Do you feel the strong objection to going into the public parks which many have expressed?—I have, certainly, to a considerable extent, an objection to going into what is public park; but this seclusion of the Botanical Garden is, to a certain extent, an aggravation to the public.

3011. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not it your opinion that the further the pictures are from smoke-producing houses, the more favourable the air must be for the preservation of them?—I conclude so.

3012. In that respect, would not the site proposed by you have a great disadvantage, as compared with the site at Kensington Gore, having regard to the prevailing winds, seeing that it is pretty well ascertained that the winds blow from the south and south-west for the larger portion of the year, and that, therefore, you would have the smoke of a very large part of the City, all Paddington, a great part of Marylebone, and Tyburnia, blown by those winds over the Regent's Park?—Yes; I grant that: but at Kensington Gore you would have all the winds blowing from Vauxhall. I think the south-west wind would bring the smoke from there. It is true that at the site I propose you would have the smoke of that district blown over to it, but you have, also, the smoke dissipated over Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

3013. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is it not the fact, that the Regent's Park escapes the east and the south-west wind from being so far north?—Yes.

3014. Then were a suburban position talked of, you would decidedly prefer that of the Regent's Park?—Decidedly. Kensington Gore would be, in an artistic point of view, very undesirable. It lies so low, that you might put the finest building in the world there, but you would have no good point of view to see it from. From the Park, supposing the row of houses at Prince's Gate, &c., were swept away, you might have a fine view of it; but, unluckily, that line has been built over.

3015. Would it not be possible to raise Kensington Gore, and that part of the Park, by making an artificial bank?—Yes; but that would be an enormous expense. There is another site which has been frequently urged, namely, Kensington Palace. The "Times," last year, was strongly in favour of it. In my article, I made an objection to the site of Kensington Palace. I think that, abstractedly, Kensington Palace would be a finer site than Kensington Gore; but if you had the site there, you must have an east and west road cutting Hyde Park in two, and cutting up Kensington Gardens. The public would not like a building at Kensington Palace, that they could only dodge into at the side.

3016. *Chairman.* What would you think of the site of St. James's Palace, adding thereto the site of Marlborough House, and any other house that might be easily obtained near it?—I think if you took that site, you would sacrifice a grand opportunity of improving London. If St. James's Palace is ever touched, it ought to be demolished, and St. James's Street carried into the Park, with the view of continuing St. James's Street northward, so as to debouche into the Regent's Park. You have an opportunity of making a grand Boulevard, that would be utterly lost, if you took St. James's Palace, and, therefore, I could not entertain that for a minute.

3017. Mr. *Richmond.* Does not that occupy an acre less than your ground?—Yes; the other grand improvement of London would at one time have been to clear away all the south of Pall Mall, and make all Pall Mall a grand terrace or quay, overhanging St. James's Park, but it has now been built over by clubs and other stately buildings, so that such a demolition is hopeless, except as far as regards St. James's Palace.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., examined.

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3018. *Chairman.* I believe you have paid considerable attention to the question of a site for the new proposed National Gallery?—Yes; I have felt a deep interest in it.

3019. I understand that you have considered that one of the principal points with regard to that site is accessibility to the public?—Yes; certainly.

3020. With reference to the present site, do you think that that desideratum is supplied?—I think so.

3021. Have you considered that site with reference to any other in that respect, with regard to its accessibility—take for example the British Museum, or Kensington Gore, or Kensington Palace, or, indeed, any site which may suggest itself to you as having been frequently recommended?—I should prefer keeping it where it is with regard to the point which you have mentioned. I think it is more central than any other site.

3022. What is your opinion with regard to other advantages, namely, the possibility of making the gallery larger from time to time, so as to accommodate the large portion of works of art, which may naturally be expected to be given to it or bought by the public?—That question depends upon the space which can be obtained.

3023. Do you think that the space which the present National Gallery occupies, including, of course, the apartments that are now appropriated to the Royal Academy, would be sufficient for any collection of national pictures that is likely to be got together?—I should say, certainly, that it is not sufficient for all the objects which you would have in view.

3024. Do you think that, supposing the site now occupied by the barracks and by those parochial buildings which you are aware are at the back of the present National Gallery, could be added to the site of the present National Gallery building, that site would be sufficient?—I am rather inclined to ask what the calculation of the space is.

3025. Mr. *Richmond.* Supposing that to amount to 3 acres and a half, what would your opinion be?—I do not think that it is enough, taking all the great objects which you must consider.

3026. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you contemplate any other object besides pictures?—I have understood that

it is the intention to combine sculpture with pictures.

3027. Mr. *Cockerell.* What is your opinion as to the necessity of combining sculpture with the National Gallery?—It is difficult off hand to jump at a conclusion.

3028. *Chairman.* If you do not think that the site of the present National Gallery, adding thereto the site now occupied by the barracks and the site occupied by the parochial buildings, would be sufficient for the New National Gallery, what makes you think that that is a preferable site to any other?—It is more central and higher. But if there is not space enough in the site of the buildings enumerated, more might probably be obtained.

3029. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Would you consider the space at present occupied by the National Gallery, and by the Royal Academy, with the additional space at present occupied by the barracks, the workhouse, and the baths and washhouses, sufficient for a National Gallery of pictures alone?—I should think that for the building alone the space might probably be sufficient, but you want space for the approaches.

3030. *Chairman.* If so large a space is wanted for the National Gallery, according to your notions of the exigencies of a National Gallery, and you think that the space is not to be found at the spot to which you have just been alluding, what makes you prefer that spot to any other?—I think it is more accessible. I do not know what the relative measurements may be; but I suppose that it is more central than any other position. I see no reason why additional space might not be obtained.

3031. Mr. *Cockerell.* Have you considered the matter architecturally, with reference to space, and so on?—No; I have not.

3032. Will you state your opinion as to the reasons for keeping it there, as a public measure, for the convenience of artists and of the public?—That is precisely the ground that I take—I think it would be for public convenience.

3033. Would not you find great inconvenience in placing the National Gallery at Kensington Gore?—I think it would be less convenient in every respect than the present site.

3034. Would you object to the distance?—I think so.

3035. Would you not have unlimited space there, and somewhat better air?—I have had a little experience of that neighbourhood for years, and I should not, decidedly, say that it had the advantage of a more unclouded or a purer atmosphere. There is a notion of fog coming up the flat there, because it gradually descends to the river. Gore House was the seat of my experience at one time, and we used to be occasionally visited by fogs which were very like London fogs.

3036. *Dean of St. Paul's.*—Should you say that your present residence is more or less exposed to those sort of fogs?—I have no hesitation in saying that, comparing my own hours of work with those of my brethren in other places, I am very much more free from the dense easterly smoke and fogs. Mr. Leslie, and several others who live in my neighbourhood, will acknowledge that at once.

3037. Mr. *Cockerell.* Would you prefer the Regent's Park as a position for the gallery to Kensington Gore?—My experience of the Regent's Park is chiefly confined to the Zoological Gardens, and there it is a very heavy soil of clay.

3038. What is your opinion of the Botanical Garden?—The Botanical Garden is much higher, but the soil of the Regent's Park is clay.

3039. What would you think of the British Museum as a situation for artists?—I do not think it a very happy position.

3040. Another position which has been suggested is the Botanical Gardens in the Regent's Park; that has been much considered?—That is what is called a convenient distance, and so far it would be available.

3041. It has been proposed to consider Devonshire House; what is your opinion of that?—Certainly there is not space enough there.

3042. Supposing that there is space for a magnificent gallery in point of extent, what is your opinion of the position?—That is a very commanding position for a building of that sort, and very central; it is admirable in that respect.

3043. Another site is St. James's Palace and Marlborough House; what do you think of that?—If a site could be found near enough the two parks, to have the influence of the open atmosphere of both, it would be a great advantage. Devonshire House would combine almost all the advantages of the Regent's Park. There is an immense space surrounding it, and the three parks make a good open country near it. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of two large parks (Hyde Park and the Green Park), and when the wind is in the north it has the advantage of the space of the Regent's Park, instead of having the wind blowing over the smoky houses.

3044. There are various sites in Kensington. You have heard, no doubt, of Kensington Palace, and various parts of Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens?—A site in Hyde Park would be better than Gore House; it is a more elevated position.

3045. Have not you expressed a strong opinion in favour of a site within the pale of London?—I still have that feeling, that it should belong to London; and you cannot have a better position, if you can get space enough, than its present site. I think I have heard others express the same desire to see it there.

3046. Have not you had great experience of the effect of smoke upon pictures?—Only from off-hand observation in going to pictures in cities surrounded by every sort of atmosphere. If you go to the Halls in London, you will find the pictures in very fair preservation.

3047. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have you examined those pictures critically, so as to ascertain whether they have been repainted, or whether they have been subjected to more cleaning than was good for them?—I cannot say that I have gone with a picture cleaner's exactness, to investigate precisely their condition; but still one is under the general impression, knowing masters, and knowing pictures that they are not seriously injured. There is a hall that I know something of. I have been frequently to see the picture by Holbein, at Barber Surgeon's Hall; we had it exhibited in the British Institution some years ago, and it appeared not only to my mind, but to others, to be in good preservation.

3048. *Chairman.* Then, in fact, you would not make atmospheric influences a decided objection to the position of the present National Gallery?—No.

3049. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do not you consider that with precautions taken, which never have yet been taken, such as the occasional glazing and covering of the pictures, and so forth, you would find the heart of London to be still fit to receive pictures?—I think so; it does not require fine art to put the question to the test. Take paint that is exposed to the atmosphere in London, such as the painting of old houses, if you washed it with a sponge, you would find it in its first form, generally speaking.

3050. *Professor Faraday.* Can you ever paint a place, so that in the course of three or four months the tint shall not have fallen from the tint of the old paint that is on it?—It may get what artists and picture dealers call tone: but that in the fine arts would be rather desirable occasionally—the colour goes down to a certain extent. In country houses, though the air is pure, still you know the old paint from the new; there is a slight change that age gives it, it fails to a certain extent.

3051. *Dean of St. Paul's.* With regard to the condition of your own pictures, are there not many of them in London, and many in the country?—Yes; this very morning, as I came up from Brighton, a man brought me a picture that I painted, I think, when I was sixteen, to know whether it was by me; he had been foolish enough to give a large price for it; it is as pure and as bright as when it was painted; and this has

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been in a little, wretched, dirty place, and it has gone from house to house, till at last it has arrived at this promotion.

3052. Has it been in London, or in the country?—In London.

3053. Mr. *Cockerell.* Then was not it in a perfect state?—It is as bright as a fresco, and as hard.

3054. *Professor Faraday.* Do you varnish your pictures?—No, I do not; but I paint in certain vehicles—I dislike the surface which varnish produces.

3055. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you remember what this picture was painted with?—It was painted in oil, and a little megilp used afterwards.

3056. Mr. *Cockerell.* You do not join in the general complaint against the smoky atmosphere of London?—I believe the effect that it produces upon oil paintings to be exaggerated, and easily removable.

3057. Mr. *Richmond.* How would you account for the much better state of preservation of those pictures which have been exhibited in the National Gallery for above twenty years under glass, than those which have for the same time been without the protection of glass. Take, for example, the Holy Family of Coreggio, which was added to the collection about twenty-seven years ago?—The glass is a protection. If I might refer to Rubens' pictures, in the ceiling of Whitehall, I should say that those pictures look very bright. My knowledge regarding the details of those pictures will not amount to much, but they present a fresh and healthy appearance to the eye when you go into the building.

3058. Mr. *Richmond.* Have you ever seen a picture absolutely obscured or greatly deteriorated by the atmosphere of London?—It is very difficult, not having put things to a very severe test, to say positively—you can only judge of the great galleries that we all know. Take the Bridgewater Collection, and the Grosvenor Collection, they are surrounded by buildings in almost every direction, but they look fresh and bright, and in good condition.

3059. *Professor Faraday.* Do you know Barry's pictures in the Society of Arts?—Yes.

3060. Should you say that they were in good preservation?—I have only a general impression, not having looked at them with a glass. I can only vouch for the general effect.

3061. What is the general effect of those pictures?—I take for granted, they never were pictures very highly coloured. But one ought to be conversant with the master's first intentions, to know exactly how to answer.

3062. Have you any remembrance whether some parts are entirely out of harmony, and some painted with another colour?—That never occurred to me.

3063. Do you know whether one picture differs from another in consequence of its exposure to the atmosphere?—It would depend greatly on the materials used in the painting. The picture, of all others, which appears to me to have suffered most, is a picture we have in the Royal Academy, the copy of the "Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci. That arises rather from the oiling, or from some nostrum that has been used to do what is called "bring it out;" all the light tints of that picture are of a mahogany colour now.

3064. Mr. *Richmond.* Has it changed much within your recollection?—I think it gets darker; and I deplore it every time I look at it—it is an important picture. They applied to have it at Manchester, and we thought its condition so doubtful, that it was refused.

3065. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is it your opinion, that in that case the deteriorating effect has been produced, not so much by the ordinary atmosphere, as probably by some application that has been made to it?—Yes, I think so; I know that pictures that are sincerely painted in oil do not receive any injury from fair treatment, such as washing with a sponge, and wiping with leather, or a silk handkerchief—but if that is done too frequently, of course the picture is worn away.

3066. *Professor Faraday.* Have not the Royal Academy lately cleaned the Diploma pictures?—Yes; that has been done very recently, and I have not been in a condition to watch it. I have heard great praise given to the man who has undertaken the commission.

3067. Are you aware how he has cleaned them?—No; I do not know what the picture-cleaners use. I have a picture which I bought at a sale four years ago. It had holes in it, and it was in a bad condition from the accumulation of dirt upon it, and it looked quite hopeless; it was the celebrated picture of "The Judgment of Solomon," painted by Haydon, which is, generally, supposed to be his best work. It was in a fearful condition, so I had it cleaned in my own house, by Mr. Dujardin, who worked under my superintendence.

3068. Mr. *Richmond.* Did not Haydon paint in linseed oil?—He painted that picture in what is called fat linseed oil; that is, oil with a good deal of substance in it. It is so solid that you might scrub it with a brush—nothing could injure it. You could not make a hole with a penknife in the solid colour.

3069. What was it that had discoloured that picture so much?—It had been in America. I believe it had been knocked about a good deal, and rolled up. It had holes in it. First of all there were pails full of water blackened in cleaning it, to begin with. By merely washing it in that way we reproduced it.

3070. *Professor Faraday.* Did you merely wash that picture?—There was some varnish taken off; but that was removed by the simple process of rubbing with the finger.

3071. Mr. *Richmond* Was the varnish very much discoloured?—There were some patches of oil mingled with it which made it difficult to ascertain.

3072. *Professor Faraday.* Was there any application of a powder?—I do not remember the cleaner employing a powder; but I think I have heard that the cleaners at the Royal Academy have used some powder to remove very dirty varnish.

3073. *Dean of St Paul's.* Did I rightly understand you to say, that the state of that picture could not in any degree be attributed to London atmosphere?—No; I do not know how long it had been in London.

3074. Then it does not throw much light upon the effect of London atmosphere upon pictures?—No; I don't think it does.

3075. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you find in the pictures of your own that are exhibited among the national pictures at the Vernon Gallery any appreciable deterioration?—I really have not sufficiently noticed them to be able to say. They are the last works I think of looking at in going to a gallery. All the works of Wilkie, which have been exposed to the London atmosphere, and which were painted in his first style, in oil, are as pure as ever. Latterly, he could not resist going over his early works with a new vehicle, and in many cases they have cracked, and gone all to pieces. There is a picture that I know intimately at Redleaf, that belongs to Mr. Wells, "The Jew's Harp," which was a charming little subject. He went down there, and thought it looked cold, and he used megilp and asphaltum to it, and now the cracks begin to yawn, and it is separated and looks like a piece of mosaic work. Fortunately, we prevented him from going over his fine picture of "Distraining for Rent," and it is as pure as possible. They have occasionally used a little water to it, and there it is as bright as a star, not in the least injured by the atmosphere. It was for several years in a cellar at the British Institution.

3076. Did he ever go over "The Blind Fiddler" again, to your knowledge?—I do not know; but I could at once tell from looking at it.

3077. Mr. *Cockerell.* You have no special reasons, as regards the site in or out of London for the convenience of artists, other than general reasons?—Those, in point of fact, are my reasons—I think that it should be accessible to artists and to the public at large. Unless you remove it entirely from the metropolis, you cannot meet the objections as to the atmosphere. Kensington is, in my opinion, almost as much surrounded by houses as any other place, taking into consideration the manufactories along the Thames, and the enormous extent of building now going on in every direction.

3078. *Dean of St. Paul's.* In order to get out of the

influence of the London atmosphere, whatever that influence may be, you would think it necessary to remove three or four miles?—You would have to remove more than that, if you undertook to remove it from the influence of the London atmosphere, unless you put it on a hill. I have heard people say that the only way to provide a place for the National Gallery is to take a patch of ground including Primrose Hill, and to put it on Primrose Hill.

3079. *Chairman.* Do you think that the effect which has been attributed to the London atmosphere occasionally arises from a totally different cause, namely, the treatment of the artist himself, or of some other artist, who has been working upon his picture?—Yes. The painting of the exterior of houses is frequently resorted to on account of the durability of the material and the facility of cleaning by washing. They use the same materials as we do, and the exposure to atmospheric influence is much greater than that to which any pictures are subjected. We find that by a little washing the oldest paint is refreshed. I think it is almost as difficult to clean a picture of a high class, a Coreggio, or a Giorgione, or a Raphael, as it is to paint a picture. It requires a man to enter into the mind of the painter: it is a delicate operation. Some cleaners think that by making a change in the general hue of a picture they have done justice to it, whereas, perhaps, they have removed some of the most beautiful and delicate tints.

3080. Mr. *Richmond.* Admitting what you have just said, would not you say that it is the imperative duty of those who are called to determine the site for a new National Gallery, to select such a site as shall inflict as little dirt as possible upon the pictures?—Certainly.

3081. *Professor Faraday.* And that picture cleaners should be avoided as much as possible?—I think you should not entrust too much to one picture cleaner. Different masters require different treatment. In support of what I have said, I would refer to the pictures at Buckingham Palace, which, I think, has as dirty an atmosphere as any in London. The common cry there is, that the Ladies in Waiting are always washing their hands; they never can keep anything clean for half an hour there. The consequence is, they put veils over all the things that are precious; but still there are some of the most attractive pictures in the world there, which are as fresh and pure as ever.

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3082. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is not great care taken there that the dust and smoke should not be allowed to accumulate?—That is a simple and easy process.

3083. Cannot that be done without any harm or detriment to the pictures?—I think so.

3084. Would not that have a considerable effect in preserving them in their pure state?—I think so unquestionably; but pictures are often injudiciously and roughly treated by picture cleaners, when they go to sales, and so on. They sponge the pictures, and, in the absence of a sponge, they often spit upon a picture, and rub it violently with a pocket handkerchief to see it; they rub it in order to get a speck of pure colour. The endless number of signs that we see on public houses and shops would be a very fair test of the effect of the atmosphere. They are painted in strong colours, and are most exposed; I think, generally speaking, they may become dry, because the oil may perish, but you find the signs in very good condition. For example, in Edinburgh there are large and well-arranged subjects, some of them copied from Reynolds, which are still in very good preservation.

3085. Are they exposed to the external atmosphere without protection?—Yes.

3086. *Professor Faraday.* Are they in the Old Town or in the New Town?—In both; in streets where signs are necessary, the signs being creditably executed. People copy good pictures, and take them about for the purpose. I remember a picture of Mrs. Sheridan, which was really a very good copy of Sir Joshua Reynold's picture of St. Cecilia.

3086*a*. *Chairman.* Was that the sign of a shop?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew—adjourned.]

Thursday, May 11, 1857.

Present:

THE LORD BROUGHTON, *in the Chair.*

THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
PROFESSOR FARADAY.
C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.
GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

JOHN F. LEWIS, ESQ., R.S.A., examined.

3087. *Chairman.* I believe you are at the head of the Water Colour Society?—I represent that body.

3088. Have you turned your attention at all to the question of which is the most appropriate site for the new projected National Gallery?—Yes; I have thought, of course, with many other people upon the subject, and it is really a very difficult thing to answer, there being so many reasons which prompt one to give an opinion for a gallery in London, and, at the same time, so many of an opposite character, to lead one a little way from town.

3089. What would be your opinion with reference to the branch of art you are particularly acquainted with?—It would be my wish that it should be as accessible as possible to every one.

3090. Are water colours as liable to damage as oil paintings?—When kept under glass, certainly not.

3091. Have you thought of the question of a site for the new National Gallery, and have you come to any determined opinion?—I can hardly say that I have come to a "determined opinion." I am inclined to think that it should not be far out of town. The conservation of the pictures, as Works of Art, is one of the first things to be thought of; the accessibility to them, again, is another question of importance.

3092. Your collection of pictures is in a very central part of the Metropolis—have they suffered from their position?—Our pictures are protected by glass.

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3093. Have you found that there is a great accumulation of dirt, or any great impurities arising from the great crowds which assemble there: *i.e.* in that locality?—I can answer that question very feelingly and emphatically; I will take one instance in my own case, of pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy,—last year I had two pictures there—they came home from the Exhibition in a very dirty state; they were small and delicately painted, and possibly they ought not to be compared with pictures upon a larger scale; but pictures upon a larger scale must suffer in the same ratio. I had great difficulty in restoring them to their former brilliancy; I washed them with soda and with soap; in fact they seemed, I may say, almost to be covered with sweat, tears had formed, and had rolled down them. But here again, I must draw a line of difference between modern and old pictures. I think that modern pictures are more likely to be injured of the two: on them there is a great deal of that unctuous surface which collects the dirt—I am now speaking of oil paintings. Pictures that are covered are safe—because

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being protected by glass, there is no damage done to them.

3094. Although these pictures of yours came back in the state which you have described, it is not likely that if they had been in the National Gallery—not in a place such as the Exhibition, where vast crowds assemble periodically, but in a place which is open only at a certain period, and on certain stated days—would they have been so likely to have been damaged?—The Royal Academy was an extreme case; but I think I could give another instance. I have just come from Manchester. I was at the opening of the Exhibition, and on going round the pictures, where are some of the choicest specimens of modern art, I noticed those that were covered with glass were as pure as possible. I can again give an instance. Within this last year I painted two small pictures at the same time, the one being exposed, and the other covered with glass. The one is now in the Royal Academy as pure as when it left my easel; the other has suffered so much from dirt, that, in fact, it is difficult to recognize it. As for water-colour drawings being exposed to the air, on walls, and without glass, it is quite out of the question.

3095. *Dean of St Paul's.* Do you attribute the deterioration of your pictures to the numbers that are always collected in crowds in a circumscribed place, and to the dirt that they bring in with them, and to the natural exudation, or do you attibute it to the atmosphere of London?—I think it is a combination of both causes. The variation of the atmosphere, I think, in a great measure, affects them.

3096. Would not the variation of the atmosphere be the same in the country as in London?—As regards the dampness on the surface of the pictures in a cleanly place, possibly that would be so; but I am obliged to say that pictures exposed to the London atmosphere, particularly in a place like the Royal Academy, subject to a vast amount of exudations and dust, suffer very much. But I must draw a line. Old pictures painted many years ago, with a thoroughly hard surface, and being varnished, as those pictures are, would not suffer so much injury as those modern pictures into which you can press your nail. I think a distinction ought to be made between the two. In fact, with the exception of the cracks which you find in old pictures, I doubt whether, with washing and polishing them, they would suffer as much as modern pictures.

3097. *Chairman.* Do you think that covering pictures with glass has ever a prejudicial effect upon pictures?—I really think not. Of course, where it reflects the light, where, for instance, a picture is placed with the light parallel to the picture, so that you get the reflection of the window, it would be objectionable; but with a high light it is not so. And now, in noticing the Manchester Exhibition, I must say that the light there is perfect.

3098 *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are many of the pictures there covered with glass?—A great many of the modern pictures; very few of the old ones. There were a great many early pictures that I do not think were in a very pure state, but they were not covered with glass, excepting in a very few instances.

3099. *Chairman.* Have you had in your exhibition any or many pictures which have been injured by the glass been broken over them?—No. In transmission it might be very detrimental for the glass to break upon the surface of the picture; but in case of an accident of that kind to a picture upon the walls, the glass would merely fall into the room, and I do not think that there need be any injury. In the transmission of pictures I should never wish that the glass should be kept next the picture. I think another instance I may mention is one of Mulready's pictures, "The Wolf and the Lamb," which is in the Queen's collection. I recollect it being exhibited in the Royal Academy; I recollect it in George the Fourth's collection in the Cottage at Windsor, in 1826-7, where I saw it continually. I have missed it for many years, and I have now seen it again at the Manchester Exhibition. I do not know where it has been kept. I should be curious to know whether it has been kept in Buckingham Palace or not, *i. e.*, in London or the country; but it has become much darker in tone. I am perfectly persuaded that it is as different from what Mulready left it as possible. This is a case worth mentioning. It will be interesting to know what has become of it, and where it has been hung in the meantime. It was originally purchased by George the Fourth, and hung in the Royal Cottage. Again, Wilkie's "Blind Man's Buff" appears to me also much blacker.

3100. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Was that a royal picture?—Yes; that is in Manchester now. Others of Wilkie's pictures are in a much better state, but they have been kept under glass. These are instances worth mentioning, because I think without doubt that if glass could be put over pictures of a certain size, it would be an immense preservative, in fact, so much so, that I think in that case you need not varnish the pictures at all. Varnish is the destruction of both ancient and modern pictures.

3101. Do you conceive that if your exhibition of water colours were in a less central situation than it is at present, the attendance at it would be much diminished?—I can answer that question very satisfactorily. At this moment we are projecting the enlargement or removal of our rooms, and, in order to fix upon a site, we have had a good many meetings upon this point, and we have come to the conclusion, that to put it further out of town, in order to secure shillings, would be out of the question; in fact, we have examined many conversant with the subject, as far as regards getting the congregated population of London to come readily, and we even think that the difference of street is most essential.

3102. *Chairman.* Do you not think that that difference might arise from persons not finding the thing where they had been accustomed to find it, and not going to look for it elsewhere; but do you think that, if originally the Exhibition had been placed at some distance from where it happens to be now, that would have created a difference?—I think, having been an old member of the Society, and having watched the receipts, it would make an enormous percentage of difference. For instance, if any of our exhibition rooms were placed where the Polytechnic is they would lose possibly (I am afraid to say how much), but something that would startle you. That is my impression as far as shillings are concerned.

3103. The amount of shillings indicates, of course, the attendance at the Exhibition?—Yes.

3104. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is not the consideration of shillings somewhat distinct from the objects of the National Gallery?—Yes.

3105. Are there not other considerations that affect a National Gallery; such, for instance, as the conservation of the pictures, and a certain respect and admiration for pictures of a high order, that would induce persons to go out of the common tract to see them.—Yes.

3106. So that there would not be the same necessity for putting the National Gallery in London, that there is with regard to your Exhibition?—No; in the summons which I got from the Commissioners, "accessibility to students," is mentioned as one object. Now, in the first place, my impression is (though I am not quite certain of it), that students, meaning of course by that term artists who wish to study, live in great numbers in Kentish and Camden Towns. I think that might be stated as the locality of many.

3107. *Professor Faraday.* What consequence do you derive from that?—I mentioned it in answer to the question which was asked me, inasmuch as "accessibility for students" is mentioned.

3108. *Chairman.* What effect would that have upon the position in which your Exhibition is now, or upon that in which the National Gallery is now?—I think the present position most central; it is admirably suited for the purposes of all students, I think; they get there from all parts of the suburbs by omnibus so easily.

3109. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is there any necessity, as far as artists are concerned, to have such a gallery at

Charing Cross?—Answering your question personally, *i. e.* as regards myself, I should say, that being where it is I should visit it a dozen times for once that I should visit it were it at Brompton or Kensington. But my case, possibly, is not quite a case in point, because I live out of town. Two years ago I lived in Kensington, and then, possibly, I should have given you a different answer. Kensington is a vast locality for artists.

3110. Do you think that amateurs, of whom you know so many, who are admirers of classical pictures, would be disposed to go a little way out of town, or would they insist upon the greater convenience of having the National Gallery in the metropolis? — My impression is that they want every facility given them for visiting the gallery. Where, perhaps, there are twenty who would take the pains to get to the gallery, I think that 500, or more than that, possibly, would not. I think that they require every facility given them.

3111. *Professor Faraday.* Would not you consider the effect of that exhibition upon the 500 who are indifferent to it a very important thing for the education of the multitude? — Most certainly,

3112. The Commissioners find these two important considerations very much in contrast, namely, access to the public and the preservation of the pictures. With regard to the question of access to the public, which you have partly answered, do you consider the parties who now go to the National Gallery at Trafalgar Square to be the body, or not to be the body, which the Government should consider when it is placing its gallery for the use of the public; or, should any endeavour be made to give any separate consideration to the different classes of whom that body is composed? — This embraces much; but I think that body ought to be considered.

3113. Are they mere loungers, or do they go for the pictures' sake? — I am hardly so capable of answering that question as London men, who see more of it; but my impression is, that I have seen vast numbers of mere loungers, who go there to eat biscuits, and so forth. I fear that such is the case; but still there is a great deal of interest often evinced by those whom I take to be mere loungers. I think that others, more frequently in the gallery than I am, could speak better of it.

3114. Do you think it possible that even these loungers are still instructed?—I think so. Sometimes one finds very shrewd remarks made, and really startling things said by people that one would think had no kind of knowledge of the subject.

3115. Do you think it possible for a large multitude to go to a place of that sort and not to have some amount of influence impressed upon them for good? — I think not.

3116. Does not that make it a good thing for them to have access to it? — Yes; no doubt of it.

3117. On the other hand, with regard to the preservation of the pictures, since you say it is clear that injury does happen to the pictures from being in town, where they are, do you think that they would suffer in another situation, such as Kensington Gore which is to the west of the town, if they were there? — I think they would. I wish, also, to point out another fact with regard to Kensington Gore and Brompton. It is worthy of remark that when the east wind blows you get all the London smoke there, and I do not hesitate to say that that locality is, perhaps, darker than London itself during the prevalence of east winds. I have lived there for two or three years, and I can assure you that I never found any locality darker. I have always been a good deal abroad, and I have lived in different parts of London, and I think Kensington is as bad as anything can be during the east wind.

3118. Taking your own knowledge, and taking into account the prevalent winds and other things, do you see any reason to prefer Kensington Gore to London? — I should say it was as bad as most parts of the west of London, worse even than Piccadilly possibly — that spot escaping the smoke intervening between itself and Kensington. I should not like to see any gallery quite alongside the river.

3119. You see no reason to prefer Trafalgar Square? — I can only give you the facts I know. I think, from what I observe, that Trafalgar Square is very dirty.

3120. When you were speaking a little while since of the great difficulty in giving a distinct answer as to whether the pictures should remain where they are or not, were you referring to the preservation of the pictures, or were you thinking of the question of accessibility? — It is a most difficult question for me to answer. I think Brompton is under a cloud for a great period, particularly in the spring of the year. I know it to be very dark.

3121. Have you any idea that you can find any place fitter than Trafalgar Square for the preservation of pictures? — Possibly not; it is very difficult to say. I have often thought of the line of Park opposite the Duke of Devonshire's house westward, but I have not considered if it be attainable.

3122. *Chairman.* Have you ever thought of the Regent's Park? — I have always put the Regent's Park down as an out of the way place for London people, for the west-end people, and for Belgravia. In fact, it is out of one's walk. It is very seldom that I find myself up there.

3123. Mr. *Cockerell.* Have you lived in that district at all? — Yes; but not for the last twenty-five years.

3124. Have you not observed that on the Brompton side, you have the metropolis for five or six miles or more to the eastward; and, therefore, you get the smoke of that district? — Yes.

3125. That is not the case with Regent's Park to the same extent, because it is so much towards the north? — Possibly it might be better for the preservation of the pictures. But I am afraid, that if you want a pure atmosphere, you must go further than the Regent's Park; if you went near the New Road, or anywhere on the London side of the Zoological Gardens, I should say that the atmosphere would be little better; but this question may be answered better by other people than myself. I think, as to the Regent's Park, that, taking the whole area of London, and the mass of the people, fifty out of sixty would be obliged to go express to the Park in order to see it: in fact, I think, of the two, I should prefer the western line on the road to Kensington, for accessibility for the people of London.

3126. *Professor Faraday.* With reference to the preservation of pictures, is there any place round London which you could suggest, in preference to Trafalgar Square? — That is a very difficult question to answer. Pall Mall, I suppose, is about the same.

3127. Do you think that Pall Mall would be cleaner than Kensington? — No, certainly not; I was thinking whether Pall Mall might be cleaner than Trafalgar Square, but I cannot see why it should be.

3128. You have stated that pictures suffer very seriously — modern pictures far more than ancient ones? —I think so.

3129. What is the kind of injury which they suffer. Is it deterioration of the pigments within the picture, or is it discolouration of the surface by dirt? — I think that with modern pictures, the surface is soiled. I am not chemist enough to know why the greasy quality should always come up to the surface of the pictures, and catch every portion of dirt; but if you examine a picture after it has gone from the easel a little while, you find that it is positively greasy (there is no reason why the picture should be greasy); you wash it with an alkali, with pea-flour, or with soap, and you find that you dull the picture when you wash it — you find that in that which ought to come out bright, the light will be decreased by dulness, and you find that the transparency is injured by a film gathering over it; then, in consequence of that, you resort to varnish, to bring the picture into its first fresh state. The varnish chills, and ultimately it gets into the picture-cleaner's hands to be cleaned and re-varnished. The varnish is taken off by friction, and I defy any cleaner to re-varnish a modern picture without injuring the artist's work, particularly his delicate glazings and last paint-

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ings. And this must go on from time to time, as the picture gets dirty.

3130. Can a picture be cleaned by simply washing it with water?—You may clean the surface in that way, but the picture will not look comfortable; it will always look filmy. In fact, I know of no vehicle that you can use unless you put another glaze of oil or varnish over it, to give it its gentle tone and vividity. The moment you put an alkali on, I fancy that the surface is disturbed. In washing the picture, you must do it thoroughly.

3131. Can that be done without injuring the picture?—I do not think it can; in fact, I am quite sure that it cannot, in the case of such pictures as those of Mulready's, which would be very much injured by such a process. If they had been always exhibited with glass before them, they might be preserved to the end of time with ordinary precaution.

3132. Did I rightly understand you to say that you had had occasion to re-paint on one of your pictures?—I re-touched a great deal upon it.

3133. Did you not speak of pictures at Manchester, some of which were covered with glass and some were not, and say that the latter had been injured whereas the former had not?—Yes; when I say that they were "injured," I mean that they were not in the pure state in which they were when they left the artist. Those pictures were painted thirty years ago, when I was a very young man. I spoke of those I knew, having had a recollection of them some thirty years or more.

3134. You cannot say anything as to preference for any site in or out of London except as regards facility of access, in which none can exceed Trafalgar Square?—Just so.

3135. Mr. *Richmond.* Did not I understand you to say that it would be out of the question to expose water-colour drawings in a London atmosphere without the protection of glass?—I think so; most certainly.

3136. Do not they contract a sort of stain which neither India rubber nor bread can take off?—Yes; they contract a kind of tan.

3137. Do you know the cartoons at Hampton Court?—Certainly; I saw them only the other day.

3138. What state are they in?—They want glass very much, but it is a very difficult thing to see them. The cartoons are placed immediately opposite a row of windows, the bottom of the cartoons being actually above the cornice on the opposite side.

3139. Did not you have one of them lowered to examine it?—There was one lowered, and I was astonished to see it looking so well as it did.

3140. Have they that embrowned character which they would have contracted if they had been in the city of London?—I have no doubt that if they had been in the city of London they would hardly be recognisable.

3141. Do you know the copies of those pictures by Sir James Thornhill?—I have not seen them lately, excepting at night. I could not offer any opinion upon them.

3142. *Professor Faraday.* What do you think ought to be the comparative size of a National Gallery, now to be provided for the collection of pictures which may become the property of the nation in fifty years?—That is a thing that I have hardly contemplated; but I think that you would be able to find others who would speak to it.

3143. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you conceive that a Picture Gallery should be limited in extent; do you think that it is profitable or desirable to visit an indefinite number of pictures?—It is very distracting to go through a *very* large gallery.

3144. Therefore, would not you, as an artist, limit your gallery?—I think I might suggest that a gallery might be built to which additions could be made from time to time.

3145. Would you think it desirable that there should be several galleries opened in different parts of the metropolis?—Possibly. I have hardly thought of it; but my impression is a concentration would be better. Considering the vast material you have both in ancient and modern art, you might collect the gems of the whole collection, as a nucleus, in one gallery, like the "Tribune" at Florence.

3146. *Chairman.* For the history of the art, would it not be necessary to have many pictures of an inferior description?—It would be necessary, certainly, for that purpose.

3147. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do you, as an artist, regard the history of the art as of such great importance, compared with the master-pieces of excellence in the art?—It is a curious subject. Whether it is so essential as it has been supposed to be is a question, but it is very curious.

3148. *Chairman.* Would not it be possible, in a National Gallery, both to have the master-pieces of the art and, at the same time, to have some pictures which were not master-pieces, but which would assist in the study of the history of the art?—I think it is quite advisable. In fact, you might go back to Egypt, and so make a complete line. At Manchester, lately, the attempt has been made. I think I can only call it an attempt. It is curious, but it is not quite satisfactory. I think that, in looking at the early masters up to a certain period, there are many failures. The chain is broken, and some examples are bad; but it is an attempt full of interest, and it will, I dare say, progress well.

3149. Mr. *Cockerell.* As an artist, would not you go to the master-pieces, and leave the history to the curious?—Yes, as an artist solely.

3150. Mr. *Richmond.* Considering that a National Gallery should illustrate every branch of art, and address itself to various classes of persons, not only to the artist, but to the poet, the painter, and the historian, and to others who may know nothing of the technical part of the art, but may take a profound interest in it as expressive of national feeling, and also to the general public who may be attracted to it by its connection with ancient story, can you ignore any of these classes in your calculations?—Most certainly not.

3151. Did you ever see a National Gallery which contained too many pictures?—That is a question not difficult to answer; I am inclined to say that I have.

3152. Will you kindly tell the Commissioners what gallery strikes you as having too many pictures?—I think that possibly we must go to the provinces of Italy in order to find many example of it. My impression is, that I have often seen too great a mass of mediocre pictures collected into one gallery. Take the Louvre, for instance. There are a great many pictures that I should be very glad to see away. Even in the Vatican, there are some things there that I should like to see away.

3153. Supposing that there were 2000 pictures in the Louvre, would you wish to reduce the number, if they were artistically beautiful or historically interesting?—Certainly not; but then there are many pictures often that are merely fictitious, which are not master-pieces, and I really do not think that they add one atom to the interest of the collection. We may go round our own National Gallery, and put our finger upon pictures, and say, "Those pictures can be of no earthly good to anybody." I believe I am speaking justly, as far as my own judgment goes; there are many things there which, whether they have been bequeathed or purchased, or however they have been acquired, are mistakes.

3154. The gist of the question is, "Can you have too much of a good thing?"—No, certainly not, as refers to good works of art.

3155. *Professor Faraday.* Some people have an impression that many parties would give their pictures to the National Gallery, if there were a proper building, which they would otherwise keep to themselves. The Commissioners have also to provide a place for a series of national portraits, which are to form part of the National Gallery. Must such a gallery as that, intended to include portraits of all the great men of past or future times, and all the works of art that they

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can get possession of, be a large or a small gallery?—It must necessarily be a very large gallery.

3156. Mr. *Richmond.* Would you include the sculptures of the nation under the same roof as the pictures, or in a contiguous building?—Certainly; not in the same room, perhaps, but as near as possible to the pictures, *i. e.*, under the same roof.

3157. Mr. *Cockerell.* Would not you make a distinction between fragmentary sculptures and complete sculptures?—I have hardly thought enough of that question to give an opinion upon it; but I think I should always embrace fine sculptures, and I would include fine fragments.

3158. Mr. *Richmond.* You would not reject such a sculpture as the Psyche of Naples because it had lost a side?—Certainly not; but I think, of course, that a purely archæological monument is another affair.

3159. Why is it that so large a majority of the most distinguished painters go towards the west of London?—I have thought of that myself before. I think the reason is, that 30 or 40 years ago, there was a colony of very many distinguished men, such as Callcott, Wilkie, Mulready, &c., who lived there, and when these gentlemen became eminent, others were possibly attracted to the vicinity of those great men. But then, again, with regard to the mass of artists who live there now, probably their connection with Belgravia, and the facilities offered them of getting at their friends, induces them to go there; but I cannot understand why the great mass have lived there. If it be for the purposes of light, I lived there for some years, and I think I never suffered from a dark winter more in my life. I lived at one time in Wimpole Street, and hoping to attain a clearer atmosphere I went to Camden Hill; but nothing was more dreary than a dark winter there, during the prevalence of east winds. I can go further than that. I had a neighbour there who possessed a small collection of modern pictures, painted when I was young, and I have seen them from month to month when I have been in England. They have been growing darker and darker till I could scarcely recognize some of them.

[The Witness withdrew.]

HENRY WARREN, ESQ., examined.

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3160. *Chairman.* I believe you are the President of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours?—I am.

3161. Have you ever turned your attention to the question of the best site for the proposed National Gallery?—I can hardly say that I have turned my attention to it.

3162. Have you occasionally thought of it?—Casually I have.

3163. Has it appeared to you that the present site is objectionable for any reasons that you can state, or which have been suggested to you?—I cannot see any strong objection to the present site—that is to say, of Trafalgar Square. It is certainly very central; it is, as a site, very suited to all the purposes for which I believe a National Gallery was instituted; but, at the same time, I see no objection on the other hand to the removal of it, as I believe intended, to Kensington Gore, further than that its distance would render it more difficult for a Londoner to go and see it.

3164. With reference to your own branch of art, namely, Water Colours, do you find that the present site of your Society is inconvenient, or that the pictures suffer irrespective of their being covered with glass?—By no means.

3165. On the whole, you consider that the present site of the National Gallery is not objectionable?—By no means.

3166. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think as far as the preservation of the pictures goes, that glass equalizes all sites very nearly?—I should say with reference to glass, I speak now with more certainty, having more experience with regard to water-colour pictures (though I believe it would affect others in the same way), that unless the glass be frequently cleaned, and the picture also wiped, the picture will suffer very materially.

3167. Where does it suffer most. In town, or in the country, or in both?—In both equally; it arises from the same cause.

3168. What is the cause?—I can hardly say; it should be one who better understands the chemistry of the matter than I do to decide that. But certain it is, that every picture, whether encased in glass or covered with glass, affects such glass very materially, and leaves an actually perfect impression of itself, as if it were photographed, upon the glass; and I believe that the picture is injured by such a circumstance.

3169. That would happen indifferently both in town and in the country?—No doubt of it.

3170. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Could it be prevented by keeping the glass occasionally wiped?—Yes; to a great extent.

3171. Mr. *Cockerell.* It is apparently a sort of corrosion?—I suppose it to be corrosion; whether it does arise from any quality in the glass or from other causes, I do not know.

3172. *Professor Faraday.* Are you speaking both of oil and water colours?—I am speaking of water colours more particularly, but I believe it to be the case with oil. I can hardly say positively that it is the case; but I believe it to be the case also with oil pictures.

3173. Are you able to separate (from your own observation,) that portion of judgment which you deduce from the state of the picture itself, from that portion which you deduce from the state of the glass. Does the picture, when examined, seem to show that kind of deterioration that you are led to expect from the effect on the glass?—In a very slight degree only; it is dimmed in a slight degree.

3174. What makes you think that wiping the glass would diminish the power of the picture to affect the glass?—Perhaps that would be a difficult question to answer. I hardly know how it would; but with us, water-colour painters, there is a sort of understanding that such *is* necessary; therefore, we presume that it does away in a measure with the chance of further injury.

2175. It is necessary to remove from the glass the impression, in order that you may see the picture more clearly; but can you produce any evidence that the picture itself is altered in condition, by that process?—It is but an impression. I have nothing at all to ground it upon in that respect.

3176. Have you any distinct reason for your opinion, that wiping the glass benefited the picture otherwise than by removing the dirt?—I considered that a further corrosion must go on while the stain remained. I thought that it must go on in an increased ratio while such corrosion remained.

I would say, if I might be allowed to give such an opinion, that the change of site would have very little effect on the good results arising out of the students' practice, seeing that very many of them go to the National Gallery, and for the most part merely employ their time—as they do also at other galleries—in copying in a desultory way with very little exercise of the mind, and thus with very little benefit to themselves; and I believe that they do, in fact, more harm than good both to themselves and to art generally, by the course they thus pursue.

3177. With regard to the effect upon the mind of the public, so far as the public are influenced by seeing beautiful works of art, would not the improvement of their minds be diminished by taking the collection to Kensington Gore?—I think so, speaking generally, inasmuch as there would be much fewer of the people who would go there.

3178. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you consider that there would be many fewer?—Many fewer would go to Kensington Gore.

3179. Supposing you were to remove your present

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exhibition from its central situation to a situation more distant, would it materially affect the interests of that institution?—I should say it would crush it wholly.

3180. Is the public very much guided by situation in its inclination to visit works of art generally?—Yes, very much.

3181. *Professor Faraday.* Have you thought at all of the probable size to which such a proposed gallery as that now under consideration ought to be extended, to receive what may be brought there in the course of the next half century?—No, I have not; I have never given it any consideration.

3182. Have you thought of any other site for the proposed new National Gallery besides Trafalgar Square and Kensington Gore?—No, I have not.

3183. *Chairman.* Have you thought of the inner circle of the Regent's Park?—No, I have not; I have on one occasion, to a friend, said that the space lately occupied by the basin in Piccadilly would be an admirable site, but it was a mere passing remark; it went no further.

3184. Mr. *Cockerell.* So that you would approve of Devonshire House.?—Yes, as being removed *only a little* more westward, but still in London.

3185. *Professor Faraday.* Would you like the present place better?—Yes.

3186. Mr. *Cockerell.* With reference to your opinion of the utility of this collection of works to artists, do I rightly understand you to say you think they do the students harm?—Yes; if they devote themselves to copying merely.

3187. Do you mean to say that you would refer them rather to the fountain head, that master of all Art, Nature?—Precisely—though I think the inspection and real study of such works very highly advantageous to the student.

3188. Mr. *Richmond.* You say that there would be many fewer attend the gallery if it were placed as far out of town as Kensington Gore; upon what do you ground that opinion? Have you any facts that you could produce, which would supply us with your reasons?—Only the fact that the British public is an indolent public, and will not take the trouble to go far for pictures, or anything else, beyond creature comforts: very few go to the Dulwich Gallery.

3189. It has been given in evidence before the Commissioners, that, whereas the exhibitions within London, for the last five or six years, have fallen off in their attendance, those in the suburbs, and beyond London, such as Hampton Court, the Zoological Gardens, and Kew Gardens, have increased; does not that show that this indolent public is becoming a little more active in its habits than it had been?—I should consider that the reason for the increased number of visitors to those places is not at all dependent upon the peculiar attraction which art would afford, but rather that green fields and country delights are the inducements; it is "a day out" for the people.

3190. Do not you think that a day out for the people could be combined with beautiful art, if it were at an accessible distance from the town: do not you think, having gardens to walk in, after they had seen the collection, and places of refreshment about where they might rest themselves, would offer a great attraction to many who now do not even know of the existence of a National Gallery in London?—It would be a great attraction, doubtless, but I should say that the Kensington Gore site was not sufficiently removed for such an advantage.

3191. To obtain that advantage, you must go further?—Yes.

3192. *Professor Faraday.* Are the Zoological Gardens further than Kensington Gore?—That is a different quality of amusement.

3193. Is it a higher quality?—No; I am afraid that it is because it is not so, that it is so popular.

[The Witness withdrew.]

THOMAS LEVERTON DONALDSON, ESQ., examined.

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3194. *Chairman.* You are Foreign Secretary to the Royal Institute of British Architects, I believe?—I am.

3195. Has your attention been particularly called, at any time, to the question of the site for the projected National Gallery?—Frequently. I attended once at the Board of Works some years since by invitation of the Chief Commissioner, to advise upon the subject, with Mr. Cockerell, Sir C. Barry, Mr. Hardwick, and one or two other architects, who were also there.

3196. Has the Government ever called upon you for a decisive opinion upon the subject?—We were called into the room together, to confer with the Chief Commissioner upon the subject, who asked us a few questions upon various sites.

3197. Will you have the goodness to state what was the principal result of the opinion you gave?—I was not prepared for the question now put to me, and I do not remember exactly the result. I know that our opinions were asked upon various sites, but I am not able now to state what our different opinions were, for there was no general result arrived at; only each gentleman gave his opinion to the Chief Commissioner.

3198. There was no positive opinion as to preference of site?—No decision was come to at that time.

3199. What was your own opinion upon the question?—My own opinion was that it was desirable, certainly, to remove the National Gallery from Charing Cross.

3200. *Professor Faraday.* What is your judgment now?—It is the same now.

3201. *Dean of St. Paul's.* May we ask for what reasons you formed that opinion?—I think, first of all, that sufficient space could not be procured on that spot, equal to what would be necessary for the purposes of a National Gallery in point of extent.

3202. Do you include in that the adjacent property, which has been suggested, including the barracks, the workhouse, and the baths and washhouses?—Yes, I do not think that if you got the barracks, the workhouse, and so on, there would be an extent sufficient for a complete National Gallery: From what I know of it, I do not think there is space large enough conveniently to admit of a complete collection.

3203. *Chairman.* Supposing that the National Gallery should not embrace sculpture as well as painting, would there not be for pictures alone a sufficient space for the erection of an adequate gallery?—For pictures alone there might be room.

3204. *Professor Faraday.* Would that include a National Gallery of Portraits?—I think there might be room; but I do not think it would be desirable on account of the light, otherwise it would be a convenient site.

3205. *Dean of St Paul's.* That which is necessary, as we are informed, to be included in the area occupied by the National Gallery, is: First a collection of the ancient pictures which we at present possess, with such augmentation as we may fairly expect by purchase, by gift, or by legacy: secondly, the collection of modern pictures now at Marlborough House, with any accessions which may be made to that; thirdly, the whole collection of Turner's pictures and drawings; and fourthly, the proposed Gallery of British Portraits, even if there were not others of the sculptural or architectural collections which it might be expedient to put there. Do you think that there would be sufficient space, including that accession, by embracing the barracks, &c., for all those purposes comprehended under the notion of a National Picture Gallery?—For what we at present possess, I am pretty sure there might be sufficient space; but in looking prospectively to what we may reasonably look forward to, taking into con-

sideration also the fact that there should be a combination of other objects to render such a collection complete in every department, I do not think there would be at all sufficient space.

3206. Have you ever thought about what space, either in area or square feet, would be requisite for the Gallery?—For the building of the Gallery alone, about 1,000 feet by 500 would afford ample space for a central court.

3207. *Chairman.* It has been stated that the site is, as regards position, the very finest in the metropolis; is that your opinion?—That, I think, was the opinion of Sir Robert Peel. He mentioned it, I presume, as being architecturally fine. There can be no doubt that that is the position for an architectural monument. From the space from which it could be viewed, and from the ample area and fall in front, it is one of the finest that could be possessed.

3208. Do you still think that to be the case?—It is a very noble site for a public monument.

3209. Do you know any in the metropolis that is finer?—No, I do not think that there is any site equal to it.

3210. *Professor Faraday.* The mere circumstance of being an architectural ornament has nothing at all to do in particular with a National Gallery?—No.

3211. Is there any other reason which occurs to you that is connected with its position as a National Gallery which makes it a good site?—To a certain extent, I think it is a very good position for a National Gallery of pictures. It is the centre of traffic, and in many other respects is also adapted for the purpose.

3212. Do you mean for access or for the preservation of the pictures?—For access. Being in a thoroughfare, it is accessible for ordinary visitors. I do not think it is the best position that might be taken for the National Gallery, but I think it a good position.

3213. Mr. *Cockerell.* What is the best position that you could suggest for the National Gallery?—My opinion, having thought upon the subject a good deal, is, that the Kensington Gore site is certainly one of the best positions in the metropolis.

3214. Would you call that in the metropolis?—I think it is sufficiently attached to the metropolis to be called a part of it.

3215. *Professor Faraday.* What are your reasons for preferring that site?—First of all, there is ample area for admitting the National Gallery. It is sufficiently distant from all other buildings to be viewed from all parts; it is also sufficiently clear not to be annoyed by the chimnies of adjoining buildings. I think there is a pure air there. It is in the district where I have the appointment of District Surveyor. I am, therefore, well acquainted with the spot. It would be to me a considerable loss if not covered with building houses. My opinion, therefore, in its favour may be considered impartial. But, irrespective of that, I think that, being free from houses, it would be open to the public view, and would afford a fine opportunity for displaying its architectural features, and, in my opinion, also, it is not so remote from the metropolis that the distance would at all hinder students from going there for the purposes of study or visitors. I have not much opinion of visitors who casually go in for five minutes to the National Gallery. I would rather that they made up their minds to a visit of an hour or two hours, and inspected it seriously.

3216. Would you rather they did not come at all?—No; I would rather they should have five minutes than none at all.

3217. Mr. *Cockerell.* Would not you consider it the duty of every individual to be informed upon the question of the National Gallery?—Yes; as to the distance, I may say that the young men who attend my own classes come from Clapton, Clapham, Camberwell, Highbury, and so on, a distance of three or four miles walk in the evening, and go back.

3218. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Are not they obtaining professional instruction?—Yes, exactly; and I am considering the National Gallery also as a place of study for students.

3219. *Professor Faraday.* Have you any other reasons for preferring Kensington Gore?—I think it is desirable that the National Gallery should be comprehended at least within three stories in height: a basement partially sunk, an entrance floor, and a first floor. And I think that would afford ample space for galleries and rooms, with skylights and without, as also for courts within, to afford a complete thoroughfare of air for ventilation.

3220. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Is not that higher than the present National Gallery?—I think it is somewhat higher than the present National Gallery.

3221. If the present National Gallery were raised to the height you propose, would not it afford much more accommodation than it does at present?—Yes; but you could not afford the accommodation in the metropolis that you could in a building which is at a distance from any other. The light is only obtained at a high inclination, to which you are obliged to confine yourself in the metropolis; but if you have a palace, or any other building in the midst of a park, you find the light enters all round for the rooms of the lower floors.

3222. Mr. *Richmond.* If you have a free area round the building, you can have side lights?—Yes. It would reduce the inconvenience of a lower story, or floor, considerably.

3223. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have you considered the inclination of the ground at Kensington Gore? Does not it fall very much to the south?—Yes; but that would be no objection at all, because the entrance floor could be rendered level with the upper ground to the north by a terrace at the lower end to the south.

3224. Would it not almost seem necessary that the main entrance should be towards the south?—One of the fronts would be towards the south.

3225. Then the chief access would be through Knightsbridge?—Yes; for both fronts.

3226. Would it not be very remote from the other parts of the town; for instance, from Tyburnia, and from all the north of the town from Westbourne Terrace, from the Regent's Park, and from the whole of that district, unless you had a road through the Park?—Yes; unless there were a road through the Park.

3227. You would think that necessary?—I should think it so for carriages.

3228. *Professor Faraday.* Is not there a road through the Park already?—Yes; but it is private now.

3229. Mr. *Richmond.* Do you think there would be much advantage on the score of light at Kensington Gore?—I think the light is much clearer. I have been frequently there when I have seen the metropolis in a dense atmosphere. It has been very light at Kensington Gore when I have observed over the whole of Westminster and the upper part of Piccadilly a thick fog.

3230. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Have not you often seen the Park, and Kensington Gore especially, enveloped in a dense fog, when the other parts of London were comparatively clear?—It does not occur to me to remember that.

3231. *Professor Faraday.* Do not you know Kensington Gore well?—Yes; I am there officially two or three days in the week.

3232. Can you speak positively as to the relative atmospheres of Kensington Gore and Trafalgar Square, whether one is better than the other, or both are alike?—I should think Kensington Gore superior, being higher and clearer.

3233. Is it more or less smoky?—Less smoky, a great deal.

3234. Mr. *Cockerell.* Is not there building rapidly going on to the south and west of Kensington Gore?—Yes; there are large houses building to the west, but to the south it is already covered.

3235. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Does not the smoke come thither from the river from Wandsworth, and all that part?—No; I may add, that those parts are very well drained, and that has produced great good in that respect.

3236. *Professor Faraday.* What is the soil of Ken-

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sington Gore?—It is a sandy gravelly soil, the most beautiful soil that there can be for buildings.

3237. Is there any clay?—There is very little clay: the sand is so pure, that they make it up for their mortar, it is a very clear, sharp sand.

3238. Have you looked at the sections of the Kensington Gore estate?—Yes.

3239. Do you consider it unexceptionable for building ground?—I have no objection whatever.

3240. As an architect, what do you think of the place in relation to its level with Kensington Gardens, and that part which is to the north?—Kensington Gardens are higher.

3241. Would not that be detrimental to the site at Gore Lane?—Not at all; the damp would be intercepted by sewers; it is very well drained.

3242. Would not you look down upon the building?—I should think the building would be kept up.

3243. *Dean of St. Paul's.* That would suppose a considerable elevation of ground to the south?—Yes; there would be a terrace and garden ground, and fountains, and other like features, and you could throw that back, say 500 feet from the present road, as there is ample space from the number of acres it contains.

3244. *Professor Faraday.* Have you any recollection of the average wind at Kensington Gore?—I have not, I do not know.

3245. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Both Hyde Park and Kensington Palace have been suggested; should you think the Kensington Gore site equally eligible with those?—The question in my mind would be merely one of distance; and, I think that after a certain distance it would be better not to be half a mile more remote, if you have arrived at a sufficient site within that extent.

3246. Every half mile you consider of importance?—I think it desirable not be very far off.

3247. *Chairman.* Do you think Kensington Gore sufficiently accessible?—I should think so.

3248. Even with reference to distance?—Even with reference to distance; attention has already been directed, with respect to the accessibility of those parts. Only the other day a scheme came forward to have a railway level with the roads, which would take people there in a few minutes.

3249. Mr. *Richmond.* Might not the river be made a means of access?—Yes; it is within a mile of the river.

3250. If you were called upon to provide a place for public exhibition, for precious and costly works, which easily collected dirt, and which, when dirty, could never be cleaned without risk or injury, would not your first care be to select a site as clear and as free from smoke as you could obtain?—Quite so.

3251. Does any other site occur to you about London, at an equal distance from what we may call the Metropolis, which combines these advantages as they are combined at Kensington Gore?—London is getting covered over so much, that it is difficult to find sites of that nature. Kensington Palace was one of the sites mentioned to us when I waited upon the Chief Commissioner of Public Works. It is an admirable site, and the only question between Kensington Gore and Kensington Palace, would be the half-mile distance. I think that Kensington Palace, if it were as near London as the other would be preferable, from its being more elevated. There can be no doubt that greater elevation is advantageous.

3252. Should you consider the inner circle of Regent's Park a desirable place?—I think it would be very bad.

3253. Will you favour us with your reasons for that opinion?—A clay soil produces damp. I have been constantly applied to, professionally, for my advice as to living there, and I always recommended my clients not to do so, on account of the dampness.

3254. Do you think it cannot be drained?—It is difficult to say that it is not to be drained; I could not say, positively, but from present circumstances, I may say that I should not advise people to go there. Even the front of the houses, particularly on the western side, is damp. I went with a friend the other day, and we found vegetable matter growing up in the areas, and under the porticoes, and therefore I could not advise a picture gallery, above all things, to be in such a situation as that.

3255. Would you infer that that results from a condition of the soil that cannot be altogether remedied?—It seems very difficult to do so, as the clay goes there to great depth.

3256. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not the clay there forty feet deep?—I believe it is, I do not know that there is any gravel below it found at all—it goes to such a depth, that I do not think it is remediable. As to other points, it is a very fine situation.

3257. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Supposing the building were upon a sort of arched plateau, would not that raise it above the bad effect?—No, I do not think it would, it retains the damp upon the surface—it does not sink away as it does in sandy or gravelly soil.

3258. *Professor Faraday.* Does not that mean that the soil gives the character to the lower stratum of air above, and that again gives a character to the air above it?—Yes; and all the air round is influenced by the clay.

3259. Mr. *Richmond.* You would wish to see the new National Gallery, insulated as far as you could by a wide area about it?—Entirely insulated.

3260. That is on account of the light partly, and on account of what other reasons?—On account of the light and air. It is necessary to get a good circulation of air completely round, and to keep the building, its rooms, and galleries, as dry as possible. I think the state of the air has very much influence upon all such objects of the fine arts.

3261. *Professor Faraday.* If the National Gallery were removed from its present site, would you object to put it in a space enclosed by other houses, such as the site of Burlington House?—I think Burlington House in a very fine position. I think I was asked about it by the Chief Commissioner, and that the only objection was, that it was too closely surrounded by houses, and could not be seen from a distance.

3262. A building there would make no ornament to the metropolis?—It would make an ornament, but it could not be appreciated to the same extent as a building at Charing Cross. If there were a wide street from Pall Mall to Burlington House, it would be as fine a site as the other.

3263. Would not that meet your objection?—It would.

3264. *Chairman.* What do you think of the site now occupied by St. James's Palace and Marlborough House and one or two contiguous buildings running along the Park?—I think it is very bad.

3265. Why do you think it is very bad?—I think that the lowness is a great objection—it is very low indeed; I think it is hardly above the level of high tide.

3266. *Dean of St. Paul's.* It is much below the site of the present National Gallery?—It* is below that I should apprehend. It is very difficult to detect it by casual observation of the eye unless at night. Carlton House Terrace rises up considerably from Pall Mall. I was Commissioner of Sewers for the district of Westminster and part of Middlesex for ten years, and I think there were some difficulties with respect to discharging the sewers, and getting the proper depth for them beneath the houses there, so that we might relieve them from their tidal water, and take it into the Thames. The Parade has been under water from overflowing of the Thames.

3267. Mr. *Cockerell.* Have you considered Devonshire House as a site for the new National Gallery?—It is much upon the same level as Burlington House. I should suppose that there is hardly space enough in front for the elevation there. If you had wings upon

* The Ordnance Map gives the relative levels of Pall Mall at St. James's Street and these points, as follows:—14 feet below the road in front of the National Gallery; 11 feet below Carlton Terrace; 3 feet 9 inches above Charing Cross at King Charles I.'s Statue.

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each side, it would leave a very narrow court in the centre, supposing that you had galleries 40 and 50 feet wide.

3268. You are acquainted with the habits of professional men engaged both in architecture and in law. Is not there a large class who look to the National Gallery as a most desirable place to visit frequently, and who, therefore, value its vicinity very much?—Yes; I was speaking the other day with my brother, who is a solicitor, upon the subject: he said, "I go several times in the year to the National Gallery at Charing Cross; I should be sorry if it were removed, because in my way from Westminster I often look in at the National Gallery for a half-hour, to enjoy the pictures, which I could not be able to do if they were removed to Kensington. I replied, "I would rather that you made a more serious study of your visit, and gave a half-holiday to it instead of a half-hour."

3269. Theoretically, as Professor of Architecture, would you say that a great metropolis should have, as it were, in equal vicinity, a Temple, a Public Library, a National Gallery, and a Theatre sufficiently near to the Forum and the places of public resort and access?—I think the site of the British Museum certainly would be a fine site for the National Gallery. There is good soil and a good air, and it is central. But then, I object on account of its being surrounded with houses. Hitherto this district has been under the shade of two breweries. However, those are nuisances which will be much reduced; but it is difficult to get rid of the smoke of houses, and to keep the houses sufficiently distant.

3270. Have you not less smoke there than you have elsewhere, because you have several great squares there?—Yes; there is a point near, where you can see seven or eight squares at once, and the soil is excellent; but you have now houses in close contiguity.

3271. Speaking as to general estimation, would not 50,000*l.* an acre be necessary to provide a site in London?—Yes; that is the lowest estimate.

3272. Mr. *Richmond*. Do not you think that the ground to the west and south of the Kensington Gore site will, in twenty or twenty-five years, be very thickly built over?—The south is pretty well occupied now by buildings—it is completely covered—the west at present is free.

3273. And to the west is not that ground also doomed for building?—I cannot say, but I do not think it will be within twenty years.

3274. Within what time will it be built upon?—One cannot tell; it is impossible to say there is any limit to the Metropolis. I should think that, having the space which you have there secured to you, you have so large an area that you are protected as much as possible from those contingencies that might arise. I do not see any other spot where you could get it, and if you were to go too far off, you would throw it too much out of the area of London for freedom of access.

3275. *Professor Faraday*. Would there not be power of enlargement, supposing it were needed?—Yes, quite so, it is a very ample space.

3276. Mr. *Richmond*. Do you think there is space there for almost a fabulous extension of building without forfeiting the condition which you desire now, of having a spacious area about it?—Yes; and then you have the Park, near which is another open space; and all the houses which are built there have large gardens behind or in front, leaving spacious open areas.

3277. Do you think it is important to have first-class houses in your neighbourhood, rather than third-class houses?—I think so.

3278. Why is that?—The stream of smoke is not so low as in third-class houses; and it is much better to have a free space of garden than a space covered with houses.

3279. Is it not also the fact that those houses are not inhabited all the year round?—Certainly.

3280. *Professor Faraday*. Taking a certain area of ground covered with large houses, and the same area covered by smaller, which, according to your experience, sends out the greater quantity of smoke?—It is difficult to say. The advantage of large houses is, that the smoke is carried higher; it is carried 70 feet, whereas, perhaps, it is only 30 or 40 feet in the smaller houses.

3281. Which produce the most smoke?—I suppose, perhaps, the larger houses. There would be more economy of fuel in the smaller houses.

3282. Mr. *Cockerell*. What are the best exemplars in your experience of National Galleries, in point of disposition and lighting, that you have met with in your experience?—I think that, as the Louvre has been recently improved, it approaches very near to what could be expected of a perfect gallery, and admirable light has been introduced into the ceilings. For a large class of pictures, I think it is as near perfection as possible.

3283. *Dean of St. Paul's*. Have you seen the Dresden Gallery?—No.

3284. Or the Munich Gallery?—I know very little of Germany; but Bologna was the best Picture Gallery I saw in Italy. Florence is very good. There is a charming one at Venice, a circular one like the Pantheon at Rome; and the effect also of the recent building at the Paris Exhibition was very pleasing. It was admirably disposed, and the light came in extremely well.

[The Witness withdrew.]

MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT, ESQ., examined.

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3285. *Chairman*. I believe you are one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Institute of British Architects.—I am.

3286. Have you ever considered the question of the site of the projected National Gallery?—I have thought of it a good deal, both at home and abroad.

3287. Have you formed any decisive opinion as to what site it would be preferable to select?—On general principles I should decidedly say one in the heart of the population. The greater the population around the site, the better for the educational purposes to which a National Art Gallery should be made subservient.

3288. That being the case, what is your opinion of the site at Trafalgar Square?—I think that if the difficulties, which the various commissions have reported to be very great, could be overcome wisely and effectually, it would be the best site that the metropolis could possibly afford.

3289. You have seen a good deal of National Galleries on the Continent?—I have.

3290. Have you seen the new Dresden Gallery lately?—I have within the last few years.

3291. Do you think that the disposition of that Museum is one that could be well adapted to a site in London?—In general terms I consider it could. I think that it is not so good as that of the Pinacothek at Munich—the separation of the cabinet from the gallery pictures not being so judicious; nor do I think the arrangement of the lighting quite so good.

3292. The questions which we put to you have reference to galleries for pictures solely, and not to a combination with other objects of Fine Art. Do you think that such being the case there is no objection to Trafalgar Square, which is not counterbalanced by the advantages of that spot?—Yes, decidedly.

2293. Have you thought of the site, which has been talked of so much at Kensington Gore?—I have,

3294. What do you think of it?—I think that it is too far removed from the convenient access of the middle classes of society, and certainly of the lower. Taking, for instance, my own position as an active professional man, I can often spare an hour or half an hour, but I could hardly ever conveniently spare the whole afternoon or morning, which would be required

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for a visit to the National Gallery at Kensington Gore.

3295. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do not you, in that respect speak for a large class?—Certainly.

3296. For the professions of Law and Medicine, as well as your own?—Yes; in fact for all hard workers, the class probably most calculated to derive improvement and mental refreshment from a National Gallery.

3297. *Dean of St. Paul's.* You would include under that denomination the moderately educated classes?—Yes, all those whose education is actively progressing.

3298. Mr. *Richmond.* Is not the Saturday half-holiday obtaining very much throughout the metropolis?—A good deal.

3299. Does not that liberate a large class of people from their labour at an early hour on Saturday?—Yes; but it cannot liberate those who have heavy responsibilities; it liberates the actual workers under orders, but no one who is full of cares, and is struggling to attain some immediate object, can disengage himself for any length of time, even upon the Saturday afternoon. Such a break, at rare intervals, would not be like the occasional half hour's breathing time he might get, were he able to turn into a picture gallery on a convenient site, without a predetermined exertion.

3300. *Dean of St. Paul's.* What are the difficulties to be surmounted with regard to the present site?—They are threefold. There is, of course, firstly, the inadequacy of the present area. That, I think, might be partially met by a more economical use of the area at your disposal, and entirely by an extension of it. There is, secondly, a great disadvantage pointed out by various witnesses (particularly by scientific men), as to the effects of breath upon pictures; but I think that, so far as the effects of breath are concerned, that would be applicable to a gallery removed from London as much as it would be to one in the centre of the metropolis. There are, thirdly, the products of combustion, which pervade the air to some extent where a neighbourhood is thickly populated; but not, I think, to such an extent as to counterbalance the advantage that would, I do not doubt, be derived from the pictures being retained in a central situation. Of course the great object to be aimed at should be by improved ventilation, by the introduction of wire gauze in the ventilating apertures, or by some contrivance of that kind, as far as possible to arrest the collection of impurities on their way to the surface of the pictures. It will also be necessary to frame and enforce proper regulations with respect to sweeping and cleansing, so as not to put dust, &c. in movement, and, from time to time, to have the pictures properly wiped. The neglect of these precautions, I believe, was one of the great reasons why Committees appointed to inquire into the National Gallery of pictures have reported their state to be such as to require glass coverings.

3301. Would not you consider it as almost indispensible to acquire the additional buildings in the vicinity of the present site, namely, the baths and washhouses, the workhouse and the barracks?—Of course it is competent for Her Majesty's Government to determine how far they will not only take cognizance of the present wants of the National Gallery, but also of its future ones. If the Royal Academy was to vacate the portion of the building occupied by it, there would at once be a considerably increased area at the disposal of the Government for pictures; and if they should (as I think they might easily do), adopt some fresh arrangement of the front, the ground floor and other parts of the building, I conceive that there is a good deal of extension of accommodation which might be gained even upon the very site itself, without resorting to any immediate acquisitions at the back.

3302. Do you contemplate raising the present building?—No; I do not think a picture gallery should ever be raised more than two stories.

3303. *Chairman.* Have you yourself constructed several large buildings in the metropolis?—I have been connected professionally with a good many.

3304. Is it your decided opinion, that, supposing you yourself had to make a plan for a new National Gallery upon the site of the present one, you could do it so as to answer all the objects which the National Gallery is required to afford?—I think it would be rather daring to go so far as that, because I consider that the present extent of the National Gallery is quite inadequate to our national position. I think that it would be desirable to contemplate a very considerable extension of the collection, and not to make provision only for what we already have.

3305. Taking the additional site of the barracks and the St. Martin's buildings—namely, the workhouse, and the baths and washhouses, and, of course, supposing that the Royal Academy vacated the apartments which now are occupied by them—do not you think that then a sufficient space might be found?—I think that you would then have a larger site (I speak, of course, without having documents before me) than is possessed by any picture gallery in Europe, excepting the Louvre; and, even in comparing it with the Louvre, the difference will depend upon how much of that vast building you consider strictly a picture gallery. Probably, the exhibiting area of a structure judiciously laid out on the site referred to would be equal to the exhibiting area of the Louvre.

3306. *Dean of St. Paul's.* We have, at least, four specific departments of art which we have to provide for. In the first place, the pictures of the older schools, with whatever augmentations we may have by purchase or bequest, or in any other manner. We have also to provide for the modern pictures which are now at Marlborough House, with any augmentations (which, probably, will be very considerable) of modern pictures. We have also to provide for the Turner Gallery; and we have also to provide for the Gallery of National Portraits. Supposing we merely contemplate a National Picture Gallery, do you think that we should be able to provide in the space which we have, including the additional space which has been mentioned, for those several purposes?—Unquestionably. I think that the site of the present National Gallery, supposing the Royal Academy were to vacate, and the building to be remodelled, would afford accommodation for two of the heads which you have mentioned, with an increase of, perhaps, 25 per cent. upon the present extent of those collections. I allude specifically to ancient and modern pictures. But I do not think the site would afford room for the remaining two. The old site augmented would, unquestionably, do it. I think that the present site would go to the extent of two out of the four heads, and I think the additional ground would take the other two, leaving ample space for future increase in all four departments.

3307. *Professor Faraday.* Could we provide in that way for the Gallery 50 years hence?—I stated that, in believing that the present site would afford the accommodation mentioned, I contemplated an extension of 25 per cent. of those two collections, but not further than that.

3308. Supposing the nation gave facility for their preservation in a proper gallery, what is your opinion with regard to the increase which would take place by donation and gift to the present collection of national pictures?—That is, of course, matter of opinion, and there are no grounds for forming a decided judgment upon that subject.

3309. Have not you this ground for forming an opinion—the dates of Mr. Angerstein's gift, Mr. Turner's gift, and Mr. Sheepshanks' gift, and the date of acquisition of all the pictures that we possess?—I believe that there are fortuitous circumstances which frequently create a flood of gifts or of bequests. Often seasons of national distress will come, and the holders of works of art in the various countries of Europe will sell them more rapidly than at other times. Gifts to National Galleries are the scum that floats on the surface of national prosperity. Of course, if this country continues to prosper, you may anticipate great accessions.

3310. Do you think that Mr. Sheepshanks', and Mr. Turner's gifts, take that character?—Yes, because, unless Mr. Sheepshanks had himself been rich, and

unless the country had been in a prosperous condition, so as to pay Mr. Turner a large price for his pictures for a number of years, neither would have been in a condition to make gifts or bequests. It is much to be hoped that future purchases may be made upon a liberal scale. I happened to be in Rome when the Fesch Gallery was sold, and I was very sorry to observe, that not one of the many noble pictures then sold was bought for our Government.

3311. Supposing we had had a larger National Gallery here, do not you think that some of those pictures might have been bought for us?—Yes; I perfectly agree, that if you provide proper means, their increase will be very rapid indeed; but in what ratio, I cannot say.

3312. Mr. *Richmond*. Do not you think the donations will be very much influenced by the site that is determined on for this future gallery? Do not you think that persons will be careful not to leave pictures when they are subject to deterioration?—I do not think that the probability of preservation would weigh so much with people as the publicity and popularity of the exhibition. I think that the fact of there being a permanent and a good exhibition, would weigh materially with them; but I do not think the question of adding a few years, more or less, to the length of the picture's duration, will weigh materially with the donor or bequeather.

3313. There are two questions which seem antagonistic—there is the accessibility, and the preservation—to which do you attach the greater importance?—I should say, that wilfully to destroy a picture, would be a sin; but to neglect making use of it altogether, because the making use of it would endanger its existence, or hasten the period of its destruction, would be a folly.

3314. Mr. *Cockerell*. Do you think, that by glazing pictures, and by taking precautions, which never have been used before in this country, they might be preserved?—I should be sorry to see glazing introduced, because I consider there might be other means which would, to a certain extent, palliate the delcterious effects complained of.

3315. What means would you suggest for that purpose?—That being a scientific matter, is beyond me; but I should suggest, that in the air ducts, or chambers, and ventilating valves, it would be desirable to provide wire gauze, or something of that kind, that should cause a deposition of any mechanical impurities that would be likely to enter the apartment. Another thing that would be important, would be the construction of the floors. You might adopt Sir Joseph Paxton's principle, for the construction of the floors, so as not to allow the dust to accumulate, and to be driven about the floor. Great cleanliness, and a very frequent wiping of the floor with damp cloths, would materially counteract the tendency of dust and dirt to be set in motion in the rooms, and to finally deposit themselves upon the pictures. Another thing is, that, in the event of its being necessary to light any adjacent buildings or offices with gas, care should also be taken to provide means for getting rid of the noxious vapours arising from it, and of preventing floods of blacks and soot. In addition to that, I am of opinion that modern science, by carefully watching and doctoring the apertures by which the air is admitted, may be enabled, by the introduction of some dispersing or disinfecting medium, or by something that will cause the deposition of noxious gases, to palliate any virus which may taint the common air.

3316. *Professor Faraday*. Do you object to putting glass over pictures?—Yes; the effect which it certainly has is to render it exceedingly difficult for artists to examine the mode of painting and the technical processes of handling in the pictures.

3317. Mr. *Richmond*. Do you think that for the purposes of study the glass should always be removed?—It should be removable certainly, and ventilation between the surface of the picture and the glass should always be attended to. You may on great public days, and at certain times of the year, have a glass over such pictures as absolutely require it, but you should give power to the keeper of the Gallery to remove it.

3318. *Dean of St. Paul's*. Would not it be a great preservative to have a glass covering for the pictures when they are not under exhibition?—Yes; that is of the highest importance, because we ought to remember that gas and the products of combustion, which are stated to be the great enemies to the texture of the pictures, are evolved almost exclusively at night. Therefore, if, during the hours of the night, when the pictures are not seen, you can protect them from the access of these gaseous vapours, you would go far to protect them from the most serious injury complained of.

3319. *Professor Faraday*. Is there any circumstance that points to the necessity of using gas in the neighbourhood of a National Gallery?—No, no special circumstance; but supposing that the National Gallery is retained in its present position, gas must be used in its vicinity. There are gas lights and coal fire lights in the shops and buildings which are near it, and all London air must be slightly tainted with such vapours. There should not be any gas used in the gallery except in the offices and so forth.

3320. Are you in a position to speak with respect to the real injury which pictures are supposed to suffer from gas?—From the time I was a child I have been a careful observer of pictures, and I have seen a great many which have been considerably exposed without any alteration, to the best of my memory.

3321. Can you tell us from your own knowledge whether the pictures are injured by a dirty and gaseous atmosphere such as London presents?—As to the pictures which I have seen from childhood in the possession of private friends, I have not observed that they have been damaged in any way from that special cause. I have observed, of course, that the varnish of many has become yellow; the media in which pictures are painted and their varnishes will frequently change colour by the action of light. When the paint of a picture is laid on with a medium that dries slowly, and is covered with varnish before the picture is dry, its surface, of course, cracks and becomes lost. From such causes, and from neglect, I believe, change and destruction come much more frequently than from any impurities in the air.

3322. *Chairman*. Have you seen the pictures of Northumberland House?—I have.

3323. According to your judgment, what is the condition of those pictures?—I have not observed particularly; I only noticed their fine quality. I have only seen the pictures once, and I have had no opportunity of watching the effect of the atmosphere upon them.

3324. *Professor Faraday*. Would not that sort of injury which you refer to take place as well out of town as in town?—Yes, of course. There are a certain number of accidents which happen to pictures, which must occur to them in any site; that is to say, they suffer from dust, in a greater or less degree; breath, in a greater or less degree; and gas, in a greater or less degree. Sooty particles and noxious vapours arising from gas are, of course, increased, if the pictures are in the heart of a very large and dense population; but I do not think that the effect of breath or of common dust is much altered by situation.

3325. *Dean of St. Paul's*. Do you think that breath might be carried off by a process of ventilation, and that the dust might be considerably removed by some of those open floors to which you have alluded just now?—Yes. I cannot admit that the danger from breath or dust would be greater at Trafalgar Square than in any other place which might be suggested. But I think that either in Trafalgar Square, or in any other situation, the bad effects arising from these inevitable accidents to pictures might be very much diminished.

3326. Of course the danger arising from the breath of a certain number of persons would be in proportion to the size of the rooms?—Decidedly; as the number of persons may be to the cubical area, modified by the arrangements for the renewal of atmospheric air.

M. Digby Wyatt Esq.

11May,1857

3327 The larger the rooms, the better it would be?—Decidedly.

3328. *Professor Faraday.* Can you inform the Commissioners whether the process of glazing the pictures causes any injury to the pictures themselves?—I am hardly competent to speak upon that subject. I have seen some very precious pictures, which have been covered for many years with glass, and I have observed no effect of that kind upon them. The only case in which I could conceive the possibility of any serious injury would be if the rays of the sun were allowed to fall upon the glass for any length of time. In that case, it would get heated probably unequally, and might affect the varnish of the pictures prejudicially. But with care, that evil need not arise.

3329. Would not the rays of the sun falling upon the varnish injure the picture also?—Yes, they would.

3330. Mr. *Cockerell.* Are not you strongly in favour of maintaining the National Gallery in the midst of a large population?—I am, on two grounds. In the first place, as I have aready stated, on account of the improvement and recreation of the masses; and in the second place, because I should desire that if it be necessary to move the gallery from its present situation, we should rather have a noble building in the place of a number of mean houses, than that we should leave the mean houses in the heart of the population, and go and put our noble building as it were "outside the walls." Our metropolis is at present defective in fine buildings, and more defective still in fine pictorial effects. Hence it seems to me a pity that while all our great centres of population are choked up with a quantity of crowded buildings which detract altogether from the effect of those few fine buildings that we have, we should not get rid of some of those mean structures, and put a fine building in their place, instead of leaving the mean structures in the midst of the population, and spending our money outside the town, where it is not so much wanted.

3331. *Professor Faraday.* What locality would you recommend?—Either the site of the National Gallery, or as near as possible to it.

3332. Mr. *Cockerell.* Would you willingly spend 50,000*l.* an acre for clearing a site in Leicester Square, or in any neighbouring district?—I think that the sum which you have mentioned as the price of that land per acre is, perhaps, rather an exaggerated one: but I should far rather spend a large sum of money on a metropolitan site, and have but little ground surrounding the buildings, than I would give the same sum of money for a large estate out of town.

3333. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do I clearly understand you to say that in your opinion, if we are to have a fine architectural building for a National Gallery, in order that it may be an ornament to the town, it should be placed where it might be as much seen as possible, rather than in a remote suburb, to which the general public has unfrequent access?—Yes.

3334. *Chairman.* You would prefer having the same building, if it were architecturally handsome, at Trafalgar Square, to having it at Kensington Gore?—Unquestionably.

3335. *Professor Faraday.* Have you considered all the sites which have been suggested to the Commissioners, namely, Trafalgar Square, Gore House, St. James's Palace, Marlborough House, the British Museum, the Botanical Gardens at Regent's Park, Kensington Gardens, Burlington House, Devonshire House, and the Green Park?—I have heard of all those except the Green Park. I do not wish to be understood in any of my answers to speak in terms of unqualified disparagement of the present National Gallery, because I believe that there are some details in which the architectural proportions are refined and good. I do not think it a wisely, or economically distributed building, and there is a manifest poverty about it; but I always derive from it an impression of classical proportions, which I do not think have been properly appreciated by the public, or professional architects.

3336. Among all those sites which I have mentioned, is there any besides Trafalgar Square which you would like to suggest?—I put Trafalgar Square as number one; next to that I think I should be inclined to take Devonshire House. It is reasonably accessible and beautifully open; and it has many decided advantages.

3337. Do you think that it would afford space enough for access on the sides?—I think there would be room enough, if my recollections of the ground it stands upon are correct.

3338. Are you aware that the streets on each side are narrow, and rather mean?—Yes; but I contemplate that visitors to the National Gallery would not require to use those streets, the accesses being made on the façade.

3339. *Professor Faraday.* Are you aware that Stratton Street, which is on one side, is unpaved?—Yes; but some of the finest buildings in the world are comparatively built in upon, on the one side or the other. A narrow street runs by the Farnese Palace, but it is not a less fine building on that account. And we know that until recently the Louvre was very much built round. I do not think that the proximity of other buildings is necessarily a detraction from the architectural beauty of a great building. Witness the picturesque structures that, as it were, hang upon many of the finest continental cathedrals.

3340. Mr. *Cockerell.*—Do you think that a good architect could give distinction enough to it by the majesty of its proportions?—Yes, just as the features and character of a great man enable him to be recognized in a crowd.

3341. *Chairman.* Have you considered the centre of Regent's Park as a site for the National Gallery?—I have. I think it is a little inconvenient. It is out of the line of business. It is out of the main currents of traffic. You must go on purpose to it.

3342. Mr. *Cockerell.* What would you say is the real motive which induces the middle classes to visit the National Gallery?—The classification of motives is a branch of statistics you cannot arrive at, with any degree of certainty. There may be a quarter who go from an uncultivated love of art—you may find a quarter who go upon the principle of sight-seeing—another quarter may go in from *ennui* and distraction, just merely to pass the time, or, because they think they may see somebody they know; but there is certainly another portion who are intelligent observers and students, and who derive great profit from it.

3343. *Dean of St. Paul's.* Do you think that portion will increase and the others diminish?—Yes.

3344. Mr. *Cockerell.* Do not the laborious and responsible classes go to the National Gallery for the sake of the consolation of seeing the representation of nature without the trouble of travelling into nature?—Yes frequently; they go to get out of themselves, and to forget their cares.

3345. Mr. *Richmond.* Can you account for the fact, that, while the National Collection at Trafalgar Square has been very much enriched of late years by some splendid acquisitions, the attendance at it has fallen off?—No, I cannot at this moment; it comes upon me as a new fact.

3346. Are you aware that, while the attendance upon free metropolitan exhibitions has fallen off, the attendance upon the suburban exhibitions has increased?—I think that the latter part of that is very reasonably accounted for by the enormous increase of residence in the suburbs. If you consider that in Islington, Kensington, Brompton, Hackney, Homerton, &c., there are large estates that have very recently been covered with houses, that would at once account for the increase in the attendance at suburban exhibitions in those districts; but it does not account, at first sight, for the decrease in the attendance on the metropolitan exhibitions, excepting that the number of people who now live out of town, and on the lines of railway, might operate very much to diminish that number. For instance, I think that many people who now live a little way out of town, on one of the railways, instead of coming up past the neighbourhood of these art exhibitions, as they used to do on their way to and

from the city and west end of London, now go at once to the railway stations, and get down to the country immediately.

3347. Do not you think that a large number of those persons who are liberated at an early hour of the day, and who take an interest in art, would be attracted to a suburban exhibition of art if it were made beautiful and instructively arranged?—No, I do not think so, because the majority of young men who get away, as you say, early, do not leave till the afternoon, and unless these suburban institutions were kept open up to a later hour of the evening than has ever hitherto been contemplated in such exhibitions, there would not be time for them to avail themselves of the exhibition.

M. Digby Wyatt, Esq.

11 May, 1857

3348. Would not you recommend that that should be done in such a case?—Decidedly.

[The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.]

NATIONAL GALLERY SITE COMMISSION.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX I.

Letter of Professor Faraday, Minutes, March 26.

No. 1.—*Letter from Professor Faraday to the Dean of St. Paul's, on the state of the Marbles in the British Museum.*

Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W.
30th April, 1857.

My dear Dr. Milman,—I wish I could write anything satisfactory, in reply to your note about the marbles in the British Museum. I examined them, in respect of their condition as to dirt, on the 24th instant; and more particularly a Caryatide, No. 128; the Shaft of a Column, No. 118; and some of the Metopes in the Elgin Gallery. The marbles generally were very dirty; some of them appearing as if dirty from a deposit of dust and soot formed upon them, and some of them, as if stained, dingy, and brown. The surface of the marbles is in general rough, as if corroded; only a very few specimens present the polish of finished marble: many have a dead surface; many are honeycombed, in a fine degree, more or less; or have shivered broken surfaces, calculated to hold dirt mechanically.

I found the body of the marble beneath the surface white. I found very few places where the discolouration seemed to be produced by a stain penetrating the real body of the unchanged or unbroken marble. Almost everywhere it appeared to be due to dirt (arising from dust, smoke, soot, &c.) held, mechanically, by the rough and fissured surface of the stone.

The application of water, applied by a sponge or soft cloth, removed the coarsest dirt, but did not much enlighten the general dark tint. The addition of rubbing, either by the finger, or a cork, or soft brushes, improved the colour, but still left it far below that of a fresh fracture. The use of a fine, gritty powder, with the water and rubbing, though it more quickly removed the upper dirt, left much imbedded in the cellular surface of the marble.

I then applied alkalies, both carbonated and caustic; these quickened the loosening of the surface dirt, and changed the tint of the brown stains a little; but they fell far short of restoring the marble surface to its proper hue and state of cleanliness. I finally used dilute nitric acid, and even this failed; for, though I could have gone on until I had dissolved away the upper marble, and left a pure surface, even these successive applications, made, of course, with care, but each time producing a sensible and even abundant effervescence, and each time dissolving enough marble to neutralize the applied acid, were not sufficient to reach the bottom of the cells and fissures in which dirt had been deposited, so as to dislodge the whole of that dirt from its place.

The examination has made me despair of the possibility of presenting the marbles in the British Museum in that state of purity and whiteness which they originally possessed, or in which, as I am informed, like marbles can be seen in Greece and Italy at the present day. The multitude of people who frequent the galleries, the dust which they raise, the necessary presence of stoves, or other means of warming, which, by producing currents in the air, carry the dust and dirt in it to places of rest, namely, the surfaces of the marbles; and the London atmosphere in which dust, smoke, fumes, are always present, and often water in such proportions as to deposit a dew upon the cold marble, or in the dirt upon the marble, are never-ceasing sources of injury to the state and appearance of these beautiful remains. Still, I think that much improvement would result from a more frequent and very careful washing; and I think that the application of a little carbonated alkali (as soda) with the water would be better than soap, inasmuch as the last portions of it are more easily removed. It requires much care in washing to secure this result; but whether soap or soda be employed, none should be allowed to remain behind.

Dry brushing or wiping is probably employed in some cases; if so, it should be applied with care, and never, whilst the objects are damp, or from the conditions of the weather likely to be so. In several cases there is the appearance as if such a process had resulted in causing the adhesion of a darker coat of dirt than would have been produced without it; for convex, front, underlying portions of a figure are in a darker state than back parts of the same figure, though the latter are more favourably disposed for the reception of falling dirt.

I am, my dear Dr. Milman,
Humbly and truly yours,
M. FARADAY.

The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter of James Glaisher, Esq.

No. 2.—*A Letter to the Secretary, from James Glaisher, Esq., on the extent of the London Smoke, and its comparative density at different parts of the Metropolis.*

Lewisham, February 13, 1857.

My dear Mr. Butler,—I do not know of any observations having been taken to determine the comparative density of the smoke at different parts of the metropolis.

The effects of the smoke of London extend for more than five miles. I know the clothing of sheep is blacker beyond Eltham, and the blackened jackets of sparrows also prove its influence beyond for ten miles.

Formerly I have traced the smoke of London to fully twenty miles, but it has, I think, diminished lately. It formerly was no unusual circumstance to trace the dark band, as seen from the top of the Observatory, to more than fifteen miles. I do not, however, know of any trustworthy experiments which have been made for this purpose.

If blackened bulb maximum-thermometers were placed at different parts of London, and in its suburbs, the effects of the thick atmosphere would be measured by the less high readings of the thermometer in those places.

Care of course would be required, both in the selection of the instruments as well as in their position in each locality.

Faithfully yours,
JAMES GLAISHER.

H. Montagu Butler, Esq.

Report of Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., Minutes, Feb. 5.

No. 3.—*Report by Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., on the State of Pictures in some of the Metropolitan Collections.*

In compliance with the request of the Commissioners I have inspected certain pictures, preserved in the various public institutions in London, to which my attention was especially directed. I have added some notices of the state of other works in similar institutions not included among those indicated by the Commissioners.

TEMPLE.

The large picture, ascribed to Vandyck, representing Charles I. on horseback, attended by an equerry bearing his helmet, is the principal picture in the hall of the Middle Temple. The mere surface appears to be in a good state, the canvas exhibiting no inequalities; whereas the canvas of some other portraits, hanging near it, is loose. The picture has suffered greatly in general effect. The whole of the architectural portion and the whole of the foreground have become dark; the dress of the helmet-bearer and the shadows of the horse are also, in part, reduced to the same state. A large proportion of the vast canvas is now a dark mass, in which the objects are scarcely ditinguishable. The sky and landscape are obscured in the same proportion. The head of the King is somewhat lighter than other portions originally, perhaps, of equal brightness. This is probably in consequence of the head having been, at some former period, more cleaned than the rest of the picture. The head of the attendant (which, though the shadows have darkened, is quite in the manner of Vandyck), originally lower in tone, is in the same obscured state as the rest of the picture.

It is probable that the monotonous darkness of large portions of this work is not referrible to the effects of a London atmosphere alone, but partly, if not chiefly, to the use of a dark ground, or priming.

Among the other portraits in the same hall, that of James II. may be mentioned as being in an obscured condition, in the face, as well as in the other parts. This appears to be also the consequence in a great degree of a dark ground.

The discolouration of the pictures generally, caused by smoke, must, however, at a former period have been considerable. It seems that a charcoal and wood fire was at first kept burning in the centre of the hall, and that, in consequence, the pictures had some sort of cleaning every five or six years. The fire was discontinued early in the present century, and since then the cleaning has not been renewed. The effects of a former partial cleaning are apparent in a German picture of the "Judgment of Solomon," the lighter portions of the principal figures having been made especially conspicuous.

THE PARLIAMENT CHAMBER (TEMPLE).

Several portraits are preserved here, some comparatively modern. The older specimens, from having been painted

originally with an insufficient body of colour, have a weak and flat as well as a dingy effect. I was informed that all the pictures in this apartment had been cleaned in 1851.

THE LIBRARY.

Portrait of Robert Ashley, the founder, 1641. A very indifferent work, extremely dark throughout; the canvas injured in parts. Injuries, such as cracks from folds, and even irregular rents, afterwards mended, are not unfrequent in old pictures of this kind, executed on canvas. A small portrait in the Parliament Chamber, unimportant as a work of art, representing Lord Hardwicke as Chief Justice, 1733, exhibits the traces of such injuries in subsequent repairs. The temporary removal of portraits, in large establishments, for the purpose of cleaning or repainting the walls, is a probable cause of accidents (not to speak of the unsound state in which pictures are sometimes presented as gifts). On such occasions the portraits are often incautiously piled together, so that frames come in contact with canvases: the results are bruises and rents. Such accidents are likely to be more serious if the pictures have not been lined.

BARBER SURGEONS' HALL.

The celebrated Holbein is painted on wood, consisting of several pieces joined vertically. Some joinings are quite visible, but none have separated widely. It is unfortunate that the heads in this picture are more injured than many of the accessories. Portions of the King's dress, the diapered background, and other ornaments, the carpet and matting on the floor, are all better preserved than the portraits, and show that the picture was originally executed in the most careful manner of the master. The heads are all more or less injured, and some are so much repainted as to present scarcely a vestige of the original work. The head of the King is among those that have suffered in this respect. The heads of Chambers and Dr. Butts on the left, and those of Aylef and Monforde on the right, are now, perhaps, the best, as having been less overpainted; but they are rubbed, and have lost their modelling; the character and individuality that depend on truth of form are, however, still striking in many instances. The upper row of heads on the right side has either been entirely repainted, or was originally by an inferior hand.

This picture does not exhibit the embrowned appearance caused by London smoke; its injuries are far more irreparable. Its decay may probably be attributed to cleaning, as the well preserved state of most of the accessories shows that the picture was in itself calculated to resist the effects of time. The cleaning of portraits is always carried furthest in the heads; the desire to give an apparent vivacity to the most interesting parts is the cause of those parts being first destroyed.

I could obtain but scanty information respecting the history of former cleanings and restorations. A royal mandate, dated 1617, from James I., authorised the temporary removal of the picture to be copied, and it was probably then also cleaned. Its subsequent treatment seems to be unknown, except that from 1752 it had not been touched till one of the Company undertook to varnish all the pictures in the Court-room. The result is said to have been unsuccessful, and the varnish was removed in 1844. On that occasion the pictures were, for the first time, inclined forwards, having been previously flat against the walls. In a small room, having a domestic character, like that now referred to, this inclined position of the pictures would not be observed; but the conditions of architectural regularity, in large halls, require that the painted decorations should be upright, and, in general, close to the walls. Such an arrangement is, however, unfavourable to the due display and, in some degree, to the preservation of pictures: inasmuch as a picture (assumed to be above the eye) is better seen when inclined forwards, while its surface is then less liable to collect dust. The exceptions, as in the case of frescoes, need not be here considered

Of the other pictures in the Court-room, some exhibit the effects of dark grounds, such as the portraits of a Spanish lady and gentleman. Others, more solidly executed, are in a much lighter state: a head of Inigo Jones, copied from Vandyck, has an almost modern freshness, apparently the result of recent cleaning.

GRESHAM COLLEGE.

Portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, ascribed to Holbein, presented in 1845. The picture, painted on wood, is said to have been in an unsound state previous to that time. It was well repaired and restored by Mr. Peel, of Golden-square. The hands are rubbed, but not much repainted; the face, through which a crack passed, has been, necessarily, more extensively repaired. It must be obvious that the present state of a work so recently restored can be no criterion of the effects of a London atmosphere.

MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL.

The older pictures, such as portraits of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary, exhibit that monotony and opacity in the darker parts, which is one of the worst results of time on pictures executed on a dark ground, or with colours having a tendency to lose their transparency and to blacken. Of some whole lengths on the walls of the staircase, some are now reduced to a very sombre state.

In the Court-room are some old portraits on wood. They are of little interest as works of art, but, though mostly the worse for age, they present a faded rather than a blackened appearance. A more modern picture representing Henry VII. presenting the Charter to the Company, the figures being small in size, was painted and presented by Nathaniel Clarkson in 1778. Its present dingy appearance may be partly attributed to its situation over a fire-place.

The advantage of a solid execution in resisting the effects of time, and possibly of cleaning, is instanced in a portrait of George North, said to be by Hudson. A portrait of more modern date, by Opie, has suffered: though solidly prepared, the last thin paintings have disappeared, leaving the picture in an inharmonious state.

There are some fine modern portraits in this building; among others, a portrait of the Duke of Wellington, by Wilkie. The good practice of keeping pictures well strained appears to have been, in this instance, carried to excess, probably by the painter himself: the canvas on one side having started from the nails that secured it to the stretching-frame.

On inquiry I found that all the pictures in the building had been cleaned in 1851.

DRAPERS' HALL.

On the staircase is a very large equestrian portrait of the Duke of Marlborough, with allegorical figures, by Sir James Thornhill; an indifferent picture, but in good state, exhibiting no effects of London smoke nor other evidence of neglect. The portraits preserved in the various rooms are all in a remarkably good state; among them are those of Sir William Clayton and Sir Joseph Sheldon, pictures of merit, by Kneller and Gerard Voest. I was informed that the pictures belonging to this establishment are dusted and wiped about once in two months: if any of them have suffered in former times, they appear, at all events, to be now carefully attended to.

In the Long Gallery, a Holy Family, ascribed to Bellini, has been extensively repainted.

In the Court-room is a picture representing a lady and a boy. It is said to have been copied and cleaned when Bartolozzi engraved it, under the title of "Mary Queen of Scots and her Son," by Zucchero. The correctness of that designation has been questioned. The picture is a work of merit, and, though not uninjured by time, exhibits at present none of the ordinary consequences of London smoke.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The portrait of Edward VI. by Holbein, which I was requested to examine, had been sent, with one or two others, to Manchester.

I was told that the pictures in the Great Hall had been cleaned a few years since. The large portrait of Charles II., by Lely, has suffered from time; various parts, including the sky, having evidently darkened considerably. On examining that picture near (from the Gallery), I found that the canvas had been in parts torn and repaired.

The picture by Verrio, eighty feet long, has suffered in the usual way in the darks. The same may be said of the large picture on canvas, formerly ascribed to Holbein, in the Gallery, representing Edward VI. granting the Charter to the Governors. In the heads of the scholars, which, from the place they occupy in the work, can be best seen, this picture exhibits the coarse hand of Verrio.

MERCERS' HALL.

GENERAL COURT ROOM.

A good portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham on wood. A vertical joining has slightly separated a little to the right of the centre. The picture, I was told, had been cleaned a few years since. From a statement in Brayley's Middlesex, it appears to have also been cleaned before 1814. The portraits preserved here, having, it seems, been cleaned from

time to time, exhibit no marked effects of London smoke. The sombre appearance of some darker specimens is to be traced rather to technical causes.

SKINNERS' HALL.

The old portrait of Sir Andrew Judde is not an example of the bad results of a city atmosphere. Though not remarkable as a work of art and not uninjured by time, its colour is not embrowned. The portrait, on the staircase, of Sir Thomas Pilkington, painted by Linton, 1691, has become indistinct and monotonous in the obscurer parts. It was cleaned in 1840.

The hall, properly so called, of the Company, contains no pictures, but is a satisfactory instance of the preservation, in the heart of London, of ordinary painting and decorations in consequence of the room being duly warmed. I was informed that it had been entirely refitted in 1846; as yet the walls exhibit no discolouration. The apartment is warmed by small pipes, for hot water, of wrought iron. The use of wrought iron, as well as the employment of several small pipes together, instead of one large pipe, is said to be attended with good results. The fresh appearance of the room warrants the conclusion, often theoretically inferred, that a dry atmosphere tends to prevent the deposit of dust even under otherwise unfavourable circumstances, while dampness promotes it.

GUILDHALL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The large picture of the "Relief of Gibraltar," by Copley, has been recently cleaned. It is stated to have been previously in a very dark discoloured state.

Opie's "Murder of Rizzio," I understand, was cleaned a few years since: the darks of the picture appear to have increased, in this instance, probably from the use of certain colours.

Northcote's "Wat Tyler" is much obscured throughout, and has not the comparative freshness of Opie's picture in the lights. It was probably not cleaned at the same time.

The portrait of "Nelson," by Beechy, and that of "Marquis Cornwallis," by Copley, are both obscured by the ordinary effects of London smoke. Various other portraits, some recent, are beginning to exhibit the same results.

READING ROOM.

This room contains several whole length portraits, chiefly of the last century. They are all much embrowned, and do not appear to have been recently cleaned.

WEAVERS' COMPANY.

This Company now meets at the City of London Tavern. A few pictures are preserved in the room appropriated to the Society; and some, whole lengths, belonging to them, are in the great hall. The larger pictures, though lately put in order and varnished, are still dark. Among the smaller pictures is a portrait on panel of Queen Elizabeth, not important as a work of art, and somewhat coarsely executed, but probably taken from a good likeness of the period. Having apparently been cleaned at no distant time, its hue is pale, and shows no results of a smoky atmosphere.

CLOCKMAKERS' COMPANY.

Among the few pictures preserved in the room appropriated to this Society in the City of London Tavern, some have the extremely brown tint which indicates the uninterrupted effects of London smoke.

CHARTER HOUSE.

GOVERNOR'S ROOM.

The oval portrait of Thomas Sutton, the founder, 1611, though faded, exhibits no discolouration from smoke: it has, perhaps, at a former period, been cleaned. The whole length portraits of Charles II., Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Monmouth, and others, less interesting as works of art than as likenesses, all show, in greater or less degrees, the usual discolouration and the effect of dark grounds. In the "Old Governor's Room" there is a handsome painted and gilt chimney-piece, which, though cleaned in 1838, has already re-acquired a brown tint in the upper part.

BRIDEWELL.

GREAT HALL.

In the large equestrian portrait of Sir William Withers, by Richardson and Wootten, the foreground has become dark; the architecture is in the same condition; the sky has also, it may be inferred, lost its brightness. The causes of this deterioration are, no doubt, partly to be sought in technical conditions.

Appendix. No. I.

Report of Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.

The picture, on canvas, representing Edward VI. presenting the Charter, attributed to Holbein, has not that truth of character and delicacy of execution which belong to the master; if originally by him, it must have been extensively re-painted; the darker parts are heavy; the lighter portions have the appearance of having been cleaned of late years.

The portraits of Charles II. and James II., by Lely, are in a darkened state. Various other portraits are preserved in the hall and in other rooms, some of modern date; but there are no remarkable examples of the embrowned state induced by long exposure to ordinary dust and smoke.

PICTURES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Certain pictures, between sixty and seventy in number, by deceased members of the Royal Academy, having been selected for exhibition at Manchester, in compliance with the wishes of the Executive Committee appointed to superintend that exhibition, the Council of the Academy have found it necessary to have those specimens first carefully cleaned.

The effects of mere London smoke, unaccompanied, it appears, by the consequences of damp, are well exemplified in the discolouration of most of the pictures referred to. A few of them have been cleaned before, but, with the exception of occasional dusting, the greater part are, it is believed, now subjected to that operation for the first time. A specimen by Wheatly, who died in 1801, was shown in a half cleaned state to the Commission, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to describe it. I observe only that the brown colour induced is opaque, and that therefore, although a small amount of it might give tone to very light portions of a picture, the smallest amount would tend to lessen the transparency of shadows. That, in the instances referred to, the film is an accidental deposit only, quite independent of glazing, is proved by its being easily removable by moisture. This degree of change exemplifies what might take place in London, supposing pictures not to be attended to, in less than seventy years; Wheatly's picture was placed in Somerset House in 1791, when he was elected an Academician. The removal of the Royal Academy to Trafalgar-Square took place in the beginning of 1837.

With reference to the question whether the accumulation of London smoke is injurious to the substance of a picture, I observe that in this specimen, now cleaned, the sharpest touches are unimpaired, and that the colours do not appear to have undergone any change.

C. L. EASTLAKE.

February 25, 1857.

No. 4.—*Report by Mr. Henry Farrer on the state of Pictures in some of the Metropolitan Collections.*

Report of Mr. H. Farrer, Minutes, Feb. 5, Evidence, 1356.

106, *New Bond Street, London,*
February 25, 1857.

To the Secretary of the Royal Commission for determining the site of the New National Gallery.

Sir,—According to the instructions contained in your Letter, dated February 5, 1857, authorizing me "to make an examination of the Pictures in the following collections:

"The Charter House;"

"Barber-Surgeons' Hall, paying especial attention to the Holbeins;"

"Gresham College;"

"Christ's Hospital, comparing especially the Pictures in the Great Hall with those in the Court Room;"

"Merchant Tailors' Hall;"

"Bridewell Hospital;"

"Guildhall;"

"St. Bartholomew's Hospital;"

"The Temple;"

as also "any other pictures in the Metropolis, the state of which appears to you calculated to throw light upon the special inquiry now entrusted to you, and to draw up the result of your investigation in a written report," I beg to inform you that I have visited the above Institutions, and scrupulously examined some hundreds of pictures, and have also carried the inspection further, by visits to the following places, viz.: The Painter-Stainers, Goldsmiths, and Armourers and Braziers' Halls, and Mr. Oppenheim's Collection.

Appendix. No. I.

Report of Mr. H. Farrer

REPORT.

GUILDHALL AND MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL.

Pictures chilled and dirty, but no injury from atmospheric causes.

HOLBEIN'S PICTURES.

As regards this great master's works, I can find only two original pictures by his hand in the City of London; the one being the picture of "Henry the Eighth," presenting the Charter to the Barber-Surgeons, in their Hall in Monkwell-street.

The other, the portrait (half-length) of the same King, painted three years before his death, being dated 1544, in the Committee Room at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The first of these two pictures is much injured by repaint, especially on the heads, which are cracked; the forehead of the King is repainted. The head of Dr. Butts is the finest part of the picture, although that has been a little too closely cleaned.

I found here a letter, without date, in reference to the cleaning of the picture. It is thus written:—

"To the Masters, Wardens, and Court of Assistance of the
"Worshipfull Company of Barbers.

"Gentlemen,—Understanding your intention of cleaning your capital picture of 'Henry the Eighth,' by Hans Holbein, with others, we hereby offer our services, being informed by a friend of Painter-Stainers' Hall of your intention, embolden to solicit as above, being the persons who cleaned their capital pictures two years ago.

(Signed) "J. Foisseau.
"John Terry.

"Little Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields."

I have since learnt, through the kindness of Mr. Tomlins, Clerk of the Painters' Company, that Foisseau cleaned only two pictures (for which he was paid five guineas) for the Painters' Company in the year 1774, so that it is most probable that the cleaning took place about 1776, of the Holbein, at the Barbers, and as he was only entrusted with two pictures out of so large a collection, it does not bespeak much confidence in his abilities.

The second picture represents the King holding his stick, and habited in a superb dress.

This beautiful work (perhaps the finest portrait excepting only the one at Warwick Castle) is in the finest preservation, showing that the great difference in the appearance is not caused by atmospheric influence, but by neglect, want of ventilation, unskilful cleaners, improper varnishers, in short, want of that attention that every gallery regularly requires to keep pictures from becoming dirty.

These two pictures were painted for, and have been in the same locality, from the time they were finished. The one is perfect, the other much injured by man, and not by atmospheric effects.

Mr. Oppenheim's collection has been, for some twenty-five to thirty years, in a locality where, without attention, the pictures must have become very dirty. It consists of a gallery of modern and ancient pictures by foreign artists, and was for many years in Bow-lane, City, now in Cannon-street (New). This collection of Dutch Flemish art is in perfect condition, and contains some fine specimens in a well-lighted gallery.

GOLDSMITHS' HALL, ARMOURERS' HALL, PAINTER-STAINERS' HALL.

All the pictures in these Halls are more or less in a dirty condition (except the Armourers, which are perfect); but by judicious treatment by a person skilled in the art of cleaning, they might be restored to their original brilliancy. This also bears upon the other pictures in the Halls, set down by the Royal Commission for inspection, with the exception of Christ's Hospital. In the large Hall they are much chilled and out of order; but this is easily accounted for when I state that I witnessed 700 boys, besides the lady attendants and others, who take their meals three times a day in this hall, as I am informed by the principal, who attends on these occasions.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

I find no difference here except in neglect of the pictures. If the pictures in the Hall were cleaned, they would look as well as those in the Committee Room, not being substantially injured.

The Hogarths are in a most woful state. It is stated that the last time they were cleaned, it was done by the person who painted and glazed for the Hospital. Fortunately, I think this man's ignorance in dealing with pictures will be the cause of our great Artist's works being restored to our view, as I feel assured he has sized the pictures previously to varnishing them, so that the chill and damp (for want of a stove to warm the hall and staircase) have destroyed the albumen, and, therefore, separate the varnish from the surface of the picture in patches of opacity.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

The pictures here are in a similar state of dirt, not having been touched for many years, although in no way injured.

GRESHAM COLLEGE.

In fair condition, very few pictures.

CHARTER HOUSE.

No injury done to the Collection.

TEMPLE AND INNER TEMPLE HALL.

The pictures are in a good state. I was informed by an attendant that they have not been wiped since 1853.

In conclusion I beg to observe that the same damage would accrue, whether the pictures were placed in town or country under similar neglect. Substantially I do not consider that the several pictures I have examined in the Halls, Committee Rooms, &c. &c., (as desired by the Royal Commissioners,) have been injured in any way by atmospheric influence, but by neglect, want of ventilation, bad varnishes, bad cleaning, &c.

I may instance, in proof of my Report, the state of the pictures at Hampton Court Palace, standing in a most salubrious spot for so many years. I know of no collection in a worse state; and certainly the injury is due not to atmospheric effects, but to causes of bad cleaning and others already alluded to.

I have, in justice to the several persons having charge of the pictures in the Companies Halls visited by me, to express my thanks for the attention and facilities afforded me for the fully carrying into effect the examination of the Works of Art contained therein, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Royal Commission in your letter authorising me to carry out such examination.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
HENRY FARRER.

No. 5.—*Report of Mr. J. M. Smith on the state of Pictures in some of the Metropolitan Collections.*

Report of Mr. J. M. Smith, Minutes, Feb. 12, Evidence, 918.

137, *New Bond Street,*
February 17, 1857.

Sir,—At the request of the Royal Commission, I have examined the pictures in the various collections enumerated by you, and hasten to inform you of my opinion of their condition.

Generally, the pictures appear to me in a very good state; and require little more than the dirt being removed and wiped or revarnished.

In Merchant Tailors' Hall, where there are about thirty pictures, some of them have been sadly neglected; but I could not observe any injury arising from excessive heat or damp, or from the effects of atmosphere. Many of them are exceedingly ancient, and it is surprising that, with so little attention, they have lasted so well. The same observations may apply to Bridewell Hospital, Barber-Surgeons' Hall, and the Temple. In the two halls of the latter the pictures scarcely require more than a wipe with a silk handkerchief.

I cannot report so favourably of the pictures at Christ's Hospital. The three large pictures in the grand hall seemed to have suffered more than any I had yet seen. Besides the misty effect arising from the varnish chilling, in many parts so perished is the varnish that the pictures, to the uninitiated, would appear seriously injured. This, however, is not the case, and a skilful cleaner would easily restore the pictures (without painting on them) to a perfect state. I should attribute the apparent damage to the steam rising from the numbers daily dining in the hall, and not to any effect of the atmosphere.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
JOHN M. SMITH.

The Secretary to the
National Gallery Site Commission.

No. 6.—*Report by Mr. E. T. Parris on a Picture by Sir James Thornhill, at Hampton Court.*

Appendix. No. I.

Report of Mr. E. T. Parris, Minutes, Feb. 16, Evidence 1345.

39, Albion Street, Hyde Park, February 20, 1857.

My Lord and Gentlemen.—Agreeably to the instructions received from the New National Gallery Site Commission, to examine the state of a painting by Sir James Thornhill, in the "Queen's Bedroom," in the Palace at Hampton Court, comparing its condition with that of other works by the same artist, which have been exposed to the atmosphere of the metropolis, I have the honour to lay before you my Report.

I have carefully examined the painted ceiling at Hampton Court, by Sir James Thornhill, and consider it in a very perfect state. It is executed partly in colours and part chiaro-scuro. It is done on a plaster ground (not on canvas), and begins on a cove rising from a projecting cornice to a flat ceiling. There is only one slight crack in the plaster. The painting itself seems as perfect and bright as if executed last year. It does not appear to have undergone the process of "cleaning," although it may have been washed and varnished. The execution of the painting appears to have been the same as that of similar works at Greenwich Hospital by the same artist, and all the colours have stood as well here as there. In comparing it with Thornhill's work in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, I find there is an essential difference in the materials used. The white is of the purest quality at Hampton Court, as well as the oil, or whatever vehicle it was, while at St. Paul's the white was common white lead, worked with drying or boiled oil as a vehicle. Now, I consider the different materials have produced very opposite results; for if the Hampton Court ceiling had been in the dome of St. Paul's, little of it would have remained, as the weakness of raw pure oil would *not* have resisted the corrosion which always occurs if moisture is added to the dirt accumulating on the surface, eating its way through to the plaster. This, coupled with the impossibility of continually dusting the dome, and with the effects of fogs on the Cathedral for 130 years, would destroy the painting, leaving a dirty white mouldy-looking surface under the soot. But as the dome was painted with a different oil, and one more fitted for resisting the effects of moisture, the painting has not been destroyed wherever the plaster remained sound; but then the drying oil becomes with age very dark and horny, making all colours mixed with it heavy and opaque. I believe if portions of Thornhill's work at Hampton Court, Greenwich, and St. Paul's, had been placed side by side in Trafalgar Square, under the same conditions, that is, never dusted, but kept perfectly *dry*, the two first would have retained all their colouring and, when cleaned, would be as fresh as they now appear; but that portion from St. Paul's could never be brought back again, the oil having changed quite through, and become brown to the base, or plaster ground, besides the common white lead mixed with it becoming heavy and grey at the same time.

In submitting the foregoing remarks, it does not appear to me that the works of Sir James Thornhill afford fair opportunities of judging of the influence of the London atmosphere in comparison with that of Hampton Court.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your obedient and humble servant,
EDMUND THOMAS PARRIS.

To the Royal Commissioners for determining the Site of a New National Gallery.

APPENDIX II.

Report of Sir C. Barry, R.A., Evidence, 2104.

No. 1.—*Report to the Board of Works, by Sir Charles Barry, R.A., on the British Museum, together with Memoranda on the National Gallery, communicated by him, in* 1853, *to Sir William Molesworth, First Commissioner of Works.*

Appendix No. II.

Old Palace Yard, July, 1853.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th and 18th ult., and, accompanying them, two Parliamentary Papers of the Session of 1852, numbered 557 and 42, together with a copy of an article in the "Quarterly Review," of December, 1852; also copies of two letters from Mr. Panizzi to Sir William Molesworth, of the 9th and 17th ult., and two statements by Mr. Panizzi and Mr. Sydney Smirke, containing remarks and calculations relative to a plan proposed by Mr. Panizzi for increasing the library accommodation of the British Museum; and also criticisms by the last-mentioned gentleman upon the suggestions made, with the same view, by the author of the article in the "Quarterly Review," already alluded to; and requesting, on behalf of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, that I should report upon the suggestions and remarks contained in these documents; and also my own opinion as to "the most economical and effective mode of providing the requisite increase of accommodation for the Library, as well as for meeting the wants of other Departments of that Institution, with reference to the probable additions that will be annually made to them."

Since I accompanied Sir William Molesworth, Lord Seymour, Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Panizzi, and Mr. Sydney Smirke, over the Museum on the 9th ult., I have made repeated visits to the building, with a view to ascertain the nature, allocation, and extent of the accommodation afforded to each Department, as well as the capabilities which the existing building affords for increasing the amount of that accommodation. I have also communicated with the heads of each Department, and, having obtained such information from them as seemed to be requisite, I have carefully considered the whole subject, and I now beg to submit to the Board, as requested, the following Report.

With reference to the building containing a circular Reading Room, and additional rooms for printed books, designed and proposed by Mr. Panizzi to be placed in the quadrangle of the Museum, in order to meet the wants of the Library Departments, I object to it on the following grounds:

1st. That by placing that or any other Building in the quadrangle, the wants of the *whole* of the several departments of the Museum could not be provided for, in a fit and adequate manner, without increasing the limits of the existing building, and thereby rendering the purchase of adjoining property, which is really unnecessary at present, inevitable.

2ndly. That such a building as that which is proposed, would be wholly destructive of the architectural character of the quadrangle, which has been given to it at a considerable cost, and in itself would be, both as to appearance and construction, utterly unworthy of the rest of the edifice.

3rdly. That it would occupy nearly the whole of the noble space which now constitutes the quadrangle, and thereby prevent a more appropriate, effective, and useful appropriation of it, to other important uses, connected with the objects of the Museum generally.

4thly. That owing to the peculiarity of its design and construction, it would be likely to suffer greatly from casualties, arising from the vicissitudes of the climate; and would, therefore, be an unfit and unworthy receptacle of a valuable collection of books.

5thly. That it would shut out all direct rays of light which now enter the windows of the basement or ground story, and thereby prevent that story from being appropriated to much more useful purposes than it is at present, whilst it would, more or less, impede the direct rays of light, which now enter the windows of the principal story.

6thly. That, owing to the proposed circular form of the Reading Room, which is not the best figure for economising space, and the mode in which the tables are proposed to be placed, particularly the concentric table presses for the catalogues, it will not be adapted to an efficient supervision from the centre of the apartment.

7thly. That, although placed in the centre of the building, the proposed Reading Room would be less convenient, as regards the service of it, than the present Reading Room, inasmuch as the point of the delivery for the books, would be at a greater distance than at present, from the extremities of the collection.

8thly. That the difficulty of regulating the ventilation of the Reading Room, as proposed, without drafts, and that of controlling the ever varying effects of light, and often of heat, of the external atmosphere, throughout the day owing to its peculiar form of roof and the inconvenience of the vertical direction of the light from it, particularly in respect of near sighted persons, could not, in my opinion, fail to be sources of great discomfort to readers and writers, engaged, as they often are in the British Museum, in their avocations for many hours consecutively.

Appendix. No. II.

Report of Sir C. Barry, R.A.

9thly. That the concentric vaulted passages, which are proposed to surround the Reading Room, and contain a large proportion of the increased accommodation for books, being 30 feet high, and only 7 feet 6 inches wide, with *three tiers of Book cases* and galleries on *each side*, would be found to be extremely inconvenient, if not impracticable, for the want of proper access to the books, and a sufficiency of light for seeing them; and the rooms which adjoin these passages would be found to be inconvenient on account of their forms. The proposed situation for the public conveniences, which are too limited in extent, at the only *entrance* for the public, to the Reading Room, is objectionable, and might prove to be a nuisance.

For the above reasons, which, with others, are given in detail in the marginal notes which I have appended to the letters and statements of Mr. Panizzi, and Mr. Sydney Smirke, I cannot do otherwise than most fully concur with the author of the article in the "Quarterly Review," before referred to, in deprecating in the strongest terms the placing, not only of Mr. Panizzi's proposed building, but of any other building whatever in the quadrangle. I fully concur also with the reviewer as to the propriety and practicability of covering the entire quadrangle with a glass roof, and placing beneath it a portion of the collection of antiquities; but I do not concur in the reviewers suggestion of having the remainder of those antiquities in the upper floors of the building, which would interfere with a proper classification of the whole collection, and render access to them for the public inconvenient, without passing through other Departments of the Museum, which would be objectionable. I disagree with the reviewer, also, as to the size of the proposed Reading Room, which would not be half as large as is necessary to meet the increasing requirements of the Library, and to the inconvenient expedient proposed for the service of the Reading Room, by the proposed passage of communication between the two halves of the collection to the north; and also to making the only entrance to the Reading Room through the Antiquities Department, within the covered quadrangle, and thereby compelling readers to pass through crowds of sight-seers and holiday folks, whether agreeable to their habits and feelings or otherwise.

These and other remarks which I have to offer upon the suggestions of the reviewer, and also upon the exceptions which have been taken to those suggestions by Mr. Panizzi and Mr. Sydney Smirke, are stated in detail in the marginal notes appended to the copies of the article of the reviewer, and the statements and letters of Mr. Panizzi and Mr. Sydney Smirke, which are returned with this Report, and to which I beg to call the particular attention of the Board.

I now proceed to report, as requested, my own opinion of the mode which should be adopted, to do away with the anomaly and inconvenience arising from the present allocation of the collections of each Department of the Museum in the several stories of the building; the inconvenient necessity of passing through portions of one Department to enter another, which, in the case of the Manuscript Department, where the passage of multitudes of visitors through a portion of it, merely to *see* the King's Library, is felt to be a serious interruption and discomfort to those who are engaged in the study of the treasures which that Department contains; and lastly, to do away with the incongruity of placing time-worn relics of antiquity in highly decorated rooms, where, for want of space and a proper light, they are by no means seen to advantage.

I propose, therefore, that each of the Departments of the Museum should occupy a separate story; the printed books, together with the Prints, Drawings, Manuscripts, Reading-Rooms, and Binders' work-rooms, should occupy the principal story; *the Antiquities* should be wholly placed in a proposed hall, to be called the "Hall of Antiquities," 320 feet by 230 feet, and 120 feet high, to be formed out of the present quadrangle, and in such of the adjacent rooms of the ground story as can be well lighted and arranged for the purpose; and the *Natural History Department*, comprising the Zoological, Botanical, Mineralogical, Entomological, and Ethnographical Collections, should exclusively occupy the upper story. To effect these changes, which might be made by degrees, from time to time, as the proposed increased accommodation is required, it would be necessary to cover over the great quadrangle with a glass roof, as suggested by the reviewer, as well as the open courts between the two masses of building to the west of it; to lower the area of the quadrangle to the level of the basement or ground story; to remove the useless pediments on the four sides of the Court; to add from the foundations a building between the present Print Room, and the Elgin Gallery; and to raise the westernmost portion of the existing building, as shown in the accompanying plans and sections, lettered A, B, C, D, and F. In order to render the quadrangle symmetrical in form, so that the design of the proposed glass roof may also be arranged symmetrically, and to increase the architectural character of the proposed Hall of Antiquities, it is proposed to add a colonnade to the south of it, which would be usefully appropriated to the reception of such works of art, the Panathenaic Procession, for instance, as require to be seen and judged of under the same circumstances in which they existed in the original temples and monuments from whence they were taken.

The glass roofs over these courts are proposed to be so designed, as to offer the least obstruction to the direct rays of light, which now enter the windows within them; and although a small, but almost unappreciable portion of its intensity must necessarily be sacrificed, I am thoroughly persuaded that the loss will be much more than compensated for by the increased amount of reflection from the walls, in a cleansed state, and a light-coloured paving, which is proposed to form the floor of the Great Hall; so that instead of any diminution of the light which now passes through the windows of the basement and principal stories in the present quadrangle, an increase of light to those windows would, in my opinion, be the consequence of the proposed glass roof; and I am borne out in this conviction from observations which I made in the transept of the recent Exhibition building in Hyde Park, where, under the clear glass of the transept roof, any difference there might be in the intensity of the light internally, as compared with the light externally, was scarcely appreciable. It may be said that the two cases are not perfectly analogous, on account of side light being admitted in the transept of the Exhibition building; but the extent of that side light will be admitted to have been but trifling by those who noticed the effect of the trees in full leaf at each end of it, the boarding up of the external openings, and the number of hangings and other bulky objects for exhibition, which impeded almost entirely the entrance of all direct rays of side light to that portion of the building.

It is proposed that ample means should be provided in the construction of the glass roofs for the admission and emission of fresh and foul air, and that a supply of fresh air should be freely admitted through the ground story of the building, by which the freshness and ventilation not only of the Hall itself, but also of the entire building, should be even under more efficient control than it is at present. Ample means are proposed to be provided for warming the Great Hall, and preventing the dripping consequences of condensation from the glass roof, by means of steam pipes, carried round the entire roof at its springing, as well as under the floor. By these means of ventilating and warming, and by other precautions, extended to the roof and under the floor, the temperature of the Great Hall, both in summer and winter, may be placed so completely under control, as to render the interior agreeable both for purposes of exhibition as well as of study. In this noble space, where the several collections of antiquity, particularly the bulky relics of the Egyptian, Assyrian, and Lycian series would be seen to the greatest advantage, it is not perhaps too much to say that this Great Hall, when so filled with those interesting relics of the past ages of the world, and crowded also, as it would often be, by multitudes of visitors and students, could not fail, particularly when viewed from the proposed new colonnade at the south end of it, to have a most striking and stirring effect, and be considered altogether unrivalled, as compared with any similar exhibition in any other country.

With respect to the arrangements of the principal and most important story of the building, containing the Library Department of the Institution, I would propose that the Reading Room, with its serving Libraries, should be placed to the north of the building, as shown in the plan; that the Print and Manuscript Departments should be located, as also shown in the plan, in the westernmost portion of the building; that the Egyptian Gallery should be converted into an ornamental library, to be called the "Victoria Library;" that the cruciform room at the south-east end of the King's Library, now forming part of the Manuscript Department, should be appropriated to the reception of the maps, &c., forming part of the gift of the Library of George III. to the nation, amounting to about 25,000 vols., which have not yet been placed, according to the terms of the bequest, with the rest of the collection, for the want of space; that the other rooms at the south end of the building should be appropriated to the reception of libraries, that are or may be given to the nation, upon condition of their being kept intact; and that the remainder of the rooms on this floor should be converted into working libraries and private rooms, for the use of the officers of the Institution; further, that in a Mezzanine of this story, in the innermost portion of the building, should be placed the bookbinders' work rooms, and in the northern portion of

the building, adjoining the Great Hall, should be placed libraries, in communication with a gallery, within the Reading Room, from whence an efficient supervision of the readers might be obtained.

The Reading Room is proposed to be placed to the north of the building, for the sake of quietude; for securing an abundance of light of unvarying intensity from the north; for the ease with which, owing to the thickness of the walls of that portion of the building, and the advantage of having a room above and below it, the heating and ventilating arrangements may be made efficient, and perfectly under control; also, for the opportunity which that space affords of accommodating the readers in three compartments at single tables, or desks, seated in one direction, with a steady and unvarying light, at a sufficiently high elevation from the left, and with ample space in the midst of them for two complete catalogues and books of reference, as well as for the attendants engaged in the office of serving and supervision. It is also placed in the position proposed, as being nearest to the great stores of books on the east and west sides of the building, connected uninterruptedly, as those books would be, by the serving Libraries immediately to the south of the proposed Reading Room, by which the order, convenience, and dispatch, so requisite in the service of the Reading Room, will be greatly promoted; and, finally, that situation is selected as offering the opportunity of extending the Reading accommodation at any future time to the westward, without disturbing any of the arrangements for the access to it, and for its due service and supervision.

The access to the Reading Room is proposed to be by entrances both from within the building as well as from the exterior, whereby readers may indulge their feelings and convenience as to the mode of going to and returning from their labours, as regards either privacy or publicity.

In the Basement Plan, it will be perceived that I propose to provide two entrances from the Hall of Antiquities, and two entrances from the exterior in the north front of the building, communicating with each other, and having Cloak Rooms, Conveniencies, and Porters' Rooms, in common to these entrances, in opposite directions.

For the convenience of readers coming westward, it is proposed, as will be seen on the block plan, that another Carriage Entrance, to the north front of the building, should be made from Montague-place, similar to that which now exists at the north-east angle of the building. The two staircases for readers, in connection with the entrance just described, whilst affording immediate access to the two end compartments of the Reading Room, are proposed to be continued to the upper story, by which readers and the officers of the Institution may have access to the three great departments of the Museum, without the necessity of being obliged to enter the building for that purpose at the principal entrance in the south front.

In order to dispose of the mention of other entrances and arrangements proposed to be made in the basement of the building, or, as it would be more correctly designated when the floor line of the Hall of Antiquities is sunk to the level of the floor line, the Ground Story, I beg to call attention to the large warehouse for packages, which may be seen on the plan, at the north-west corner of the building, having its own exclusive entrance for the unloading and reception of packages from carts or wagons, which may, for that purpose, draw close up to the door, under a pent, and by means of a crane attached to the building be unloaded under cover. A lift is proposed to be connected with the package warehouse, as shown in the plan, wherein, by the aid of machinery, all heavy goods may be easily deposited upon each of the floors above, as may be desired. The only other entrances into the ground story which I have to notice are that for the workmen in the Bookbinders Department, and the west side of the building, where, by means of a staircase for their exclusive use, they would have access to and from their workrooms, without interfering with any other portion of the building, and the entrance for carts, wagons, vans, fire-engines, &c., near the north-eastern angle of the building, which would be found of great use to the Antiquities Department, as well as to the entire building in case of fire; and here I may as well mention that the detached building which is now occupied by the bookbinders on the east side of the building might, in consequence of their proposed removal into the main building, be appropriated to any new purpose that may be desirable.

With respect to the operation of enlarging the present Reading Room to its proposed dimensions, it is conceived that by means of previous preparations, and proper precautions, so as to render it unnecessary to alter any of the press marks, or titles of the books, the requisite changes may be effected in the intervals of the holidays, and closed days, without any discomfort to the readers and officers of the Institution, and without depriving the public, of the use of the Reading Room for a single hour; and it is suggested, that the books, which will require to be removed from the Libraries, proposed to form part of the future Reading Room, should, without loss of time, be deposited in proper cases, previously provided for them, in the Northern portion of the Egyptian Gallery of Antiquities, the Antiquities in which might be removed for the purpose, into other portions of the same Gallery, which are by no means fully occupied, and into the new rooms, south of the Elgin Gallery, which are at present vacant.

Finally, for lessening the risk of fire, it is proposed, that all furnaces and boilers used for the purpose of warming the building, should be placed in the detached sheds, provided for packages, but never used, to the north of the building.

It now only remains for me to state the amount of accommodation that would be gained by the several changes proposed, and the probable cost of obtaining it. Judging from the experience of the last 18 years as to the increasing wants and additions in each Department, I find that farther accommodation could be provided for each Department, by the proposed changes, for at least the next 30 years. In the Library Department, including the Prints and Manuscripts, the amount of space on the floor, which is now occupied, is about 55,688 superficial feet, which would be increased by 31,030 feet, making a total area of floor-space amounting to 86,718 feet, which would afford accommodation for at least 1,000,000 volumes.

The amount of space on the floor occupied by the present Reading Room is about 3,955 feet, which is said to afford comfortable accommodation for about 130 readers at one time: an addition of about 9,905 feet of floor-space is proposed to be made to the existing space, on the floor of that room, making a total of 13,860 superficial feet, which will more conveniently accommodate at single desks, or tables, 450 readers.

The binders' shops, at present, occupy an area, within and without the main building, of about 3,950 superficial feet, affording accommodation for about 46 workpeople: an addition is proposed to be made to that Department of 4,795 feet, making a total of 8,750 feet of floor-space, wholly within the main building, and in the midst of the Printed Book Department, which space would afford convenient accommodation for at least 130 workpeople, and ample accommodation for 20 or 30 transcribers for the catalogue.

In the Antiquities Department, the present amount of floor-space is about 78,437 feet, to which an addition is proposed to be made of 50,694 feet, making a gross total of floor-space amounting to 129,131 feet.

In the Natural History Department, the present amount of floor-space occupied, is about 62,262 feet, to which an addition is proposed to be made of 28,962 feet, making a gross total of floor-space amounting to 91,224 feet.

The cost of turning the area of the quadrangle to account by means of a glass roof, as proposed, exclusive of the proposed new stone colonnade and steps at the south end of it, according to my estimate which is corroborated by the calculations of contractors who have been accustomed to carry out such works on a large scale, would, including warming apparatus, be about	£53,000
The cost of the proposed colonnade and steps at the south end of the Hall of Antiquities, would be about	12,000
N.B. The above alterations might be effected within a period of twelve months from the time of commencing the works.	
The additional buildings, the covering over the two westernmost courts with glass, the raising of the existing buildings on the west side of the Museum, including fittings, would cost about	32,000
The alterations in various parts of the Museum consequent upon the proposed changes would probably cost about	8,000
Making in the whole a gross cost of	£105,000

The cost of removing portions of the Collection, in consequence of the proposed new allocation of them, is difficult to calculate, but whatever it may be, the amount of it may be spread over several years, if it should be thought desirable.

In concluding this report, I venture to recommend that the fee simple of the property surrounding the present building on its east, west, and north sides, should be purchased and vested in the Crown, for the purpose of meeting all future requirements, by means of additions on those sides of it, which would have the great advantage of placing the Museum in an isolated position, surrounded by spacious public thoroughfares; and I am induced to recommend

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Report of Sir C. Barry, R.A.

that this purchase should be made forthwith, whilst the requirements of the Museum for the next 30 years can be provided for, as proposed, within its present limits, and there is consequently no *immediate* want of the property in question ; for under such circumstances the purchase of it may probably be effected upon more reasonable terms than would be likely to be the case if it were delayed until the future wants of the Museum may almost render it *imperative* to obtain this property at any price.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES BARRY.

T. W. Philipps, Esq.

Memoranda of Sir C. Barry, R.A.

No. 1a.— *Memoranda by Sir Charles Barry, R. A., communicated, in 1853, to Sir William Molesworth, then at the head of the Board of Works.*

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Alleged injurious consequences to the National Pictures in their present locality.

These evils have, in my opinion, been much exaggerated and over-rated. Any injuries that the pictures may have received in their present locality I believe to be owing to an improper cleaning of them, particularly those which have been, perhaps, more than once, improperly cleaned, retouched, or varnished, previous to being purchased ; the want of a proper and efficient system of warming and ventilating of the rooms ; the want of proper regulations for the admission of visitors, and a sufficient staff to ensure order and decorum amongst those admitted ; the want of a careful and periodical sweeping of the rooms, and of the proper dusting from time to time of the pictures.

Absence of injury to the Pictures of Private Galleries in London.

Where proper precautions are taken and proper regulations are attended to in respect of those galleries of pictures in London which belong to private individuals, the pictures are not found to suffer from their locality.

Impurity of the Atmosphere in the present locality of the National Gallery.

With reference to the impurity of the atmosphere in the immediate locality of the present Gallery, owing to the engine chimneys of the water-works, baths, and washhouses, &c., to the north of it, surely such a nuisance should not and cannot long be tolerated. It might easily and immediately be abated by an Act of the Legislature in making it compulsory upon all who make use of close furnaces to burn coke or other smokeless fuel, or to apply apparatus for consuming smoke, which could probably be effected at an ultimate saving of cost to the parties concerned.

Advantages of the present site of the National Gallery.

For prominency of position, facility, and effectiveness in the approaches, favourable aspect and ample space to the south, the present site of the National Gallery is, perhaps, unrivalled. At present it is unfortunately degraded by the low, disjointed, inharmonious and mean building which occupies it. The kind of structure that would be worthy of that noble site is one that should be designed upon principles the very opposite of those of the design of the present building. It should be a building of three stories, lofty enough to shut out all unsightly objects to the north when viewed from Whitehall, and preclude the necessity of breaking the outline of the building in the centre, which, since the Nelson Column has (I think most unadvisably) been placed where it is, should be avoided. The facade should have breadth of effect with a sufficient play of light and shade, arising from a proper display of architectural details in each story, and should contain open loggiæ in the two upper stories in its centre, to enable visitors to get occasionally a little fresh air as a relief to their often oppressive and wearisome inspection of extensive galleries of art, and at the same time afford them the enjoyment of the rich, varied, and interesting prospect of the city of Westminster, and the distant Surrey hills to the south of it.

As to making the present National Gallery available and suitable for a Royal Academy in conjunction with a New Building.

It has been stated, upon professional authority, that it would be impossible, without pulling down the existing edifice, to erect such a building as would do honour to the country. I am of opinion, on the contrary, that such a building might be erected upon the present site by occupying a portion of it to to the south which has been wantonly wasted, and that the present structure might be incorporated with the new facade, so as to make a consistent and suitable structure as a whole. With such an addition, and without purchasing any property to the north of the present building, ample, well lighted, and convenient space might be procured for the annual exhibitions, the schools, and all other purposes required by the Royal Academy.

As to making the present building in Trafalgar Square available for a National Gallery.

If it should be deemed desirable to keep the National pictures in the present locality, that object would be worthily and conveniently effected in a "Palace of the Arts" of a quadrangular form, to occupy the site of the barracks and St. Martin's Workhouse, &c., to the north of the present building, in which case the proposed façade would form one only of the external elevations of the palace, which should be designed in harmony with it.

Proposed Site for the projected College of Art and Science at Kensington.

One and I fear a fatal objection to this site, is its want of centrality; for, to render a public institution really useful to the public at large in a great metropolis, it should be as much as possible not only within the reach of, but even in the daily haunts of all classes. Another objection to it is the great and uncertain expenditure that would have to be incurred in completing the purchase of the site, and carrying into full effect the entire project, and the lapse of years that would probably ensue before that object could be obtained, during which an effective and convenient organization of the scheme would be difficult if not impossible.

The nature of the proposed College at Kensington.

The concentration of galleries and museums of Art and Science with a college of instruction in one establishment would undoubtedly offer many advantages ; but unless it included also the National Library, and occupied a prominent and central position in the metropolis, it would be incomplete and inconvenient.

The proposed Site at Kensington considered as regards the location therein of the National Pictures.

As a place of deposit for the National pictures, I should fear that the proposed establishment at Kensington would be soon open to the same objection as is alleged against their present locality in respect of impurity of atmosphere ; for the consequence of placing such an institution in the situation proposed would be the immediate creation of a vast mass of buildings on the east, west, and south sides of it, which could not fail to add to the impurities of the atmosphere to the same injurious extent as is proved to be the case even in the more lofty and airy neighbourhood of Hyde Park Gardens, Westbourne Terrace, &c.

The British Museum a better situation for the proposed College than that of Kensington.

The most eligible situation for a complete institution for Art, Science, and Literature, as regards centrality and the public convenience of all classes, would perhaps be the present British Museum ; which, if the property immediately surrounding it were purchased, and new approaches opened up to it from the Strand, Piccadilly, and Oxford-street east, could be most efficiently and conveniently made available for the purpose.

Memoranda of Sir C. Barry, R.A.

As to removal of Antiquities from the British Museum.

With reference to these Antiquities, it must be admitted that a large proportion of them, although possessing much archæological and historic interest, are not worthy of study or imitation as works of art, and therefore cannot be better placed than in a building where their history and characteristics are duly set forth by books of reference in an extensive and well-stored library. Amongst the specimens of art contained in that collection, I do not think it would be difficult to draw a line between those which are of the *highest* order of fine art, and therefore worthy of study and imitation, and those which have only an archæological and historic interest. Of the sculptures, for instance, from Greece, of the age of Phidias and Pericles, no doubt could be entertained in placing them amongst the models of the greatest excellence which has ever been attained in Art.

Such like models, and others only inferior to them, might undoubtedly be more usefully located in a metropolitan college or academy for teaching the principles of fine art than remain where they are. On the other hand, however, it must be admitted, that inasmuch as such specimens constitute the most important as well as the most interesting links in the historical chain of art, their abstraction from other portions of the collection, of which they form a part, could not but be felt as a serious loss by the historian, the archæologist, and even by the public at large. After much reflection on the subject, it seems to me that, with a view to meet the requirements of all classes, and leave the fine art specimens where they are now, well executed casts from these standards of excellence might be deposited in both the metropolitan and provincial colleges or academies of art where they would fully answer every useful purpose as models for imitation and means of instruction.

As to placing the National Pictures in the British Museum.

If, therefore, these models of sculpture were, for the reasons I have assigned, left where they are, it might be well worthy of consideration whether the national pictures, illustrating the history and development of the art of painting, should not also be placed in the British Museum, in order that all which we possess of art in those departments might be concentrated under one roof.

Letter of J. Fergusson, Esq.

No. 2.—*A Letter to the Commission from James Fergusson, Esq., containing suggestions as to the Site of a new National Gallery.*

My Lord and Gentlemen,—Having for many years past devoted a considerable amount of attention to the subject of selecting the best Site for a National Repository of Arts, I hope I may not be deemed intrusive if I venture to address to you a few suggestions which are the result of long and patient thought upon the subject.

In the year 1847 I published a pamphlet on the subject, of which copies are sent herewith; and although I still adhere to most of the conclusions I then arrived at, still the question has made such progress, and so many new views have been opened up since that work was published, that I am anxious to lay before you the more matured and modified views I now entertain on the subject.

The general considerations which it appears to me ought to guide Her Majesty's Commissioners in the selection of a Site are,—

1. Its accessibility to the general public.
2. A due regard to the preservation of the objects to be placed in it; and,
3. The architectural convenience and propriety of the Site to be selected.

1. The importance of the first is so self-evident as hardly to require being insisted upon. Any sight that might be selected within ten or twelve miles of London would be almost equally convenient for those who can afford the means of conveyance, or can command leisure sufficient to make the loss of time of little or no importance to them. But Government are certainly not called upon to interfere for the affluent classes, or to provide them with what they can obtain without its assistance. Those who can afford to purchase pictures and statues, and who can, at all events, accumulate casts, prints, and books, and can command masters, and have all the means of art education at their disposal, may safely be left to take care of themselves. If they neglect their opportunities, the Government neither can nor should assist them, though it may properly be be called upon to aid those who do not possess these advantages.

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Letter of J. Fergusson, Esq.

If the man of business, the merchant, or the tradesman, are ever to enjoy the luxury of art education, it must be at the nation's expense. Their leisure is confined to the few half hours they can snatch from the more serious occupations of life, and their means are wholly absorbed in the necessary expenses of their position; so that, unless it is provided for them, and on the most convenient terms, they must forego it altogether.

This is still more true of the mechanic or artizan class. Unless art is actually thrust on their attention, its civilizing influences can never reach them; and the greatest benefits that the nation expects from throwing open her art treasures to the public will be lost, unless the most convenient accessibility is provided for those parties for whose benefit they ought chiefly to be got together.

Unfortunately these classes, who comprise nine-tenths of the population, are just those who are least likely to be consulted on the subject. They do not ask for art-education, for they have not yet learned its value. Those who have hitherto been heard on this subject belong wholly to the "upper ten thousand," who have both leisure to express, and influence enough to enforce, their wishes, combined with knowledge sufficient to make them appreciate the importance of the question. To arrive at a satisfactory solution, the difficulty must be viewed from a very different point of view. The Government are justified in taxing the rich to supply the material wants of the poor, and would be, and are, justified in levying rates on the educated classes to supply the want of education to those who cannot obtain it for themselves; but it would be a strange inversion if in this case, the nation were to be taxed to supply luxuries for the rich, and to place them beyond the reach of those for whom they are most needed.

2. It may be argued, however, that all this reasoning falls to the ground if it can be shown that by placing your works of art in the most accessible spot you expose them to certain destruction, and they thus become lost to all.

Often as this has been urged as regards the Site in Trafalgar Square, it certainly has not been proved by any evidence yet given to the public. On the contrary, the experience of the houses in Whitehall Gardens, of Northumberland House, of the Rooms of the Society of Arts, and that of many other mansions in the neighbourhood, goes to prove that the atmosphere of this locality is not more hurtful to pictures than that of Kensington Gore, or of any other site in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis.

The damage that has been done to the pictures in Trafalgar Square has arisen from the effluvia of the crowds who visit them, and as this is wholly irrespective of locality, it can only be remedied by providing larger and better ventilated rooms, or by limiting the number of visitors. This last requisite could be far more easily accomplished by making a small charge at the doors. It would be cheaper for the public to pay this than to be put to the expense of a visit to Kensington, as they would thus escape the loss of time the latter would entail.

A simpler remedy for this difficulty than taking the Gallery out of town would be to erect a ventilating shaft some 300 or 400 feet high, down which all the air of the building might be brought. It certainly would be far cheaper and easier to obtain a pure atmosphere by ascending vertically, than by going horizontally to any distance within the limits of feasibility.

I am aware that this experiment has been only partially successful at the new Houses of Parliament, where the pure air is brought down from the summit of the Victoria Tower; but the cases are widely different of a building containing hundreds of small rooms and long corridors, surrounding ill-ventilated courts, and that of a building containing only large halls, and these all practically under one roof.

The question is further very much narrowed by observing that all the reasoning as to a suburban site is only applicable to a picture gallery. If it were determined that the pictures should be kept separate from the other art treasures, the conditions of the question would be considerably simplified; but if it is intended to unite under one roof the treasures of the British Museum with those of the National Gallery, and of Marlborough House, it is evident that the pictures will hardly form one-third of the whole collection, certainly not one-half, either in value or interest; and as it is not contended that statues, bronzes, ceramic manufactures, drawings, prints, or anything that can be put in portfolios or under glass, are more liable to injury in one place than in the other, the smaller portion must evidently give way to the larger, with only such additional precautions as may tend to save it also from injury.

3. As far as concerns mere architectural design or convenience, every architect would, of course, prefer the large open spaces and untrammelled areas of Kensington Gore,

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Letter of J. Fergusson, Esq.

or similar places, to the confined and encumbered areas of the town; but it would be a pity, if a million of money is to be spent in a great public building, that it should not be placed where it can be seen by everybody, and be constantly before their eyes, instead of being placed at a distance, where it is seen by few, and where it does not add its mass to any architectural group in the metropolis.

With these preliminary remarks I will now proceed to make a few observations on each of the principal Sites proposed for the new National Gallery.

These appear to be five in number:—

1. Trafalgar Square.
2. St. James's Palace.
3. Inner Circle, Regent's Park.
4. Kensington Gore.
5. Kensington Palace.

If the nation were polled, the first would certainly unite the greatest number of suffrages. It is the most accessible; the area is sufficient; three-fourths of the Site is already in the possession of the Government, and a fine building there would be one of the greatest ornaments to the metropolis, and one where it is most needed.

The diagram in the pamphlet accompanying this paper sufficiently explains the nature of the Site, and the probable nature of the arrangement which would be adopted. If so laid out, it would contain a collection four times greater than that in the British Museum, and a gallery of pictures larger than any ever brought together in any gallery of Europe—the Louvre, perhaps, alone excepted. It is very questionable, however, if, after 1,200 or 1,500 pictures are collected together in one building, it would not be better to weed or to divide, than to go on amassing picture on picture, till neither eye nor mind can grasp the whole.

The atmospheric objections to this Site have already been noticed. It is not so easy to dispose of those of the military authorities; as the objectors on this head do not condescend to give reasons, but merely state that the position cannot be given up. We have now, however, passed through half a century without this barrack being of the smallest use, and now that the police are so thoroughly organized, it is less likely to be of use than ever. The military in this capital can never act impromptu, and if the necessity for their interference can be foreseen half an hour before, they can always be placed here before they are wanted. Indeed, so untenable is this argument, that I feel convinced it will be given up, whenever the other grounds are fairly examined, if it be found that they warrant this Site being chosen.

Next in rank, and, perhaps, even to be preferred before it, is the piece of ground now occupied by St. James's Palace and Marlborough House.

To obtain this, it would be requisite to provide another residence for the Prince of Wales. The house, as it now stands, is so old fashioned, and so little suited to modern exigencies, that it would require almost to be rebuilt before it could become a suitable residence for the heir to the Crown; so that it would hardly be more expensive to provide a new one at once, and thus place this at the disposal of the nation. The houses between the Ordnance Office and the Palace, on the south side of Pall Mall are neither very numerous nor very valuable; and by obtaining possession of these more than half the site would be set free, which would suffice for many years to come. When the rest were wanted, all that would be required would be to provide other accommodation for the offices, and for those who have a right to apartments in the Palace, neither of which would be expensive operations. The site thus obtained would measure 1,000 feet east and west, and 500 north and south, and would more than suffice for all the wants of the nation in this respect, as far as we can judge at present.

It may be objected that this is depriving the Crown of the only suite of rooms available for State occasions, but this is easily provided against. Nothing can be more undignified, or more inconvenient, than the present State Apartments at St. James's. What I would propose would be, that the principal suite of picture galleries should be arranged with reference to this object. If this were done judiciously, a noble suite of rooms could be placed at the disposal of the Crown for State purposes, and at less expense than by any other process;* and, as the nation would have the benefit of the additional splendour, it ought not to be grudged. All that would be required would be, to announce that one day in every week, during the season, that part of the gallery would be closed to the public. A few hours would suffice to arrange the rooms for the Crown, and no conceivable difficulty, that I can see, could arise.

The architectural ordinance of the building would be easy. A south front of 1,000 feet facing the Park would be a glorious opportunity for architectural display, and although there is a difficulty on the north, from the principal entrance at the foot of St. James's-street being so much below the level of the principal approach from Piccadilly, that could easily be got over by a little extra boldness of treatment, where so great a mass of building is at command.

In atmospheric condition the site differs little from that in Trafalgar Square. It may be a little freer from smoke, and certainly is less incommoded by either dust or noise, and consequently somewhat more in harmony with its destination.

The next site enumerated above is that in the Inner Circle of the Regent's Park. It might easily be obtained by exchanging it with the Royal Botanical Society for a piece of ground at Kensington Gore, which is more favourably situated for the cultivation of flowers, and equally convenient for the fashionable world, who exclusively enjoy the privilege of access to these gardens.

There is space within the circle for a building as large as that last mentioned; viz., covering an area of 500,000 square feet, and the access to it through the Park might easily be very much improved.

A large population lies to the eastward and southward of the Park, and is rapidly extending round its other sides. It is readily accessible by omnibuses from all the great thoroughfares of the metropolis, and by railways from the provinces and suburbs.

It should also be borne in mind that, practically, Fitzroy Square may be taken as the centre of the artistic world, and to them it would be nearer than any other site, while its elevation above the Thames, and its situation in the centre of a park, frees it to a considerable extent from the objection of smoke and atmospheric impurities.

Its disadvantages appear to be that the soil is clay, and consequently damp; that it is not nearly so central as those first named; and that, by being entirely apart, and as it were secluded from the others, whatever architectural merit it would have would be nearly thrown away, as far as the embellishment of the capital was concerned.

The site at Kensington Gore possesses more ample space than any of those mentioned above, and is at present less encumbered by buildings. It lies low, however, and fogs and damp cling about it; while buildings are springing up with unrivalled rapidity on every side; so that as soon as Kensington is joined to Chelsea, which it will be long before a picture gallery could be built on the spot, it will have little to boast of in this respect over its more central rivals.

The insuperable objection to it, however, is its distance from town, and especially from the residences of all those classes whose convenience it ought to be the business of the Government to consult in this matter. Were we only desirous of being able to boast to foreign nations of possessing a splendid collection of paintings, lodged in a splendid palace, this site might suffice as well as any other; but we are a more practical nation, and want our pictures and other works of art for a practical purpose, and cannot be content with such a solution of the difficulty. Were it even determined to confine the exhibition there to a mere collection of pictures, it would be only half an evil; but if the treasures of the British Museum were moved to this Site, it would be one of the greatest artistic misfortunes that could befall the metropolis.

The Medal and Print Rooms would be nearly useless, and no real student could avail himself of the Sculpture Galleries. He could not afford the hour it would take him to get there, and the other that would be wasted in returning; or if he attempted it he would arrive tired and excited, and if the weather was bad he would be wet and dirty, and in either case in a very unfit state of mind for study.

For the rich, the idle, and the holiday-maker, this place would serve as well as any other; but for the poor, the industrious, and the studious, it is nearly valueless; and it would be an incalculable misfortune for them if they were deprived of the present convenient accessibility, even to obtain the concentration and splendour of the proposed New Galleries.

The same remarks apply to the site of Kensington Palace. It is true, it stands higher, the situation is more open, and it is at present less surrounded by houses, but not to any such extent as to compensate for its greater distance: while, on the other hand, it is very uncertain how long it may retain these advantages. The town is extending so fast in this direction that in a few years Kensington Palace may be as completely enveloped in houses as St. James's. Indeed, there seems no prospect of escaping from smoke and atmospheric impurities, by any attempt to avoid town by going westward; while it is certain that, by taking the atmosphere from a height beyond that to which the impu-

* The Pinacothek at Munich, was, it is said, originally intended for this purpose, and, certainly, is superior in splendour to any suite in any palace in Europe. With a little better arrangement for convenience it would be unrivalled for this purpose.

Area of proposed buildings at St James's Palace, 500,000 sq Ft
in Trafalgar Square, 250,000

Plan shewing the Two Central Sites
for a NATIONAL GALLERY adverted to in Mr FERGUSSON'S
letter of the 30th March, 1857.

Area of Burlington House Garden, 150,000 sq. Ft
" Devonshire House, 163,000 "

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rities rise, we may secure this result even in the heart of London.

If it were determined to open the Galleries from an early hour on Sundays, this might go far to obviate the objection to the Kensington Sites; and those who had neither leisure nor opportunities on week-days might then find time to study the collections to advantage. I fancy, however, that Government are hardly yet prepared for this solution of the difficulty, though it is one that the people will, no doubt, seize and insist upon, if the Art Treasures are placed so far beyond their reach on week-days.

If either of the Kensington Sites be chosen, the place will no doubt be immensely frequented by holiday makers, but must be deserted by students. This at least is the result of the experience of the Crystal Palace. A million and a half of people visit the Crystal Palace annually, but it is very questionable if 200 of them go there for the purposes of study, notwithstanding the unrivalled collection it possesses for instruction in some respects. The busy and studious cannot afford the two or three hours a day, and the excitement of going so far; so that in this respect it has proved a comparative failure.

It is very doubtful if the Government can get up a better place for innocent and intellectual amusement than the Crystal Palace; though that is all that can be effected if they take the National Collection out of town. If they render them accessible, they may easily supply the want that Sydenham has failed to secure, and the two institutions, working together, may supply a great want in the art-education of the people.

The legitimate province of the Government, however, is not merely to amuse and please the people, but to afford them the means of solid and useful instruction. The unrivalled collections of valuable and original works of art and antiquities which the nation already possesses, enables them to do this in the easiest and most direct manner, if they bear in mind that it is information and improvement of taste that ought to be their objects, leaving it to others to provide the requisite amusement to the holiday makers or mere pleasure seekers. But to do this the Government must consult the convenience of the masses, steadily bearing in mind that their function is to assist those who cannot assist themselves, far more than the mere gratification of national vanity, or the pleasure of the educated classes.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JAS. FERGUSSON.

20, Langham Place, March 30, 1857.

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etter of .T. New- n, Esq., Col. lure, 353.

No. 3.—*Letter from C. T. Newton, Esq., to Colonel Mure, M.P., Chairman of the Select Committee on the National Gallery*, 1853, *on the question of moving the Fine Art and Archæological Collections in the British Museum.*

Rhodes, May 28, 1853.

Sir,—As a Committee of the House of Commons has been recently appointed to consider (amongst other things) "in what mode the Collective Monuments of Antiquity and Fine Art may be most securely preserved and advantageously exhibited," I take the liberty of addressing you on this subject, in the hope that the views which I would submit in this letter may appear to you not undeserving the attention of the Committee of which you are a Member.

In dealing with the question now before them, the Committee will have to take into consideration the various plans which have been proposed for the formation of a new Museum of Art, and this will lead them to examine the condition of two great collections already existing, in the National Gallery, and in the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum.

In the present letter I do not propose to enter upon the question, whether it be desirable or not to remove the National Gallery and the Department of Antiquities from the situations which they now occupy, and thus to combine all productions of the fine arts in one common collection, nor shall I offer any suggestions with regard to the site, plan, and interior arrangements best suited for a New Museum of Art.

I shall confine myself to the question, whether, in the event of an entirely new arrangement of our national collections, the antiquities now at the British Museum ought to be considered as one entire collection, or whether, as has been recently proposed, the finest specimens only should be transferred to a museum of art, the rest of the antiquities being left where they are at present, or distributed in other museums, of which the formation is now contemplated.

This question is one of the greatest moment, and demands the most careful consideration on the part of the Committee.

If we appeal merely to precedent, it might be argued that the mass of objects comprised under the general term, Antiquities, have always been united and exhibited in juxtaposition in the most celebrated museums of Europe ever since the establishment of such collections in the fifteenth century; that the most distinguished writers on archæology, from the time of Winckelmann to the present day, have uniformly in their works advocated this principle of arrangement, and consequently that nothing can justify us in deviating from a system so generally adopted in Europe, and supported by such authorities.

But as such a mode of reasoning might appear to a Committee of the House of Commons something like begging the question, it will be well to discuss the case a little more fully, and to examine it for ourselves, keeping out of sight for the moment all arguments derived from precedent in other countries.

In order to determine how the antiquities in the British Museum may be best arranged, we must first consider in what these antiquities consist, and I will therefore here make a brief and rapid survey of the contents of a Department which occupies a large portion of the whole area of the British Museum.

The simplest mode of classifying the various objects contained in this department, and comprehended under the common term, Antiquities, would be to regard them, first as the productions of various races of the ancient world, and, principally, of four great nations, the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Greeks, and the Romans; secondly, the productions of each race may be roughly arranged in three classes, namely, Monuments of Art, or productions of what are called the Fine Arts; Inscribed Monuments, under which term I would include all inscriptions, whether on marble, brass, or any other material; and thirdly, Monuments of Handicraft, or productions of the useful and decorative arts.

These several classes may be again arranged chronologically.

Having thus indicated generally the mode in which the whole mass of difficulties may be classified, I will now pass in review the antiquities of the four great nations of the ancient world collected in the British Museum.

In the case of each nation the same three classes, monuments of art, inscribed monuments, and works of handicraft, will have to be considered, both separately and in relation one to another; and again, we must not only regard the antiquities of each race separately, but also comparatively in reference to the antiquities of other races.

The British Museum further contains a collection of mediæval antiquities, but this is hardly yet sufficiently extensive to be worth taking into account in a general survey; mediæval antiquities, however, may be classified on the same plan as the other collections, and must be included in the same general scheme of archæology.

In the following remarks I hope to succeed in proving, first, that in the case of each race the three classes under which I have arranged all antiquities illustrate each other in so many ways, and, when united by juxtaposition, so completely form one subject, that in any plan of future exhibition such juxtaposition must be considered as a paramount and indispensable condition; secondly, that the antiquities of the several races of the ancient world can never be so well understood and appreciated as when the whole of the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman collections are placed in the same museum, and thus afford the most convenient and ready means of comparison by the eye.

To commence with the Antiquities of the Egyptians: the Egyptian collection at the British Museum is probably the most complete and the most instructive in Europe; it contains a number of colossal statues representing deities or kings, and an immense variety of smaller figures, in which the types of the larger sculptures are repeated in bronze, in alabaster, in porcelain, and in other materials.

In order to ascertain what these specimens of sculpture and of plastic art represent, we must study the inscriptions, which are in a great many cases graven on the statue itself, and which contain the name and titles of the deity or personage represented.

These inscriptions being in the hieroglyphic character, we are at once led from the study of the monuments of art to the study of the inscribed monuments, and it is therefore found convenient to arrange the hieroglyphic texts side by side with the statues.

This is an arrangement which I do not imagine that any one would wish to disturb. In thus combining the hieroglyphic texts with the sculptures, we are but carrying out the design of the Egyptians themselves; for it must be remembered that with them sculpture and writing were hardly considered as distinct arts, and that the hieroglyphic character communicates thoughts to the mind by presenting

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to the eye the portraits or likenesses of visible things, not by purely conventional signs, such as constitute later systems of writing.

The inscribed monuments of Egypt, studied in connexion with the monuments of art, are among the chief sources of direct information with regard to the religion and history of the Egyptian people, the more valuable, of course, because this peculiar race never possessed a regularly developed literature.

Historical record, mythical tradition, and religious rituals are blended together in these monuments; the Egyptians had no other chronicles nor religious books; they taught theology and recorded real events, partly by actual representations in sculpture, partly by hieroglyphic texts.

Besides these larger monuments, the Egyptian collection contains a vast treasure of miscellaneous antiquities, which I have here designated monuments of handicraft, to distinguish them from monuments of art on the one hand, and from inscribed monuments on the other.

These miscellaneous antiquities, acquainting us with the most minute details in the private life of the Egyptian people, form so completely one subject with the monuments of art, and the inscribed monuments, that no reasonable person would, I conceive, wish to separate them.

This is a question which does not require elaborate reasoning; a survey of these antiquities at the British Museum produces a most vivid impression even on the most superficial observer, because a vast mass of historical information is here condensed into a small space, and exhibited in a popular and intelligible form.

I shall not therefore discuss at greater length the question whether the Egyptian collection of Antiquities, consisting of sculptures and other works of art, inscribed monuments, and miscellaneous antiquities, should be kept together in one place, and regarded as a whole.

Taking the races of the ancient world in the order which I have laid down, the next collection which we have to consider is the Assyrian. This consists, for the most part, of sculptures in bas-relief, accompanied and doubtless explained by a marginal cuneiform text graven on the stone; so that here the monuments of art and the inscribed monuments are in most cases one and indivisible.

Besides these larger monuments there are a variety of smaller objects, such as cylindrical seals, clay impressions of seals, and inscribed tablets, ivory carvings, ornaments, and implements.

The mere fact that the whole of these objects, with the exception of the cylinders, were so recently discovered in one locality, would be in itself a sufficient reason for keeping the entire collection together; but, independently of such considerations, the several classes of objects serve to illustrate and explain one another. The same peculiar style of art, the same figures and groups, the same cuneiform characters which we find in the larger friezes, re-appear on a reduced scale in the cylinders and seals; one system of mythography and of historical record pervades the whole of the art.

With the Assyrian collection we must necessarily combine the few specimens which we possess of Persepolitan sculpture, and the interesting collection of Persian cylinders, which clearly exhibit the tradition of Assyrian art, and its degradation in the hands of another race.

Having considered the antiquities of the two great races of the primeval world, I now pass on to the Greek Collection. Here a much wider and more varied field of inquiry opens out before us; the several classes of antiquities are more clearly defined, and at first sight appear less intimately connected with one another.

Adopting the same threefold classification as before, we to have consider, first, monuments of art; secondly, inscribed monuments; and, thirdly, a variety of miscellaneous antiquities.

The collection of Greek sculpture in the British Museum far exceeds in interest that of any of the continental galleries.

The most celebrated statues in the museums of Italy have for the most part little claim to be considered original Greek works. Many of them, as for instance the Apollo Belvidere, and the group of Niobe and her Children, are probably copies executed in the Augustan age, at a period when Greek art had lost its independence, and worked under Roman dictation.

But in the Elgin Marbles we have an unquestionable example of that school of sculpture which the judgment of antiquity pronounced most perfect; these masterpieces, like the *Exemplaria* of classical literature, remain to us as a standard of comparison, to which criticism should ever appeal, as a model by which the taste, not of the English people only, but of all future civilized nations, may be formed and elevated.

But we cannot appreciate the art of Phidias merely by contemplating the scattered fragments of his great design as they are presented to us in the Elgin Room; we must study the larger figures and torsoes as forming part of two great compositions set in the triangular frames of the pediments; we must regard the metopes not merely as individual groups, but as a series of ornaments intended to relieve the monotonous parallelism of horizontal lines in the exterior view of the Parthenon. In criticising the frieze, we must remember that it was intended to be seen from below, in the subdued light of a colonnade, not to be placed on a level with the eye, as it is at present.

Having regarded the Elgin Marbles in their relation to the architecture of the Parthenon, we must next consider them as expressive of the thought of the artist. The design of Phidias was, in fact, a sculptured poem, in which he celebrated the glory of Pallas Athene as the tutelary goddess of the Athenian people. The frieze, the metopes, the pedimental compositions, the chryselephantine statue of the goddess within the temple, all had reference to this main theme. This great design has, unfortunately, not been handed down to us in the perfect state in which Phidias conceived and executed it; but much may be done by the study of collateral evidence, for the illustration and re-union of the fragments which we possess.

This collateral evidence it is the business of archæology to collect and prepare for the general public.

If we would test this evidence for ourselves, we must follow the archæologist through his researches, and we shall then find that, in order to appreciate the motive and meaning of a work of art, we often require a whole museum for collation and reference: that Greek sculptures do not explain themselves, but that for their interpretation we must study not only other sculptures, but other branches of Greek antiquities, vases, coins, gems, bronzes, terra cottas.

All these classes, as I shall show in noticing them separately, deserved to be examined in connexion with Greek sculpture, if we would learn to interpret the meaning, and appreciate the design of the artist to the full.

For instance, we know from Pausanias that the subject of the composition in the eastern pediment of the Parthenon, was the Birth of Pallas Athene; but the central figures in that pediment having been completely destroyed, the character of the original composition would be entirely a matter of conjecture, were it not that this mythic scene is represented on a number of fictile vases, of which the British Museum possesses one of the most perfect specimens.

Having considered the Elgin Marbles as fragments of a great design, and having endeavoured, with the aid of archæology, to fill up the outline of that design in our imaginations, we must next view the work of Phidias in its relation to the whole history of Greek art.

And here the British Museum presents us with a most interesting series of monuments: the Harpy Tomb, in the Lycian Room, a specimen of archaic bas-relief, of which the date is probably not later than B. C. 600; the frieze from the temple of Apollo Epicurius, at Phigalia, which we know to have been executed under the direction of Ictinus, the contemporary and colleague of Phidias; the bas-reliefs from the tomb of Mausolus, at Halicarnassus, more generally known as the Budrum Marbles, of which the date is fixed by historical evidence to about B. C. 350; the friezes from the Xanthian Monument, which are doubtless anterior to the era of Alexander the Great, and which exhibit the curious phenomenon of Greek designs executed by the unskilful hands of less civilised Lycians, and thus, as it were, translated into a barbarous dialect, and lastly, those bas-reliefs from Xanthus, in which, as in the coins of Cilicia, the art has a Persian character, and may be considered as mixo-barbaric.

I trust that I shall not be thought to exaggerate when I say that this chronological sequence of sculpture is such as no other museum in Europe can boast of. Take away the Elgin Marbles, and the continuity of the series is destroyed; it is as if the keystone had fallen out of the arch.

Besides these undoubted examples of Greek art, and its derivatives, the British Museum possesses a number of sculptures which were probably copied from fine Greek originals in the Augustan age, or even subsequently. The Towneley Venus, the Towneley Cupid, the Discobolus, and probably all the finest statues of the Towneley Collection, are of this later period.

In order to determine the relative merits of these works, and to approximate to their dates, we must refer them to the one standard of comparison, the Elgin Marbles, and endeavour to ascertain what the sculptor really intended to represent by each individual statute. If we do not know what he intended to express, we can judge of his design with but little more certainty than those who venture to

criticise a dramatic performance without understanding the language which the actors speak, nor the whole story of the action which passes before their eyes.

How much, for instance, has the interest of the figure in the Gallery of Florence, commonly called "The Listening Slave," been enhanced since this figure has been recognised as part of a group representing the flaying of Marsyas by Apollo; how much of the beauty of the design on the Portland Vase is lost to us, because we cannot be quite sure that the ingenious explanation of this bas-relief proposed by Mr. Millingen is the true one.

The interpretation of ancient sculpture, that is to say, the assigning names to the several figures, and motives for the actions represented, can only be accomplished by the diligent collation of other classes of antiquities.

Greek sculpture, as I before observed, cannot be explained by its own internal evidence, any more than the text of an ancient author can be explained without glosses and commentaries.

In order to make this more clear, I shall now proceed to consider several other branches of Greek art, which must not be lost sight of on account of the paramount interest of sculpture, but which, on the contrary, should be ever studied in connexion with it.

It will be convenient after noticing sculpture in marble to take next in order Bronzes and Terracottas; we thus pass by a natural transition from Glyptic to Plastic Art.

The collection of *Bronzes* at the British Museum, chiefly the bequest of the late Mr. Payne Knight, is a particularly fine one.

These antiquities may be described generally as copies on a reduced scale, cast in metal, with more or less of skill and care, from the larger works of the ancient statuaries. In the art of casting in metal the Greeks possessed a mechanical means of multiplying their finest sculptures, which not only made these works more popularly known at the time, but has been the means of rescuing from oblivion many fine designs; just as, after the frescoes of Italy shall have mouldered away, the conceptions of Michael Angelo and of Raphael, perpetuated by the art of the engraver, will remain to posterity.

Among the finest specimens of this class of art in the British Museum are the bronzes of Paramythia, several of which are thought to be copies from celebrated statues by Lysippus; the Falterona Mars, a very fine example of the archaic style; the Payne Knight Mercury, the head supposed to be of Pindar, or more probably of Sophocles.

Of another kind of metallurgy, the embossed and chased work, the British Museum possesses in the bronzes of Siris an unique and precious example, unrivalled in any of the continental museums.

All these works are of the greatest value in tracing the history of ancient art.

Terracottas, like bronzes, may be regarded as reduced copies, studies, or recollections from the works of the great sculptors, executed in clay somewhat carelessly and hastily, but generally exhibiting the inimitable grace and variety which distinguishes every class of Greek design.

The terracottas deserve far more study than has yet been bestowed on them by the modern artist; many masterly compositions in this material are unheeded by the ordinary observer on account of the roughness of the execution, and the discoloured state of the surface. Amongst the terracottas in the British Museum which specially deserve notice, are some specimens in an archaic style, found in Greek tombs by Mr. Burgon; others from Italian tombs, which still retain their original colours and gilding, are interesting as examples, on a small scale, of polychrome decoration.

The subject of *Terracottas* has a natural affinity to that of *Fictile Vases*, of which the Museum possesses a collection most instructive, as it includes specimens of almost every style of vase hitherto discovered.

A large number of the vases in this collection are decorated with pictures representing mythical subjects. These vase-pictures are of the greatest interest, while the interest attaching to the vase itself as a mere article of ingenious manufacture is comparatively small.

We have hardly any knowledge of the paintings of the ancients, for none of the works of the great masters have been preserved to us, but we have in the vase pictures a kind of faint reflection of this higher art. At first sight, indeed, these slight and careless outlines may appear quite unworthy of the attention of the artist, but we must bear in mind the peculiar conditions under which the vase-painter worked: the surface on which he had to paint was either convex or concave, never flat; he was limited to the employment of three colours only; his composition was bounded by the form of the vase itself; the material with which he had to deal did not enable him to represent the effects of chiaroscuro. Allowing for all these defects, we can still find in the vase-pictures of the best period much to admire, and the same grand simplicity and strength of outline which distinguishes the bas-reliefs of Phidias is not wanting in the designs of the vases with red figures on a black ground, many of which were doubtless of the same period as the Parthenon. On some vases the compositions of the great masters were probably copied with little modification, as in the celebrated Meidias Vase in the British Museum.

A well-chosen selection of vase-pictures exhibits a variety of styles, which admit of chronological arrangement in periods corresponding generally with the periods into which the whole history of Greek art may be distributed. It is as necessary for the historian of classical art to include a notice of vase pictures in his general plan, as it is for the historian of mediæval art to have recourse to the collateral illustration of illuminated manuscripts or of Mosaics, in treating of those periods in which other and more perfect examples of painting do not occur.

But vase-pictures present to the student of art another and special interest. The subjects of these pictures are almost always mythical scenes; and thus a collection of Greek vases presents to us a complete treasure of those popular legends which circulated through the agency of art and song, and which formed the staple out of which the poet or the sculptor fashioned their immortal works.

The myth, as treated by the vase-painter, differed from the same myth when amplified and adorned by the genius of Phidias and Polygnotus, as the ballad differs from the epic.

The vase-pictures make us familiar with a number of myths which we do not find elsewhere celebrated in art or literature: the compositions in these pictures being continuous, and the several figures in the scene being, in many cases, identified by the inscriptions which accompany them, we are enabled by the illustration thus incidentally furnished to interpret and to restore many isolated fragments of sculpture in the museums of Europe.

The vase-pictures forming a chronological series, we are enabled to trace the gradual development of the myth in the hands of the Greek artist; how, as archaic types and modes of representation became obsolete, he laid them aside, one by one, substituting in their place forms and compositions more attractive to the eye, giving freer scope to his imagination, and less rigidly adhering to traditional rules.

In the case of Christian Art, if we would comprehend and thoroughly appreciate such designs as the Last Judgment, in the Sistine Chapel, and other great religious paintings of the same period, we must study the language of mediæval art generally, and trace back the progress of iconography through a long series of monuments from the first centuries of Christianity, including in our survey much that is unattractive to the eye for the sake of the information which we thus obtain; and, in like manner, the finest designs of Greek artists cannot be appreciated unless we study Greek mythography as a whole, not rejecting the less inviting portion of the subject, if it serve as a commentary on the rest.

There is another point of view in which Greek vases are of the greatest interest. The Greek myth being essentially popular, and the gods and heroes who form its *dramatis personæ* being almost always invested with the outward form, motives of action, manners, and external circumstances of humanity, the vase-pictures on which these myths are represented reflect the image of the real life of the Greek people, and have thus preserved to us a thousand curious details of costume, armour, &c., which we should not otherwise have known.

It will be convenient after this brief notice of vases to pass on to the consideration of *Coins*, of which the British Museum possesses a magnificent collection, formed partly by the bequest of Mr. Payne Knight, and partly by purchases, for which large sums have from time to time been liberally granted by Parliament.

Coins are a most important branch of Greek antiquities, which we may regard from many different points of view.

They are susceptible of a double arrangement; the geographical and the chronological. Geographically, they may be distributed through the length and breadth of the Hellenic world, along the whole line of coast in the Mediterranean, on the shores of the Black Sea, over the continent of Asia as far east as the conquests of Alexander, in the outlying countries, such as Britain, Spain, and Gaul, to which Greek commerce penetrated with difficulty, and at irregular intervals. Wherever the Greeks planted colonies, there we find a coinage more or less Hellenic in character, in proportion to the ascendancy of the new settlers over the barbarians, among whom they were established.

Coins admit of a chronological arrangement, commencing probably about the first Olympiad and co-extensive with

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the duration of Hellenic civilisation. What are called the types of coins, that is to say, the devices on the obverse and reverse, were among the Greeks always chosen as the expression of some religious idea; and thus the type was either the figure of some tutelary deity or divine personages, or some animal or symbol consecrated by faith.

These religious figures or symbols which formed the types of coins being in fact the seal of the State impressed on a piece of metal, the engraving of these seals was an object not thought unworthy of the artist.

Hence the finest Greek coins present to us a piece of bas-relief, or rather of mezzo-relievo, treated according to the great principles observed by the sculptor in marble, with certain necessary modifications, which, as has been admirably explained by Sir C. Eastlake in his Miscellaneous Essays, constitute the specific style of Numismatic Art.

Coins being, as I have stated, capable of a geographical and of a chronological arrangement, and being worthy to be studied as works of art, a collection such as that of the British Museum contains a store of materials which have not as yet been turned to sufficient account in tracing out the history of ancient sculpture. It will be found that if a collection of coins, of which the dates are ascertained, be arranged chronologically, their juxtaposition will disclose to us with extraordinary distinctness the characteristics of the style of successive periods, thus affording the most valuable collateral evidence in corroboration of those general criteria which European archæology has laid down in pronouncing on the age of sculptures and other works of art.

On the other hand, a survey of a large collection of coins geographically arranged, shows us that Hellenic art was brought to the greatest perfection wherever Hellenic civilisation existed in its fullest intensity, that it took root wherever that civilisation was planted, grew with its growth, decayed with its decay.

Thus the coins of Sicily and Magna Græcia, and of many celebrated States in Greece Proper and Asia Minor, are among the most exquisite productions of ancient art; they are finished with a delicacy happily described by Pliny as "*Argutiæ operum in minimis quoque rebus custoditæ.*"

On the other hand, in the border countries, where civilisation and barbarism met, the fusion or the collision of races had a certain influence on the art, as we see by examining the coins of Lycia, Cilicia, Cyprus, the North of Thrace, the Carthaginian side of Sicily, the Greek colonies in Gaul, Spain, and other outlying places. The types of coins being, like the subjects chosen by the sculptor and vase-painter, mythical, we thus learn a great variety of modes of representing the proper deities and other objects of worship; a collection of coins in fact exhibits the whole Hellenic Pantheon in miniature.

We find on coins the reduced copies of many celebrated statutes of antiquity, of which the originals have perished; and on the other hand, we are enabled by numismatic inscriptions to assign titles to many works of sculpture, the subjects of which would otherwise remain unexplained.

Therefore in the arrangement and study of a sculpture gallery we are continually obliged to have recourse to numismatic illustration, in proof of which, I need only appeal to such works on the history of Greek Art as the Denkmäler der Alten Kunst, by C. O. Müller, in which a large proportion of the engravings represent coins.

In addition to their interest as materials for the history of art, coins have a further claim on our attention as forming part of the evidence of general history.

They are not only monuments of art in so far as regards their types, they are also inscribed monuments, and their inscriptions, besides exhibiting to us many curious specimens of Hellenic palæography, are almost the only memorials of the Phœnicians, Iberians, and other races of the ancient world who borrowed the invention of coinage from the Greeks.

Moreover, the inscriptions themselves record a number of historical facts, as any one may see by turning to Eckhel's great work, the *Doctrina Numorum Veterum.*

Those who occupy themselves with the study of palæography, and of historical monuments generally, should always have a collection of coins at hand for collation and reference.

The subject of coins conducts us immediately to that of *Gems* and *Vitreous Pastes.*

The dies of coins are, as I have already stated, seals engraved for the use of the State; gems, on the other hand, are stones engraved or cut in relief, to please the fancy of individuals. Hence it is that though the subjects cut on gems exhibit the same rich variety of mythical type as we find on coins, and are wrought with the same exquisite delicacy of finish, we cannot so readily throw them into chronological and geographical order.

The inscription, which makes the coin an historical document, is for the most part wanting in the gem, the purpose of the engraver not being to give publicity to what the State wished to commemorate, but to attract and flatter the fancy of individuals. Gems, however, and still more the impressions from gems on vitreous pastes, form a most instructive chapter in the history of ancient art.

In the finest gems, as in the finest coins, we see how the Greek artist contrived to attain breadth and grandeur of effect, even when his design was on the most limited scale; we can form some idea of the amazing fertility of invention which enabled him to repeat the same figure or group on a number of separate works, each time with some happy variation; we can appreciate the general refinement of taste which made such objects the cheap luxury of daily life, and circulated them from hand to hand.

The British Museum possesses a very fine collection of vitreous pastes, which deserves to be better known, and more studied in connexion with the history of ancient sculpture.

Having thus noticed the Monuments of Art in the collection of Greek Antiquities, I now come to the Inscribed Monuments.

The system of Greek palæography is made up from a number of sources; it is the result of a careful comparison of the inscriptions on marbles, bronzes, coins, and a variety of other objects.

The materials of the study being so diversified, it is desirable to concentrate them as much as possible, so as to facilitate the work of collation and reference.

If, in the desire to form a museum exclusively devoted to works of art, we admit the inscribed statue, or vase, or coin, but reject the inscribed tablet or pillar, and consign them as mere raw materials of history to some repository of classical learning, we interrupt the sequence in that long series of specimens which is necessary for the study of palæography, and deprive the student of art of a most valuable auxiliary; because it often happens that the date of antiquities, and of sculpture especially, can only be fixed by first determining the age of the inscription which the object in question bears.

Thus, on a votive helmet, in the British Museum, we find the fact recorded that it was dedicated by Hiero, the first king of Syracuse. The forms of the letters in this inscription are identified with those on a very rare coin of Syracuse, the archaic decadrachm, supposed to be the money struck by Demarete, the Queen of Gelon the First. The date of the inscription on the helmet being known, the coin is consequently contemporary in date, that is to say, about B. C. 490, the year of the battle of Marathon, and a comparison of this coin with others similar in style enables us to assign to the same period a large number of Sicilian coins, many of which do not bear inscriptions.

In like manner, from the very archaic character, and almost Phœnician forms of the letters on the celebrated Panathenaic vase of Mr. Burgon, we are justified in assigning this curious example of fictile art to a very early period of Greek history.

A comparison of the style of drawing on this vase with that of other vases which have not inscriptions, leads us to group together other archaic specimens, and we thus classify the uninscribed monuments by the aid of the inscribed.

I have now to consider those *Miscellaneous Antiquities* which I have called *Monuments of Handicraft*, for want of a better general term.

It is impossible to classify them very exactly, for a collection of antiquities may embrace all the products of human industry.

Now, if we regard this class of Greek antiquities merely as materials for the history of the industrial arts, it might be a question whether they should not be completely separated from monuments of art, and isolated in a museum specially devoted to the exhibition of the industry of all nations, in all time, past and present.

But, if we examine the collection at the British Museum carefully, we shall find that these antiquities can be more truly appreciated, and are more really instructive, when exhibited in combination with the other monuments of the Greek race, than if regarded apart from the question of their nationality, as mere specimens of the proficiency attained in certain branches of industry at a particular period in the world's history.

Many of these antiquities were originally placed in tombs, or designed for some other votive purpose, and cannot therefore be understood if we regard them only as ordinary industrial products.

This remark applies to many of the helmets, and other specimens of armour in the museums of Europe, and to the personal ornaments and other objects found in Etruscan tombs.

We must further bear in mind that in the Hellenic race, art exercised an influence over the grosser work of the craftsman, which unhappily cannot be properly appreciated now that we have established so invidious a line of demarcation between the fine arts and the useful arts, as if there could be no alliance between them.

In fashioning implements for daily and domestic use, the Greek craftsman was, of course, bound to adhere to that general form which was prescribed by the nature of the materials in which he wrought, and by the character of the want which his work was intended to supply; but, so long as he fulfilled the conditions thus imposed on him by an external necessity, and accomplished this purely useful aim, he thought himself at liberty to vary the form and fashion of the object which he had in hand in any manner which a lively and sportive fancy could suggest.

Thus it is that in such simple articles as drinking-cups we see a preference for the most grotesque and fantastic forms borrowed from animal life; thus the handles of bronze implements are wrought into all manner of curious devices.

It is needless here to accumulate instances; any one who will take the trouble to examine the miscellaneous Greek Antiquities at the British Museum cannot fail to admire the abundant and felicitous employment of ornament in the domain of the purely useful arts.

In thus giving shape and reality to the suggestions of his fancy, the Greek craftsman profited by the influence of the great artists of his day, and conformed, perhaps unconsciously, to the architectonic and æsthetic laws developed in their works; and thus we find the pure ornaments of Greek architecture recurring again and again on costume, armour, furniture, and a variety of other objects. So again the national myth which was enshrined in the noblest edifices of the Greeks, and was repeated in endless variety on the coins, vases, gems, and terracottas, reappears as the familiar ornament of household implements, whenever the surface admitted of such decoration.

I may notice here, as an example, the bronze mirrors in the British Museum, on the backs of which a variety of mythic subjects are engraved.

On these grounds, I would submit that the miscellaneous antiquities of the Greeks, including all their industrial products, should be exhibited in combination with the finest models of ancient art; and I conceive that, thus combined, they would yield a far more valuable lesson to the modern artisan than if banished to an industrial museum. If indeed the ancients had bequeathed to us a series of specimens of steam-engines and other instruments which might serve to show the progress of mechanical science, it would become a question whether such objects ought to be placed in a museum of art and of historical documents. But in the greater part of the material productions of the Greeks, it is rather the handicraft and taste which we have to estimate and to admire than the mechanical knowledge and appliances.

The wheel of the Greek potter was a simple contrivance, such as many nations might claim the invention of, but the innate sense of beauty which gave to the mass of clay such graceful forms, and the fertile fancy which adorned the surface of the vase with mythic representations, were the special privilege of the Hellenic race.

There is, moreover, another point of view in which we must regard these miscellaneous antiquities; they are historical materials, supplying us with a thousand details of the manners and customs and social condition of the Greeks, which the historians of antiquity have omitted to record, and which are yet precisely the points respecting which modern research is most curious and most indefatigable.

The collection of miscellaneous antiquities at the British Museum should thus be examined in relation to the scenes of domestic life on the vase-pictures. These two classes of antiquities will illustrate each other in many ways, particularly when the juxtaposition is immediate: the vase-picture, for instance, will show us how a sword or any other piece of armour was worn and used; in the adjoining collection at the British Museum we may find the sword itself. So, if we turn to a well-known work, Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities, and examine the illustrations by which any article is explained, we shall find that the woodcut of the object itself is constantly accompanied by an engraving of some scene from a vase-picture or bas-relief, whereby its use may be demonstrated.

In the Museo Borbonico at Naples this kind of illustration may be seen on a great scale, because there we have the opportunity of studying the vast collection of bronzes and other antiquities in relation to the fresco paintings from Pompeii and Herculaneum.

After this rapid survey of Greek antiquities, it remains for me to notice the Roman collection in the British Museum. This collection is far inferior in extent and interest to the Greek; it consists of sculptures, bronzes, terracottas, coins, inscriptions, pottery, glass, and a variety of miscellaneous antiquities. Roman art being a kind of off-shoot from Hellenic art, and the deities of both countries being for the most part the same, we find the Greek myth repeated everywhere on the bas-reliefs of Roman sarcophagi, on coins, on lamps, on every surface which admitted of such decoration, just as in Augustan and later Roman writers we have a repetition of the subjects celebrated in the earlier epic and dramatic poetry.

But the monuments of the Roman period supply most valuable evidence for the later history of classical art, enabling us to trace its decline, step by step, down to the period of its utter decay, in the fourth century of our era, and supplying us with many links in that continuous chain of tradition which connects Hellenic and Christian art, and traverses the vast interval of time between Phidias and Raphael.

The observations which I have already made with regard to Greek coins apply for the most part to the Roman series. Not so deserving of our admiration as works of art, they are historically of even greater value than Greek coins, because they present to us a kind of pictorial chronicle of the chief events of each emperor's reign. Moreover, it is from the inscriptions on coins that we are enabled to identify the statues and busts of emperors and other Roman personages; they are a most valuable illustration of a gallery of Roman sculpture.

I have now passed in review the antiquities of four great races; the Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans. I have endeavoured to show that in the case of each race the historical and æsthetic interest of their antiquities may be best appreciated by arranging the whole of these objects in one collection, not by dispersing and subdividing them.

If I have succeeded in establishing this position, it seems to me to follow from it as a necessary consequence that the antiquities of the several races ought to be kept together in one museum; that, if we are not to form separate museums of Sculpture, Inscribed Monuments, Coins, Vases, &c., so in like manner it is not desirable to parcel out the collections of different races into separate museums, but rather to have one museum for the reception of the antiquities of all races.

By placing the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman collections under the same roof, and in immediate juxtaposition, we give to the student of art and to the student of general history the opportunity of exercising the eye in large and suggestive comparisons.

It must be remembered, that in the study of general history, if we have, on the one hand, to trace the tradition of institutions and arts, and to prove how they have been handed down from one race to another: on the other hand, in cases where no such derivation can have taken place, we have to observe, and to speculate on the singular coincidence and contrasts which are to be met with in comparing the inventions and works of different nations.

A museum of antiquities, not of one people or period only, but of all races and of all time, exhibits a vast comparative scheme of the material productions of man.

We are thus enabled to follow the progress of the fine and useful arts contemporaneously through a long period of time, tracking their several lines backwards till they converge to one vanishing point of an unknown past.

Contrasts so marked as that between the Assyrian and Egyptian styles of sculpture cannot fail to strike the eye, and suggest to the mind the inquiry how far these external and visible differences have their origin in essential differences of national character, and are to be taken as evidence thereof. Resemblances so clear as can be traced between some of the earliest specimens of Greek art and the smaller antiquities discovered by Mr. Layard at Nimroud, throw an entirely new light on the relations between Greece and Assyria in ages too remote for our present system of chronology.

The likeness in style between the Assyrian cylinders and clay seals and some of the archaic Greek coins, suggests an Oriental origin for the whole art of coinage; while the supposition, long since entertained, that the designs on the earliest Greek vases were borrowed from the rich embroideries and inlaid art of the Assyrians, receives much confirmation from the general character of the compositions on the Nimroud friezes and other works discovered on the same spot.

Again, the hieroglyphics carved on the ivory panels found by Mr. Layard show a relation between Egypt and Assyria, of which history has left us no direct record.

I will not multiply examples of cases in which unexpected historical relations have been thus disclosed by juxtaposition and comparison of antiquities, because it is not my object here to write a defence of archæology itself,

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Letter of C. T. Newton, Esq., to Col. Mure, 1853.

but to recommend that in the arrangement of a National Museum a particular principle be carried out.

Throughout my letter I have endeavoured to show the great advantages of juxtaposition; but these advantages cannot be demonstrated by mere words; they must be learnt by the eye.

The truth of the foregoing remarks respecting the collections in the British Museum, and the reality of the relations thus alleged to exist between the several branches of antiquities, must be tested by a visit to the Museum itself, and by the careful examination of the several classes of objects which it contains.

It may be said that the tone of this letter is somewhat dogmatical, but the assertions which I have made are to me convictions, the result of long and patient labour.

Those who have gone through the course of training which is necessary to enable the eye and the mind to appreciate art properly, those whom the research of years has made familiar with the museums of Europe, and with the works of the most distinguished writers on archæology, will, I trust, allow that the simple facts to which I have had to appeal are not here exaggerated or distorted.

But it may be said that I have dwelt too exclusively on archæological considerations; that the question before the Committee of the House of Commons at this moment is the formation of a Museum of Art, by which the taste of the English people may be educated and elevated, not the arrangement of materials for the use of the historian and the scholar; that the accumulation of collections distracts the eye and confuses the uninformed judgment by the simultaneous exhibition of heterogeneous objects and styles of art; that archæological research and æsthetic culture do not go well together; and that it is better to make a kind of *florilegium* or selection of specimens for a museum of art, so as to separate the beautiful from that which, being simply curious, is fit only to be studied through the spectacles of the antiquary.

To such arguments as these, I would reply that we cannot appreciate art æsthetically, unless we first learn to interpret its meaning and motive, and in order to do this we must study it historically; that if a series of specimens be arranged in schools and periods, according to the time and place of their production, the merit of the more beautiful works of art will be enhanced, not diminished, by contrast and comparison with the rest; that the art of schools and races being, like the life of individuals, subject to a certain law of growth, maturity, and decay, we should do well to pursue its history through the whole series of extant specimens, commencing with the earliest; we should thus see how perfection in art is the result of a long series of previous trials and failures; how the climax of success has never been reached *per saltum*, but is rather the legacy of many generations of artists; with what rapidity after this culminating point has been attained the first symptoms of decline begin to show themselves.

If the Elgin Marbles were presented to us completely isolated and detached from the rest of the monuments of art which remain to us from antiquity; did we not know the fact that Greek sculpture passed through a long course of transitions and preparatory stages before it attained perfection in the hands of Phidias; that he did not create art by miracle, but that he had the genius to surpass the utmost efforts of his predecessors; if, I repeat, the Elgin Marbles were presented to us without this preliminary knowledge, would the lesson they would then convey be more instructive to the people generally, and more encouraging to the young artist, than if they were exhibited in connexion with the whole development of Greek art?

Museums should not merely charm and astonish the eye by the exhibition of marvels of art; they should, by the method of their arrangement, suggest to the mind the causes of such phenomena: in our admiration of the sculpture of Phidias, or of the paintings of Raphael, we should not forget what these great masters owed to their predecessors; we should turn from the contemplation of their immortal works with a fresh and lively interest to the study of the earlier schools, out of which such excellence was slowly developed.

In reply to the objections which may be raised against the combination of works of art and of historical antiquities in the same museum, it may be observed that museums are designed for the instruction and recreation, first, of the general public; secondly, of the artist by profession and of the student of art; and thirdly, of the archæologist and historian.

Why should not all these classes meet on common ground? In what respect do they hinder each other's study and enjoyment?

If the statements in this letter be true, I have shown that a collection of antiquities, such as that in the British Museum, presents an interest so varied that there is hardly any class of spectators that may not find there instruction and recreation. Why break up and disperse these vast stores of historical materials? why destroy the breadth and unity of this impressive picture, in which the nations of the ancient world are grouped together in one great historical composition, and long intervals of time and space so abridged and foreshortened, that the mind embraces the whole complicated perspective readily and without fatigue? It may be said that juxtaposition is a relative term, that if so many and so manifest relations may be perceived between different classes of antiquities, these antiquities might be as conveniently compared if distributed in separate museums as if all under one roof. This is not the case; the comparison of objects in contiguous compartments or galleries is a very different thing from that strain on the mind which takes place when we attempt to transport, in our memories, through the thoroughfares of a crowded city, those fine shades of distinction on which classification mainly depends. The trained student of art can with difficulty do this, even with the help of elaborate drawings and notes; the general public would doubtless, in passing from one museum to another, endeavour to institute comparisons; but these comparisons, appealing to recollections already half obliterated, would be partial and inexact; the public would cease to observe resemblances no longer forced on the attention; their minds would no longer be in a state to receive those ennobling impressions which are suggested, even to the most careless observer, when, by the felicitous combination of the monuments of many races, a vast scheme of historical relations is suddenly disclosed and demonstrated.

In antiquities, as in the phenomena of nature, are many truths which may be readily perceived by the eye, and which thousands might discover for themselves, but practically these truths are never made apparent to the careless senses of the multitude till they have been previously arranged by the hand of science in the order most suitable for demonstration.

Were the results of the labours of Cuvier and other illustrious minds to be cancelled and obliterated; were the many series of specimens in our museums of Natural History dispersed and scattered to the winds, the science of comparative anatomy would indeed exist as heretofore, but would no longer admit of popular demonstration; it would be latent instead of patent truth. In like manner, if adopting an arbitrary and uncalled-for system, and setting aside the principles of arrangement which have been so long recognised in the older establishments of the Continent, we break up those collections of antiquities which are the fruit of much learning, taste, and well-directed labour, and which have been brought together by a combination of favouring circumstances such as may not recur, we shall arrest the progress of historical inquiry, which we had an opportunity of accelerating, and those materials which might have been converted into an instrument of sound and popular teaching, will be again consigned to that pristine state of chaos from which the patient industry of archæologists was gradually drawing them forth.

I have, &c. C. T. NEWTON.

No. 4.—*A Letter to Antonio Panizzi, Esq., Librarian of the British Museum, by C. T. Newton, Esq., respecting the Collections which it is desirable to combine in the New National Gallery. Communicated to the Commission by Mr. Panizzi.*

Lette C. T. ton, to A. Pani Esq.

Budrum, Asia Minor, May 13, 1857.

My dear Panizzi,—As you wish me to state in writing my views as to the best mode of arranging the National Collections of Sculpture and Antiquities, I have to offer the following remarks, which I have put together somewhat hastily, in the midst of very different occupations here.

As the question of a New National Gallery is at present under the consideration of a Commission, it is of course necessary to decide whether the plan of such a Gallery should, like that of the Louvre, embrace the painting and sculpture of all periods with every subordinate branch of art comprised under the general name, antiquities, or whether it would be more desirable to divide the whole subject of art and antiquities into two great classes, forming out of each an independent National Collection.

This latter is the course which, after much consideration, I am prepared to recommend.

Were it simply a question of forming a Museum of Art for the first time, I should be inclined to say, build one great edifice, like the Louvre, which will contain every thing, or group several buildings together in suggestive juxtaposition, as has been done at Munich, in the case of the Glyptothek and Pinakothek.

Such an arrangement, presenting to the eye an universal History of Art, would certainly be grander and more impressive than any other which could be conceived.

But in public works of this nature such theoretical unity of plan is oftener conceived than executed. I have visited most of the public museums of Europe, and I cannot call to mind any one instance in which all the national collections of art are under one roof.

In Paris, where the Louvre presents an approximation to such perfect unity, there are still two independent collections, that of Mediæval Antiquities at the Hotel Cluny, and of Classical Antiquities at the Bibliothèque Impériale.

In our own capital, the national collections of art have been planted in several distinct localities, rather from considerations of temporary convenience than from any settled plan.

While our collections of ancient art and antiquities have been developed at the British Museum out of a nucleus of private bequests, a gallery of pictures has been formed in Trafalgar Square, and, more recently, a collection of mediæval art has been commenced at Marlborough House.

Of those three establishments the British Museum is by far the most extensive and matured in its plan and organization.

Its department of antiquities exhibits a continuous History of Ancient Art from remote Egyptian dynasties to the close of the Roman Empire. These collections consist not merely of sculpture, but of various classes of antiquities, such as vases, bronzes, terracottas, coins, engraved stones. These several branches I regard as so connected and interdependent, that in any plan for a museum of ancient art they must be dealt with as a whole, and on no account divided.

As my views on this question have been already stated at some length, in a letter to Colonel Mure, published in the Appendix to the Report of the late Committee of the House of Commons on the National Gallery, I shall not here repeat the arguments then employed, but shall assume as admitted the principle which they involve.

Now, whether a better site than that of the British Museum could have been originally chosen for the collections which it contains, may be a matter admitting of discussion, but we must not forget that the question at issue is not whether we shall for the first time fix a site for a museum of ancient art, but whether we shall dismantle and break up one already formed, in the building and fitting up of which an immense outlay has been incurred.

If the sculptures and antiquities at the British Museum are to be moved, it is for those who advocate such a measure to show why it is necessary, and what objections there are to the present site which can justify the cost and great public inconvenience implied in such a removal.

It may be said that the neighbourhood of the British Museum is not so free from smoke as other sites which might be selected at the West End of London, and that an atmosphere charged with impurities is detrimental to sculpture.

This alleged drawback is, doubtless, a real one; but, if we admit the objection in its full force, what then?

Where are we to find a site for a sculpture gallery within the limits of the metropolis, to which the same objection may not be made, either now or prospectively?

How can we calculate, still less arrest, the growth of London in any given direction?

In another hundred years Kensington will probably be as distant from the suburban country as Soho and Bloomsbury are now.

Are we to plant a museum intended for the use and gratification of the British public at such a distance from the metropolis that a visit to it would involve the sacrifice of a day?

The neighbourhood of the British Museum, though perhaps not the purest in respect of atmosphere in London, presents this great advantage, that it contains chiefly dwelling houses.

This property being rather depreciated in value, may be gradually purchased by the Government, and the houses removed, and thus a much larger area may be created round the Museum, and the atmosphere proportionately improved.

The outlay necessary for this object would certainly be far less than the cost of building new sculpture galleries elsewhere.

This main objection to the British Museum as a site for a sculpture gallery being admitted, it remains that we should enquire what are the defects of the building itself, as a receptacle and place of exhibition for the works of art which it contains.

The plan of the sculpture galleries may be thought somewhat irregular, and might have been more harmonious, had it been all designed at once; but in such designs afterthoughts are not only excusable, but inevitable: it is obvious that no architect can provide in anticipation for contingent accessions, incalculable in amount. At this moment the discovery of the mausoleum will disturb the plan of rearrangement now in course of execution, and necessarily involves the addition of at least one new room to the department of antiquities.

If we criticise the present edifice in detail, it may be admitted that in some of the rooms the distribution of light might have been more skilful, and more general grandeur of effect obtained by a style of decoration less mechanical and more inventive.

But the effect of these sculpture galleries as a whole is, to my mind, more noble and impressive than that of any of the continental museums, and I have seen elsewhere no rooms better adapted for the exhibition of sculpture than the new Towneley Gallery, and that for the Assyrian friezes.

In describing the contents of the department of antiquities, I have designated it as a museum of *ancient* art, because the sculpture, coins, vases, bronzes, &c., which constitute this department, belong, for the most part, to the races of the ancient world.

From various causes which it is needless to specify here, classical, or, to speak more comprehensively, pagan art is very fully represented at the British Museum, while the collection of Christian art is as yet an insignificant one, consisting of a somewhat miscellaneous assemblage of objects, arranged, for the present, in the cases of the British room, in juxtaposition with the antiquities of Roman Britain.

While this collection of Christian art has been struggling into existence at the British Museum, having been only lately recognized as a branch of the department of antiquities, another museum of Christian art has been developed on a more liberal scale, and through other agencies, at Marlborough House.

It was with some surprise that, after an absence from England of several years, I visited both these national institutions, and ascertained that the British Government had sanctioned the establishment of two similar, I will not say rival, museums of Christian art.

Both at the British Museum and at Marlborough House large purchases of the same class of mediæval and renaissance antiquities, such as enamels, majolica, and the like, have been recently made.

Doubtless it was not originally intended by the Government that the province of these two museums should be identical; that they should be, as it were, competing lines laid down in the same direction, and tending towards the same point of convergence; but, practically, such, I fear, will be the result, if collections are allowed to be thus formed in duplicate.

It would not, I think, be difficult to show that, both on economical and scientific grounds, establishments of this kind should be concentrated rather than multiplied, and that, if Government allow the possibility of competition between two museums, both placed under its control, such antagonism will be to the public loss, with no counterbalance of advantage.

I should therefore recommend the fusion of these two collections into one, and the formation of museums of Christian art, on a plan embracing every class of mediæval and renaissance antiquities.

Such collections would be most advantageously exhibited in connexion with a gallery of pictures.

I have shown, in my letter to Colonel Mure, how the vases, coins, bronzes, and other antiquities of the classical and antecedent periods are the natural complement, and, as it were, the marginal illustration of sculpture, the dominant art of the ancient world.

It will not, I think, be disputed that the antiquities of mediæval christendom, and of the centuries nearer our own times, form an equally valuable commentary on the paintings of the periods with which they are contemporaneous.

The more we investigate the history of art, the more clearly we recognize in every period the same general phenomenon—unity of artistic motive springing out of unity of religious belief, or some other deeply seated and widely diffused sentiments.

The analysis and demonstration of this general motive, as it may be traced through every branch of art in any given period, constitutes the very essence of the history of art, and the basis of all intelligent exhibition in museums.

It is not merely in the higher productions of art, but in the style of ornament which characterises an age generally, that we may detect this general motive.

Thus it is, that the costume, the armour, the household implements of any particular period of the Middle Ages are constantly supplying the student of art with matter for investigation.

He traces the history of enamels through a series of miscellaneous antiquities, such as the pyxis, the crosier, the sword-hilt, the brooch, the heraldic badge. The history of mediæval painting must be studied not only in the mural

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and easel pictures of every school, but in the contemporary painted glass, illuminated MSS., and even embroidery.

Thus, again, the history of mediæval sculpture can rarely be exhibited in museums by an unbroken series of large monuments in bronze or marble.

We must fill up the lacunes in this discontinuous series by the study of diptychs, and a variety of small objects executed in ivory, wood, and other materials; we must rather study the history of carvings than of sculpture in its highest sense, just as we form our ideas of the last school of Lysippus rather from small bronzes and terra-cottas, than from the statuary of his period.

The plan, then, which I would advocate in reference to Christian art, is to combine into one museum its several branches, making the picture gallery the prominent feature in the whole design, just as in any museum of pagan art the sculpture gallery should always be the paramount point of interest, as presenting the highest manifestation of the power of the ancient artist, and the clearest exposition of the art motive. Such an arrangement appears to me to be the most simple and least costly that can be devised. It will not, as I have already pointed out, embody and present to the eye the idea of the history of art with that completeness with which the same idea can be conceived in the mind and developed in a hand-book.

But the question before us is, not what theory of a museum would be possible, were time, space, and money of no moment, but what is practicable and expedient to meet a present and prospective national want, the supplying of which has been already too long delayed. It may be as well to recall to our minds once more the circumstances of the whole case under consideration.

The British nation possesses at this moment a well organized and long established museum of Pagan art, of which a sculpture gallery forms the principal feature.

We have a Picture Gallery in Trafalgar Square, too small for an increasing collection, and at Marlborough House a Museum of Mediæval Art, which has outgrown its limits, and is at present in course of transfer to another locality.

The pictures and the collection at Marlborough House are both parts of one great subject, the history of Christian art. If combined in one museum, they would mutually illustrate each other; if exhibited in separate museums, Government would have the expense of maintaining two establishments instead of one without any adequate gain, and with this positive loss to the public, that a less instructive arrangement would be thus preferred, and an opportunity for suggestive juxtaposition lost for ever.

After a museum of Christian art has been once established elsewhere, the rudiments of the mediæval collection now in process of formation at the British Museum, should be at once transferred to it, and the respective provinces of the two museums clearly defined for the future.

The line of demarcation may be fixed without difficulty by the observance of a very simple rule.

In whatever case a Christian emblem or motive can be clearly recognized in a work of art, it should be at once assigned to the museum of Christian art. Practically, the observance of this rule will make the reign of Constantine the Great the chronological limit of the art of antiquity, though isolated instances of Pagan art are occasionally to be met with of a later date.

The museum of Christian art will thus commence with the historical commencement of the Middle Ages, and will be carried down through the period usually called the Renaissance to modern times.

It may be as well now to notice in anticipation an objection to the plan here proposed which will probably be made.

It is now several years since a room has been set aside at the British Museum exclusively for British antiquities, and, therefore, designated the British Room.

If all the antiquities of the Christian period are to be withdrawn from this room, and transferred, as I have proposed,—what, it may be asked, becomes of the plan of forming a collection *of national* as distinct from all other antiquities? The answer to this objection appears to me to be found in the fact that a museum limited to national antiquities must necessarily consist of two distinct classes of objects,—the Pagan antiquities of Roman Britain, and the Christian antiquities of our Saxon and Norman forefathers, and of the generations who succeeded them.

If we would rightly appreciate the antiquities of Roman Britain, we must regard them in connexion with the ancient world generally.

Whatever records these antiquities embody in inscriptions or other monuments, are so many isolated facts in the history of a remote province of the Roman Empire; in so far as these same antiquities can be considered as works of art, we recognize in them the ancient Pagan motive derived through Roman conquest.

They cannot be truly understood except by those who have made ancient archæology their study.

On the other hand, the antiquities of Christian England must be studied in connexion with the monuments of all those races which constitute the Christendom of the Middle Ages; the comparison of contemporary English and foreign schools, which has been of late years so minutely pursued in case of ecclesiastical architecture, should be extended to every branch of Christian art in which a general resemblance of motive springing out of a common faith may be traced all through the great family of European nations.

These considerations will, I think, enable us to solve the difficulty in respect to the British Room at the British Museum.

Such of its contents as belong to Roman Britain I would retain, as a distinct, though subordinate part of the national museum of pagan art.

All English, as distinguished from British, antiquities, I would transfer with the remainder of the Christian antiquities to the new museum of Christian art.

The separation of British and English antiquities which I am now proposing will probably be very strongly objected to by many who esteem archæology chiefly as a means of registering and preserving the memorials of national history.

Such a view of archæology springs out of sentiments common to all civilized races, long before the dawn of scientific research; it has its origin in that inextinguishable patriotic instinct which seeks in all things the evidence of national greatness.

This legitimate bias in favor of our own country is only objectionable when it is allowed to interfere with the progress of science by circumscribing too much the field of our researches.

We can no more isolate British antiquities, and cut them off from all collateral illustration, than we can study national history without reference to general history, or the geology of our native land without ready access to museums exhibiting the researches of geologists in many countries.

In the two incorporations which I am here proposing, it would of course be neither necessary nor desirable to merge our national antiquities into larger systems of archæological arrangement that they shall no longer form a distinct independent feature in the museums to which they may be assigned.

The antiquities of Roman Britain at the British Museum, and of mediæval England in the new museum now contemplated, should, in subordination to the general scheme, form distinct collections, so arranged as to exhibit with due prominence any local and national peculiarities by which they may be distinguished.

In the application of the rule which I have proposed, that all antiquities with Christian emblems should be withdrawn from the British Museum, I am disposed to make an exception in the case of mediæval and modern coins.

I think that for many reasons it would be more desirable to have only one national collection of coins and medals.

If the principle of separating Christian from Pagan art were rigidly carried out in the age of coins, the Roman Imperial series would be abruptly severed from the subsequent Byzantine, and other contemporary dynasties would in like manner be broken up. Such a dislocation of numismatic sequences would be a hindrance to the student, and would be at variance with the system of arrangement adopted generally in Europe.

I may add that the custody of coins requires peculiar provision for their safety, and the maintenance of a staff of officers specially trained for this service.

The expense of organizing a second establishment of this kind would be considerable.

While I would recommend the retaining of the bulk of mediæval and modern coins, at the British Museum, I think it might be desirable to draft from the national collection a sufficient number of duplicates to form a skeleton collection in the museum of Christian art: such selected coins would of course be publicly exhibited.

The same principle might be followed in regard to mediæval seals and the illuminations in MSS.

These two classes of antiquities may be ranged in either of two departments in the national museum according to the point of view in which we regard them.

Mediæval seals are certainly examples of the art of engraving, as much as ancient intaglios or the dies of coins; on the other hand they have for the most part a connection with ancient legal documents which renders them part of the national archives.

Hence, in the British Museum the custody of seals has been transferred from the department of antiquities to that of MSS.

The illuminations of books have still more claim to be considered works of art, but they are inseparable from the manuscripts of which they form the marginal ornaments, and the most celebrated of such picture books belong to great collections such as the Harleian, from which they could not conveniently be separated.

A series of detached specimens of illuminations might, however, be easily formed, and would exhibit the progress of this art much more clearly than is practicable where the illuminated pages form part of volumes.

It may be worth while to notice one more class of antiquities, which, though it might be claimed by a museum of mediæval antiquities, is already lodged elsewhere, and the transfer of which, for many reasons, is not desirable: I mean the collection of armour at the Tower. This class of antiquities, being an essential part of military history, has been, both in France and England, combined with a museum of ordnance.

In cases, however, in which armour has been decorated by some celebrated metallurgist like Cellini, its interest as a work of art far transcends its military interest, and such objects may therefore be fairly assigned to a museum of art.

The richly embossed suit of silver armour of Henri II., now in the Louvre, appears to greater advantage there among the contemporary monuments of the Renaissance than if it were ranged in a series of regal suits in the Musée d'Artillerie.

I would in conclusion add a few words in reference to the ethnographical collection at the British Museum.

The miscellaneous mass of objects which it contains are for the most part the product of uncivilised races in modern times, and therefore more legitimately belong to a museum of industrial products than to one of art and antiquities.

An ethnographical museum should illustrate certain results of modern geographical discovery with special reference to commercial wants and interests.

It should constitute a permanent general exhibition of wrought materials, supplying those data by which we may judge of the relative physical resources of remote countries, and of the relative aptitude for manufactures of different races, and of those more especially with whom we maintain extensive commercial relations without the possibility of much international intercourse.

The purpose of such a museum is rather to exhibit certain phenomena of the present age, than to rescue from oblivion the relics of the past: it deals with existing races and their products—with things ephemeral rather than things monumental; the information which it supplies is connected with prospective enterprize rather than with retrospective researches.

To make such a museum really instructive, its plan should be greatly extended.

The products of different races and climates should be arranged with some regard to their geographical distribution, and the interest of such collections would be greatly enhanced by exhibiting in combination with them pictorial representations of the costume and general type of the several races, and of the scenery and vegetation of the several countries which contribute the most important products.

To carry out such a scheme in a manner worthy of so great a subject and of the British Government, would require a much larger space than the narrow gallery in which these collections are at present confined in the British Museum.

Considering the present and prospective claims of other departments of the Museum for increase of space, I think that it would not be desirable to attempt the development of an ethnographical collection in its present quarters.

I should rather recommend the selection of a new site, such as might perhaps be found in one of the new parks recently projected or created.

For such a museum glass and iron would probably be found the best building materials.

I remain, my dear Panizzi,

Yours very truly,

C. T. NEWTON.

APPENDIX III.

No. 1.—*A Letter to the Commission from Mr. Justice Coleridge, in favour of the present site of the National Gallery.*

Park Crescent,
May 4, 1857.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—I hope I may be excused for addressing you on a subject which seems to me of great public importance, and which, I understand, is still under your consideration:—the propriety, namely, of removing the pictures of the National Gallery from the building in which they are now deposited.

I write as one of a large class, persons very moderately acquainted with art, very fond of it, and desirous of knowing more; of having their tastes enlightened, purified, and exalted; regarding the frequent and serious contemplation of first-rate pictures as one of the surest means to that end; taking, therefore, deep interest as well as great pleasure in the contemplation, and yet, with all this, very much occupied in business, who have occasionally an half-hour or hour of leisure, but seldom a whole holiday; and who, when that rare good fortune occurs, generally find their day preoccupied by some pressing or family engagement.

To this class it is obvious that convenience of situation is every thing. The present most happily chosen spot enables me, for example, to see the pictures, or study with attention this or that remarkable specimen of the art with tolerable frequency; but if the collection be removed to Highgate, Dulwich, Kensington, or elsewhere, the difference will be that I shall scarcely ever be able to look on it.

I would not, of course, mention my own case, if I did not believe, as I began with saying, that I represent a numerous class, and an important one, if consideration be had of the purpose for which the collection is made, and I may add of the strict claims of justice in regard to the funds out of which, for the most part, it is made, and of the persons to whom it therefore in truth belongs. Let me add in confirmation that I never have availed myself of my chance hour of leisure, without finding as many visitors there of all the middle classes, from the private soldier upwards, as it was desirable to have at one time; and for the most part all seemed engaged seriously, intelligently, and taking much pleasure.

Of course I do not under-value the great object of improving our artists and students: and I shall be sorry if the claims which I advance should be brought into collision with theirs. I do not believe that this is to be feared. A central position must be as important to the greater number to them as to the busy part of the public. I will not, therefore, enter on the ungracious task of comparing the importance of the two interests in this matter.

Nor will I venture to pronounce dogmatically on the comparative preservation of these noble works of art in the present and any other position, for I do not feel that I have competent information. But I suppose I may assume that no one dreams of removing the pictures to any great distance from the Metropolis; and if the change be to Kensington, it becomes a mere question of degree as to injurious influences, daily diminishing with immense rapidity. Moreover, a good deal, I presume, may be set off for the benefit to be derived from increased care and constant removal by innocent means of the dust and blacks which may light on the surface of the pictures. It is said that in the heart of the city old pictures are to be found in some of the many halls in excellent preservation; and that in the Middle Temple Hall our pictures are still good, and substantially uninjured.

But, after all, if it were demonstrable that the pictures in their present position must absolutely perish sooner than at Kensington, I conceive this would conclude nothing. The existence of the pictures is not the end of the collection, but a means only to give the people an ennobling enjoyment; to purify their tastes, and wean them from polluting and debasing habits. If while so employed a great picture "perished in the using," if every earnest spectator literally carried off some portion of its freshness and beauty, and in effect transferred it to his own mind, it could not be said that the picture had not fulfilled the best purpose of its purchase, or that it had been lost in its results to the nation.

I have to apologise for the great length to which my letter has run, but I hope it may be received as a token of the real and deep interest I take in averting what, to many like myself, would be felt as a great misfortune,—I may even add, without disrespect I hope, a serious act of injustice. And in this view I am anxious that our silence should not be misconstrued into indifference as to your determination.

I remain, with great respect,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. COLERIDGE.

Appendix, No. III.

Letter from Messrs. Hooper & Co.

No. 2.—*A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Broughton, from Messrs. Hooper and Co., Coach Manufacturers, Haymarket, advocating the present site of the National Gallery.*

Coach Manufactory,
28, Haymarket,
June 4, 1857.

My Lord,—We recently received a circular and tabular form in an enclosure bearing your Lordship's seal and cypher, and now take the liberty of addressing your Lordship on the subject.

On entrusting the enclosed form to one of our most efficient workmen, the remark he made was what the others would, we believe, have fully concurred in, namely, that he hoped the National Collection of pictures would not be removed far from its present site, as working men could not afford to lose much time in going a long distance to some suburb of London; which situation, although it may possess great advantages in the better preservation of our treasures of art, would most assuredly prevent great numbers of persons visiting them so often as they would if they could be seen without a great sacrifice of time. We may cite our own case with regard to the Museum of Art lately removed from Marlborough House. While in a convenient and somewhat central situation, we could examine its chaste and beautiful collection during a leisure hour, but since its removal to a suburb, we have not been able conveniently to visit that locality even once, from the time that would be required to devote to the transit there and back. What is our case, may be that of many others in business, who have but little leisure time, and that at uncertain intervals.

Our desire has been that the workmen should by their own hands and through one of themselves tell their own story; and although only a section of our men working in one of our manufactories have filled in the table for want of more space, were you to desire another paper filled in, we think it would furnish a very similar average result.

We have the honour to remain,
My Lord,
Your very obedient Servants,
HOOPER & Co.,

The Rt. Hon. Lord Broughton,
&c. &c. &c.
Berkeley Square.

Returns from Galleries.

No. 3.—*Returns showing the Annual Attendance of Visitors and Students at the National Gallery, Marlborough House, British Museum, British Institution, Dulwich Gallery, and Hampton Court.*

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Return of the number of Visitors to the National Gallery during the years 1854, 1855, 1856.

1854.			
	Trafalgar Square	....	446,641
	Marlborough House	....	248,466
	Total	....	695,107
1855.			
	Trafalgar Square	....	381,897
	Marlborough House	....	228,095
	Total	....	609,992
1856.			
	Trafalgar Square	....	208,270
	Marlborough House	....	227,720
	Total	....	435,990

April 2, 1857. R. N. WORNUM.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

1. Return of the number of Students attending at Trafalgar Square and at Marlborough House, during the years 1854, 1855, 1856.

1854.			
	Trafalgar Square	....	3,061
	Marlborough House	....	2,141
1855.			
	Trafalgar Square	....	2,575
	Marlborough House	....	2,914
1856.			
	Trafalgar Square	....	3,829
	Marlborough House	....	3,481

2. Return of daily average attendance of Students.

1854.			
	Trafalgar Square	....	35
	Marlborough House	....	25
1855.			
	Trafalgar Square	....	29
	Marlborough House	....	32
1856.			
	Trafalgar Square	....	40
	Marlborough House	....	38

R. N. WORNUM.
April 2, 1857. Keeper and Secretary.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Number of Students Admitted to the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, and in Marlborough House, during the years 1854, 1855, 1856.

In Oil Painting.			
1854	....	....	217
1855	....	....	215
1856	....	....	328
In Water Colours.			
1854	....	....	72
1855	....	....	66
1856	....	....	78
Total Number.			
1854	....	....	289
1855	....	....	281
1856	....	....	406

April 2, 1857. R. N. WORNUM.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Return to an Order of the House of Commons, 10th April, 1856, of the NUMBER of PERSONS ADMITTED TO VISIT the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Persons admitted to View the General Collections, from Christmas 1849, to Christmas 1855.

	From Christmas, 1849, to Christmas, 1850.	From Christmas, 1850, to Christmas, 1851.	From Christmas, 1851, to Christmas, 1852.	From Christmas, 1852, to Christmas, 1853.	From Christmas, 1853, to Christmas, 1854.	From Christmas, 1854, to Christmas, 1855.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January	58,596	94,054	19,141	36,205	28,489	16,690
February	49,877	65,657	21,782	33,518	31,299	11,132
March	75,862	63,852	32,295	74,093	36,201	15,656
April	131,060	96,247	46,878	52,687	59,189	54,161
May	110,485	123,164	44,555	67,602	31,638	33,142
June	86,583	335,550	52,393	53,544	31,553	36,251
July	133,520	344,356	36,965	56,479	45,710	34,708
August	109,349	530,709	45,872	53,573	36,419	38,227
September	69,894	523,614	40,542	43,265	27,749	23,920
October	79,302	239,901	36,953	45,814	18,879	21,766
November	86,703	20,201	40,285	39,207	18,084	17,009
December	107,182	39,911	90,309	105,126	44,047	31,427
	1,093,863	2,527,216	507,973	661,113	459,262	334,089

NUMBER of VISITS made to the READING ROOMS, for the purpose of Study or Research, about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,820 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825: 31,200 in 1830; 63,466 in 1835; 67,542 in 1840; 69,303 in 1841; 71,706 in 1842; 70,931 in 1843; 67,511 in 1844; 64,427 in 1845; 66,784 in 1846; 67,525 in 1847; 65,867 in 1848; 70,371 in 1849; 78,533 in 1850; 78,211 in 1851; 72,226 in 1852; 67,794 in 1853; 56,132 in 1854; and 53,567 in 1855.

NUMBER of VISITS made by ARTISTS and STUDENTS to the GALLERIES of SCULPTURE, for the purpose of Study, about 4,938 in 1831; 6,081 in 1835; 6,354 in 1840; 5,655 in 1841; 5,627 in 1842; 4,907 in 1843; 5,436 in 1844; 4,256 in 1845; 4,124 in 1846; 3,508 in 1847; 3,694 in 1848; 6,804 in 1849; 6,611 in 1850; 6,086 in 1851; 6,983 in 1852; 6,518 in 1853; 3,652 in 1854; and 3,594 in 1855.

NUMBER of VISITS made to the PRINT ROOM, about 4,400 in 1832; 1,065 in 1835; 6,717 in 1840; 7,744 in 1841; 8,781 in 1842; 8,162 in 1843; 8,998 in 1844; 5,904 in 1845; 4,390 in 1846; 4,572 in 1847; 5,813 in 1848; 5,970 in 1849; 3,745 in 1850; 3,867 in 1851; 3,702 in 1852; 3,928 in 1853; 3,401 in 1854; and 2,868 in 1855.

NUMBER of VISITS made to the COIN AND MEDAL ROOM, 1,310 in 1854; and 1,446 in 1855.

Mem.—The Public are admitted to the BRITISH MUSEUM on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, between the hours of Ten and Four, during the months of November, December, January, and February; from Ten till Five during the months of September, October, March and April; and from Ten till Six from the 7th day of May to the 1st of September.

Persons applying for the purpose of Study or Research are admitted to the Reading Rooms every day, except on the Holidays as specified below, from Nine till Four in the months of November, December, January, and February; from Nine till Five in the months of September, October, March, and April; and from Nine till Six in the months of May, June, July, and August, with the exception that on Saturdays in these latter months it closes at Five.

Artists are admitted to study in the Galleries of Sculpture from Nine o'clock to the hour of closing, every day on which the Museum is open.

The Museum is closed from the 1st to the 7th of January, the 1st to the 7th of May, and the 1st to the 7th of September, inclusive, on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day, and also on any Special Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority.

A. PANIZZI,
Principal Librarian.

British Museum,
5 April, 1856.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

52, Pall Mall,
April 2, 1857.

1. RETURN of the NUMBER of STUDENTS.

1854	....	....	....	67
1855	....	....	....	62
1856	....	....	....	69

2. RETURN of the NUMBER of VISITORS.

1854	....	....	....	18,757
1855	....	....	....	11,274
1856	....	....	....	18,062

(Signed) GEORGE NICOL,
Secretary.

DULWICH GALLERY.

RETURN of the NUMBER of STUDENTS and VISITORS.

Year.	Students.	Visitors.
1850	35	12,000
1851	37	15,000
1852	40	14,000
1853	28	12,000
1854	35	12,000
1855	19	13,000
1856	18	12,000

(Signed) S. P. DENNING,
Keeper of the Gallery.

March 31, 1857.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

RETURN of NUMBER of VISITORS.

1854	....	....	....	151,578
1855	....	....	....	141,420
1856	....	....	....	161,752

NUMBER of STUDENTS.

1855 (1st October to 31st December,)	5
1856 (whole year)	25

(Signed) WILLIAM WILLSHIRE,
Superintendent.

April 2, 1857.

No. 4.—*The following Letter and Tabulated Circular were forwarded, by the desire of the Commission, to Seventy-eight of the principal Employers in the Metropolis.* (*See Minutes, May 7th and June 11th.*)

Returns from Employers.

NATIONAL GALLERY SITE COMMISSION.

17, *Great Queen Street, Westminster,*
May 16, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to forward to you the accompanying Tabulated Circular, and to request that you will have the goodness to bring it before the Workmen in your employ, inviting them individually to fill up the blank spaces.

The Commissioners are desirous to collect some evidence marking the inclination of the Working Classes in London to frequent the chief National Art Institutions and Museums, and the Gardens open to the public, whether situated in or out of the Metropolis. They conceive that some valuable facts illustrative of this subject might be obtained by inviting the Workmen in some of the principal Metropolitan Establishments to state in detail, to the best of their recollection, how many visits they have paid, during the year 1856, to the various Public Institutions and places of general recreation mentioned in the enclosed Circular, adding at the same time the Street and Quarter of the Metropolis in which they live, so that some conception may be formed of the length of the journeys which such visits in each case necessitated.

You will oblige me by returning the Tabulated Circular with any Signatures that may be attached to it, by Saturday, the 30th instant.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,
H. MONTAGU BUTLER.
Secretary to the Commission

Appendix. No. III.

Returns from Employers.

CIRCULAR. NATIONAL GALLERY SITE COMMIS ON.

Name and Address of Employer _____

NAME OF WORKMAN.	ADDRESS OF WORKMAN.	Number of Visits paid during the Year 1856 to									
		National Gallery.	British Museum.	Crystal Palace.	Marlborough House.	Zoological Gardens.	Hampton Court.	Museum of Practical Geology Jermyn St.	Dulwich Gallery.	Windsor.	Kew Gardens.

Answers were received from Thirty-five of those to whom the above Letter and Circular were sent, and the following presents an abstract of the substance of their replies, the Residences of the Workmen being omitted.

NAME OF EMPLOYERS.	Number of Workmen.	Number of Visits paid by Workmen during the Year 1856 to									
		National Gallery.	British Museum.	Crystal Palace.	Marlborough House.	Zoological Gardens.	Hampton Court.	Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn St.	Dulwich Gallery.	Windsor.	Kew Gardens.
Allen, Robert, and Co., Butchers	9	1	1	....	....	1	2				
Balls, Forman, and Co., Upholsterers	28	23	22	27	17	15	13	21	....	3	11
Bramah and Co., Locksmiths	26	13	14	20	27	18	8	3	1	8	35
Broadwood and Sons, Pianoforte Makers	182	218	257	158	125	148	91	188	9	22	171
Caldecott, William, Upholsterer	36	27	55	20	29	14	6	6	....	2	15
Chance James, Carver and Gilder	28	82	26	25	24	....	....	44			
Clowes, Printer	117	220	201	129	174	82	84	81	26	22	117
Crosse and Blackwell, Pickle Merchants	36	27	7	31	27	12	11	3	1	1	18
Cubitt, Builder	15	8	16	11	2	4	3	2	....	2	5
Farrer, Ouvry, and Farrer, Solicitors	13	6	8	7	5	13	6	1	....	2	4
Faulding, Stratton, and Brough, Linen-drapers	7	....	....	12							
Forrest and Son, Tailors	17	15	15	14	13	8	11	8	1	3	19
Goding, Jenkins, and Co., Brewers	21	9	13	14	3	21	19	....	....	4	13
Grosvenor and Chater, Stationers	33	13	18	26	8	11	15	....	1	4	22
Gunter, Confectioner	29	21	26	34	18	15	14	2	....	7	29
Halling, Pearce, and Co., Haberdashers	68	32	30	73	10	27	45	4	1	19	73
Hill, Brothers, Tailors	29	85	54	28	71	30	8	11	1	....	27
Hooper and Co., Coachmakers ...	40	60	45	33	36	23	21	14	3	5	78
Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers	35	21	25	45	13	26	20	3	1	1	23
Jackson, Builder	338	563	412	366	301	280	196	110	31	77	588
Lewis and Allenby, Silk Mercers	14	12	7	20	6	13	14	....	....	3	24
London and Westminster Bank	24	111	30	22	143	25	15	9	4	6	35
Lucas, Brothers, Builders	122	212	210	119	62	66	34	39	11	29	56
Maudslay, Sons, and Field, Engineers	99	123	95	142	51	60	48	15	2	7	60
Murray, Publisher	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4
Newson, Builder	33	10	7	8	18	4	2	4	2	9	2
Powell and Sons, Gas Works	57	40	62	28	30	36	18	5	1	5	23
Smith and Elder, Publishers	50	65	72	96	31	44	29	8	5	11	39
Spottiswoode, Printers	29	31	29	33	20	18	11	3	2	1	17
Stiff, Potter	19	21	11	9	16	17	1	3	2	2	3
Swan, Nash, Ironmonger	19	9	10	11	3	1	2	4	....	4	9
Truefit, Hair Dresser	5	....	....	4	....	7	2	....	....	1	1
Truman, Hanbury, & Buxton, Brewers	131	23	47	137	1	28	17	....	1	5	30
Wood and Co., Brewers	41	3	1	8	....	3	1	....	....	2	3
Whitbread and Co., Brewers	42	3	13	30	....	7	2	....	....	....	8
Total 35	1796	2107	1839	1740	1284	1077	760	491	90	268	1536

APPENDIX IV.

Information respecting amount of hanging room and number of pictures in Foreign Galleries.

No. 1.—*Information as to the Number of Pictures and Amount of Hanging Room in Foreign Galleries.—Communicated to the National Gallery Site Commission, by Viscount Palmerston, K.G.*

No. 1.

Mr. Hammond to Viscount Palmerston, K.G.

Foreign Office, January 30, 1857.

My Lord,—I have the honour, by direction of the Earl of Clarendon, to enclose for your Lordship's information, the accompanying despatches from Her Majesty's Representatives at Paris, Vienna, Munich, Berlin, Brussels, Turin, and Dresden, containing the information desired in your Lordship's letter of the 3rd of August last, as regards the mode of hanging pictures, adopted in the principal picture galleries abroad; and I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, as no reply has yet been received as regards the gallery at Florence, Her Majesty's Minister in that capital has been instructed to procure the information required, with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 2.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Clarendon, K.G.

Paris, December 12, 1856.

My Lord,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch, marked Circular, of the 8th of August last, instructing me to obtain information respecting the hanging room for pictures in the principal galleries of Paris, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a note addressed to me by Count Nieuwerkerke, giving the desired particulars.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Comte de Nieuwerkerke to Lord Cowley.

Palais du Louvre,

Le 11 *Décembre*, 1856.

M. l'Ambassadeur,—J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Excellence, conformément au désir qu'elle m'en a exprimé au Château de Compiègne, lors du séjour de LL. MM. dans cette résidence, la mesure de la superficie occupée par les peintures qui appartiennent aux collections des Musées Impériaux.

Les tableaux possédés par l'Etat indépendamment des peintures murales sont au nombre d'environ 12,000. Sur ce chiffre 1,836 ouvrages de maitres de toutes les écoles et actuellement morts sont exposés dans les galeries du Louvre. Ces ouvrages occupent une superficie de 8,000 mètres carrés. La Grande Galerie seule a 500 mètres de longueur. La Galerie du Luxembourg, consacrée aux œuvres des artistes Français vivants ou dont la mort ne remonte pas à 10 ans, renferme en moyenne 150 peintures.

Versailles est à proprement parler un Musée Historique et Français. Les peintures sont modernes pour la plupart. On y compte 3,000 tableaux qui couvrent un surface de 12,941*m.* 20*c.* répartis ainsi qu'il suit; 5,066*m.* 73*c.* pour le rez-de-chaussée; 6,149*m.* 78*c.* pour le 1er étage, et 1,724*m.* 69*c.* pour le 2nd étage. Veuillez, &c.

(Signed) CTE. DE NIEUWERKERKE.

No. 3.

Sir H. Seymour to the Earl of Clarendon, K.G.

Vienna, October 6, 1856.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that having, in obedience to the orders contained in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 8th August, applied to the Austrian Government for information respecting the accommodation for picture hanging in the Belvedere Gallery, the Government express their regret at being unable to supply this information, which, as they state, could only be obtained by disturbing the pictures in the gallery.

I beg herewith to enclose a copy and translation of the note which has been addressed to me upon this subject by Baron Werner, the Under Secretary of State,

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Baron Werner to Sir H. Seymour.

(Translation) *Vienna, September* 22, 1856.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honour to communicate to Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Seymour, with reference to the note from the Foreign Office, in London, the enclosed copy of the catalogue of all the pictures in the Imperial Picture Gallery of the Belvedere. The contents of this list offer a complete answer to the first part of the request contained in that circular.

But with respect to the further wish to know the number of square feet of wall for receiving the pictures, the Lord Chamberlain's Office, which is charged with the direction of that Imperial Art Institution, regret not to have it in their power to comply with the above-mentioned request, as an answer corresponding to the exactness of the question could not be procured without causing serious disturbance to the existing arrangement of the pictures.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WERNER.

No. 4.

Lord Bloomfield to the Earl of Clarendon, K.G.

Berlin, October 22, 1856.

My Lord,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch, marked Circular, of 12th of August, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, in original and translation, a copy of a letter from the Director of the Museum at Berlin, inclosing a Report on the Museum, which I have obtained through the courtesy of Baron Manteuffel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BLOOMFIELD.

Inclosure in No. 4.

M. Von Olfers to Baron Manteuffel.

(Translation.) *Berlin, August* 31, 1856.

In accordance with the wishes expressed in your Excellency's note of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to send herewith, for the information of the English Minister at this Court, an abstract of the arrangement in the Picture Gallery of the King's Museum respecting the exhibition of paintings.

It appears from this abstract that, by means of the judicious application of cross walls, it has been rendered possible to exhibit, in the given space of five larger and two smaller rooms, 1,363 pictures, which cover, frames included, an extent of 28,774$\frac{5}{12}$ feet. Between the floor and the lowest range of pictures a free space of 2 feet is left, and from thence to the top of the picture is a height of 16 feet 4 inches, above which they only go a few inches, in case of absolute necessity. The number of pictures is already too great for the given extent of wall, which causes the inconvenience that in some places they have been obliged to be hung too near together, whereas it would be desirable that in every case the colouring of the intermediate wall should be apparent.

(Signed) VON OLFERS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

(Translation)

Picture Gallery of the Royal Museum.

I. *Room in North Front of the Museum.*—This room is 205 ft. 4 in. in length, 30 ft. 6 in. in depth, and 24 ft. 4 in. in height.

In it are, 1st.—Twenty-two cross walls to an extent of 16 ft. 4 in. in height, and 306 ft. in length, hung

Appendix. No. IV.

Information respecting amount of hanging room and number of pictures in Foreign Galleries.

with pictures at a height of 13 ft. 6 in.; these give, deducting twenty-two entrances of 11 ft. 8 in. in height, and 6 ft. 10 in. in breadth, an area of . 7,034 7/12

2nd. Two long walls at 17 ft. 9 in. long, 16 ft. 4 in. high, and six long surfaces of walls at 18 ft. 3 in. long, 16 ft. 4 in. high, also hung with pictures at a height of 13 ft. 6 in.; these, deducting two doorways at 8 ft. high, 6 ft. 8 in. broad, an area of 1,850 1/2

8,885 5/12

II. *Room in the East Front of the Museum.*—This room is 123 ft. 4. in. long, 29 ft. 7 in. deep, and 24 ft. 4¾ in. high.

In it are, 1st.—Fourteen cross walls, 29 ft. 7 in. long, hung with pictures at a height of 13 ft. 6 in. These give, deducting twelve entrances of 11 ft. 8 in. high, 6 ft. 10 in. broad, an area of 4,634 5/12

2nd. Two long walls of 17 ft. 9 in. long, 16 ft. 4 in. high, and five long walls of 17 ft. 9 in. long, 16 ft. 4 in. high, also hung with pictures at a height of 13 ft. 6 in. These give, with a deduction of two doorways of 11 ft. 8 in. high, 6 ft. 10 in. broad, an area of 1,464 7/12 6,098 5/12

III. *Room in West Front of Museum.*—This room is exactly similar to No. 2, and presents the same available area for pictures . . 6,098 5/12

IV. V. *Rooms in Southern Front of Museum, behind the Pillar Hall.*—Each room is 53 ft. 9 in. long, 29 ft. 33 in. deep, and 24 ft. ¾ in. high. In each there are 1st, six cross walls 16 ft. 4 in. high, 29 ft. 3 in. long, hung with pictures at a height of 13 ft. 6 in. These give, deducting six entrances of 11 ft. 8 in. high, 6 ft. 10 in. wide, an area of 1,899 1/3

2nd. Three long walls, 16 ft. 4 in. high respectively 17 ft. + 18 ft. 4 in. + 17 ft. 3 in. = 57 ft. 7 in. long, hung like the others, with pictures at a height of 13 ft. 6 in., giving an area of 709 1/3

Together 2,599 1/12

Therefore the area of the room is 5,199 1/6

VI. VII. *Rooms for Incunabeln* (?) —In the North Front of the Museum in connection with No. 1.

Each room is 53 ft. 3 in. long, 16 ft. 2 in. deep, and 19 ft. 3 in. high.

In back room are, 1st.—Six cross walls of 14 ft. 5 in. high, 16 ft. 2 in. long, and hung with pictures at a height of 11 ft. 8 in. These, deducting four doorways of 7 ft. 1 in. high, 4 ft. 7 in. broad, give an area of 702

2. Three long walls respectively, 16 ft. 9 in. + 16 ft. 9 in. + 18 = 51 ft. 9 in. long, hung with pictures, giving with deduction of one door, 8 ft. 6 in. high and 7 ft. broad 5,44 1/2

The area of both rooms is 2,492 1/2

Total 28,774 1/2

No. 5.

Sir John Milbanke to the Earl of Clarendon, K.G.

Munich, September 19, 1856.

My Lord,—In obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch marked Circular, of the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a statement showing the number of square feet of wall in the principal Picture Galleries at Munich which is applicable as hanging-room for pictures, which also gives the number of the latter at present contained in each gallery.

I must, however, direct your Lordship's attention to the remark of M. de Klenze, by whom the large gallery was designed and constructed, and who has been obliging enough to furnish me with the information required, that the collection of pictures in the smaller gallery is, as yet, very far from complete.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. K. MILBANKE.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Note.

Les parois de la Grande Gallerie des tableaux anciens à Munich, ont :—

1°. Les 8 grandes salles.... 40,425 pieds carrés
2°. Les 23 cabinets..... 15,575 „ „

Ainsi en tout 56,000 pieds carrés de surface pour y accrocher des tableaux.

Sur ces parois se trouvent 1,250 tableaux.

Les parois de la nouvelle Gallerie, de peintures modernes à Munich, ont :—

1°. 5 grandes salles ..... 19,174 pieds carrés
2°. 5 salles de grandeur moyenne..... 7,990 „ „
3°. Les 15 cabinets ..... 8,760 „ „

Ainsi en tout 35,924 pieds carrés de surface sur lesquels sont suspendus à peu près 250 tableaux. Mais il est à remarquer qu'il reste encore beaucoup de place pour des ouvrages qu'on achète à chaque moment.

(Signed) L. v. KLENZE.

No. 6.

Lord Howard-de-Walden and Seaford to the Earl of Clarendon.

Brussels, August 15, 1856,

My Lord,—In obedience to your Lordship's despatch No. 56 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to subjoin the following information.

There is only one Royal Picture Gallery at Brussels. It consists of thirteen rooms, and affords sixteen thousand nine hundred and thirty (16,930) square feet of wall applicable as hanging room for pictures, and contains four hundred and thirty-seven pictures.

The building, not being entirely constructed for this purpose, is defective in point of light and space.

A Commission has been appointed to report on the best site for a new building to contain all the National Collections.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HOWARD-DE-WALDEN & SEAFORD.

No. 7.

Sir J. Hudson to the Earl of Clarendon.

Turin, August 26, 1856.

My Lord,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch marked No. 111 of the 9th instant, I have the honour to forward a copy of a tabular statement transmitted by the Sardinian Government, concerning the Picture Gallery in this city.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

Inclosure in No. 7.

HANGING ROOM ON THE WALLS OF THE ROYAL PICTURE GALLERY AT TURIN.

CHAMBER.	Length Measure of 2 Walls.		Breadth Measure of 2 Walls.		Height of each Wall.		Number of Pictures in each Hall.	
	Metre.	Cent.	Metre.	Cent.	Metre.	Cent.		
No. 1. Entrance Hall	10	78	10	40	6	45	6	
„ 2. Piedmontese Chamber	16	44	14	72	....	69	21	
„ 3. Raffaelle Room	14	94	9	84	5	67	33	
„ 4. Paolo Veronese	30	26	15	42	6	05	33	
„ 5. Gentileschi	24	48	18	40	6	05	32	
„ 6. Of La Torre	....	....	....	....	5	05	38	Round. Circumference 15 metre 5 cent.
„ 7. Titian	17	24	10	38	5	36	34	
„ 8. Albano	17	30	10	24	5	36	31	
„ 9. Vandyke	18	16	17	90	5	41	31	
„ 10. Wondermans	13	56	9	50	4	95	32	
„ 11. Gherardo delle notti	11	56	10	70	5	15	45	
„ 12. Called La Torre dei fiori	....	....	....	....	4	96	25	Round. Circumference 15 metre 5 cent.
„ 13. Rembrandt	15	16	12	58	4	90	36	
„ 14. Called of the Battles	25	62	14	62	5	15	20	
„ 15. Of Brussels	8	32	7	42	3	82	40	
„ 16. Frescoes	7	86	4	82	3	89	18	
„ 17. Of Views called "Lucernario"	15	46	13	08	5	....	67	
„ 18. King's Chamber	17	64	9	98	6	48	13	
„ 19. Exit Hall	10	74	8	20	4	58	19	
							569	Not including those being restored, and those lately acquired, and not yet hung.

(Signed) GANDOLFI, *Inspector-General of Gallery.*

No. 8.

Mr. Forbes to the Earl of Clarendon.

Dresden, August 22, 1856.

My Lord,—In answer to your Lordship's despatch, marked Circular, of the 8th of this month (it arrived on the 13th), instructing me to send to the Foreign Office details concerning the pictures and picture gallery in this capital, I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a new catalogue, lately published here, which not only contains the number, but even the prices paid for some of the principal gems in this magnificent collection. It is the work of Professor Hübner, whose fame as a painter is known all over Germany, and it gives every detail which can be required. I should have sent it sooner, but that the edition was nearly exhausted. I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS R. FORBES.

No. 9.

Mr. Forbes to the Earl of Clarendon.

Dresden, September 22, 1856.

My Lord,—On the 5th of this month I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch, No. 18, of the 3rd ultimo, requesting further information respecting the Picture Galleries in Dresden, and of the number of square feet of wall in them, applicable as hanging room for pictures, as well as the number of pictures in each gallery.

In answer to the first question, I have to state that there now exists only one Picture Gallery in Dresden. Those pictures which, from want of room, were scattered in two or three buildings, are all brought together in the new Museum, which will also contain, in the ground floor, the magnificent collection of engravings and sketches by the great masters. The plaister casts from the antique statues are also there.

I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the inclosed plan of the Gallery, drawn up by one of the architects who was concerned in the building of it, and on which the number of square feet applicable to pictures is exactly specified. The measurements are in Saxon ells: a Saxon ell contains twenty-two inches and a quarter, English measure.

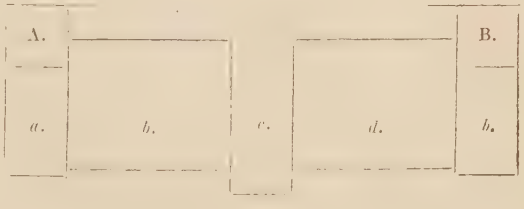
The exterior of the building is completely spoiled by a small mis-shapen dome, which is in the centre, and which was intended for containing Raphael's Madonna, and others of their finest pictures; but when they tried it the light was so bad that they were forced to place them elsewhere, and this circular room is now hung with pieces of golden tapestry, made after the design of Raphael. Some of these cartoons from which these are taken exist at Hampton Court.

The number of pictures is specified in the catalogue which I have had the honour of inclosing. The late King had some by living Saxon artists, which are now in the possession of the Queen Dowager, but which no one ever thinks of examining. I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS R. FORBES.

Inclosure in No. 9.

GALLERIEBAU ZU DRESDEN.



Hauptwache. Theaterplatz.

a. Oestlicher Eckflügel.
b. „ Zwischenflügel.
c. Mittelbau.
d. Westlicher Zwischenflügel.
e. „ Eckflügel.
A. Oestlicher Zwischenbau.
B. Westlicher Zwischenbau.

Berechnung der für die Bilder bestimmten Wandflächen im Gallerieгebäude.

A. PARTERRE.

Westlicher Zwischenflügel der Nördlichen Gallerie.

5 Zimmer (Canaletto und Thiele), jedes Quadrat *Q. Ellen.*	200
Ellen Wandfläche	1,000

Westlicher Eckflügel. e.

2 Zimmer (: Canaletto) zu 335 Quadrat Ellen	670

N.B.—Die übrigen Räumlichkeiten des Parterres sind für die Gypssammlungen des Kupferstich-Cabinets und die Restaurations-zimmer.

Appendix. No. IV.

Information respecting amount of hanging room and number of pictures in Foreign Galleries.

B. Erste Etage.

Oestlicher Zwischenflügel. b.

2 Grosse Oberlichtsäle, zusammen . . 2,519
daselbst Nördliche Gallerie.

9 Zimmer zu 237 Quadrat Ellen . . 2,133

Oestlicher Eckflügel. a.

3 Zimmer, zusammen
Mittelbau, Nördliche Fronte

3 Zimmer, zusammen

N.B.—In dem grossen Oberlichtsaale des Mittelbaues sind die Wandflächen mit Gobelins bespannt.

Westlicher Zwischenflügel. d.

3 Grosse Oberlichtsäle 2,519
daselbst Nördliche Gallerie.

9 Zimmer zu 237 Quadrat Ellen . . 2,133

Westlicher Eckflügel. e.

3 Zimmer, zusammen 1,966

C. Zweite Etage.

Oestlicher Zwischenflügel. b.

6 Zimmer zu 258 Quadrat Ellen . . 1,548

Oestlicher Eckflügel. a.

2 Zimmer, zusammen 779

Mittelbau. c.

1 Zimmer 417

Westlicher Zwischenflügel. d.

6 Zimmer, zusammen 1,548

Westlicher Eckflügel. e.

2 Zimmer, zusammen 779

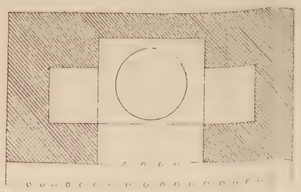
Summa . . . 18,960

SUMMARY.

Name of Gallery.	Space occupied.	No. of Pictures.
Paris	8,000 square metres	1,836
Vienna	No information	
Munich	56,000 feet square	1,250
Berlin	28,774 feet square	
Brussels	16,930 feet square	437
Turin		569
Dresden	18,960 Saxon ells	2,202
National Gallery	10,000 feet square	241
Royal Academy	10,000 feet square	

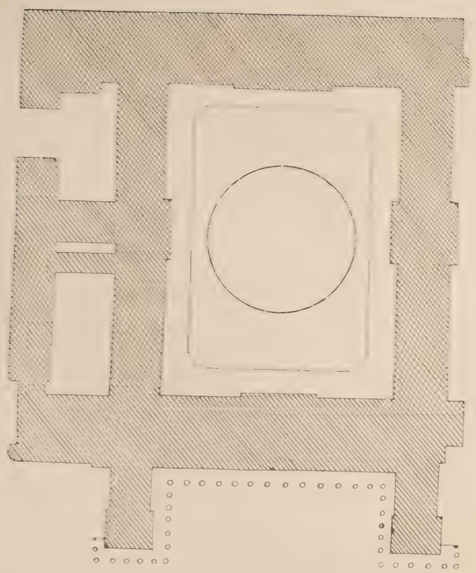
OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, AND OF THE GALLERIES OF PARIS, MUNICH, BERLIN, & DRESDEN.

DRESDEN

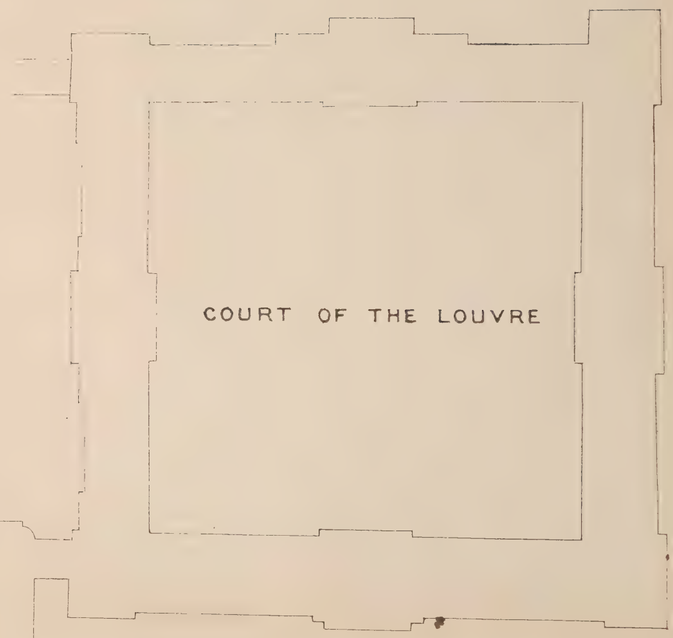


BERLIN.

MUNICH



BRITISH MUSEUM



LOUVRE PARIS.

Scale of feet

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Ft

LOUVRE	82,800	feet superficial
MUNICH	45,400	" "
BERLIN	24,200	" "
DRESDEN	33,300	" "

NATIONAL GALLERY	9, 820	feet superficial
or, with Royal Academy,	19,640	" "

By the addition of St Georges Barracks and St Martin's Workhouse, irrespective of the contiguous localities indicated in the above Plan, an area would be obtained of 166,600 ft. on which a Gallery might be erected of 24 bays 25,000 ft.

Plan of Estates

IN THE PARISHES OF

KENSINGTON

AND

St MARGARETS WESTMINSTER

IN THE COUNTY OF

MIDDLESEX.

Purchased by

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The Green color indicates [illegible]

The Light Brown color indicates the different roads intersecting and bounding the Estate the whole of them with the exception of the Kensington Road on the North having [illegible] Commissioners

Day & Son Lithrs to the Queen Gate Street W.C.

INDEX.

N.B. In this Index the *Numerals* following Rep. refer to the page of the Report; the *Figures* following the Names of the Witnesses refer to the Questions of the Evidence, and those following App. to the page of the Appendix.

Accessibility. See *Sites.*

Antiquities. See *British Museum.*

Apollo Belvidere, well placed in the Vatican. *Marochetti,* 2367.

Architecture, Specimens of, to be included in a National Gallery. *Marochetti,* 2328; *Ruskin,* 2479, 80.

Archæology, Study of, useful to artists. *Marochetti,* 2326, 2358. See also *Art.*

Arrangement of art treasures should be chronological. *Marochetti,* 2279; *Ruskin,* 2041, 2437, 2473—5; *J. F. Lewis,* 3146—50; *Bell,* 2031.

Should be with a view to decoration. *Bell,* 2046—50; *Marochetti,* 2255, 2272.

Should be according to *Schools. Hurlstone,* 2509, 2518.

Art, close connexion of with *Archæology. Panizzi,* 1525; *Hawkins,* 1670, 1672; *Oldfield,* 1793—1801; *Barry,* 2152; *Marochetti,* 2326, 2358; *Ruskin,* 2041, 2437. Also *Mr. Newton's* Letter to Col. Mure, App. II, p 159.

Taste for in England. *Marochetti,* 2341, 2351; *Fergusson,* 2631—51; *Ruskin,* 2451.

Distinction between Christian and Pagan. *Panizzi,* 1565, 1576; *Marochetti,* 2383; *Ruskin,* 2484. See also Letter from *C. T. Newton, Esq.,* to Mr. Panizzi, App. II, p. 164.

Value of, as a history. *Marochetti,* 2328; *Ruskin,* 2437, 2475, 2450.

Atmosphere, of London. Its effect on Pictures. *Evidence,* 1—1490.

It is injurious. *Eastlake,* 1, 22, 79, 84, 96; *Farrer,* 124 (if varnish is not used); *Nieuwenhuys,* 165—99; *Knight,* 407, 427, 453, 479; *Cooke,* 542, 552, 568—73, 585, 589, 640; *Parris,* 674; *Mulready,* 773, 776, 835, 844; *Denning,* 1121—23, 1150, 1180—4, 1214; *Smart,* 1333; *Oldfield,* 1695; *Ruskin,* 2417—21; *Hope* (quoting Dr. Waagen), 2986; *J. F. Lewis,* 3096, 3129.

It is *not* injurious. *Farrer,* 123, 157—164; *Bentley,* 243, 278, 284; *Smith,* 935, 1055, 1059; *Barry,* 2171, 2182; *Fergusson,* 2603; *Landseer,* 3046—56; *Warren,* 3164; *Wyatt,* 3221.

Effect on Turner's Pictures. *Eastlake,* 26, 34—45; *Bentley,* 205, 309; *Mulready,* 809, 813.

Effect on London Galleries. *Eastlake,* 83—9; *Farrer,* 117, 1366, 1436; *Mulready,* 783, 878, 900; *Fergusson,* 2603.

Effect on old pictures in the city. *Eastlake,* 65; *Farrer,* 162, 1366; *Nieuwenhuys,* 189; *Parris,* 646; *Smith,* 1857; *Bentley,* 301; *Landseer,* 3046. Also Reports by *Sir C. Eastlake,* and *Messrs. Farrer,* and *Smith,* App. I, p. 149—52.

Effect on pictures in Royal Academy. *Knight,* 406, 455; *Mulready,* 758, 773, 835; *Smart,* 1228.

Effect on Sculpture. *Hawkins,* 1627; *Oldfield,* 1699—1706; *Smirke,* 1998; *Marochetti,* 2286—97; *Ruskin,* 2460 *a*; *Fergusson,* 2746.

Extent of. *Cooke,* 592—9, 619; *Mulready,* 780; *Denning,* 1157; *Landseer,* 3078; *J. F. Lewis,* 3125; Letter from *James Glaisher,* Esq., App. I, p. 149.

Comparison of, at Trafalgar Square and at Kensington Gore and its vicinity. *Cooke,* 546, 7, 566, 601; *Denning,* 1160; *Smart,* 1334; *Marochetti,* 2297, 2306; *Hope,* 2980, 2986; *Landseer,* 2055; *J. F. Lewis,* 3117—20, 3152; *Donaldson,* 3332-3.

Barber Surgeons' Hall. See Reports of *Eastlake, Farrer, Smith,* App. I, 149—52.

Barracks, St. George's, must be taken in, if the New National Gallery is placed at Trafalgar Square. *Barry,* 2135; *Fergusson,* 2578-9; *Chancellor of the Exchequer,* 2786, 2794-5; *Donaldson,* 3202; *Wyatt,* 3305. See also *Mr. Fergusson's* Letter to the Commission, App. II, p. 157.

Barry, Pictures of, at Society of Arts. *Mulready,* 900—17; *Farrer,* 1451—3; *Landseer,* 3059—63; *Parris,* 727.

BARRY, *Sir Charles, R.A.* (Analysis of his evidence).

Gave evidence before committee of House of Commons in 1848, 2098.

Desirable, if possible, to combine fine art and antiquities with National Gallery and National Library, 2101, 2152, 2156.

Drew up report to Board of Works in 1853 on accommodation at British Museum, 2104.

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Of Louvre, 2142—46, 2194.

Proposed re-arrangement of Museum, 2146—57.

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National history collections should be taken to Kensington Gore, 2159, 2169, 2194.

Present site of National Gallery should be kept for periodical exhibitions, 2161.

Witness's scheme could be speedily, effectively, and economically carried out, 1265, 2188.

Great error to remove national pictures to west extremity of metropolis, *ib.*

Effect of London atmosphere on works of art not so injurious as represented, 2171, 2182.

Impossible to fix limit to it, 2170, 2183.

Characteristics of several sites, 2194.

Barry, Sir C., R.A. Report by to Board of Works, 1853, on British Museum, App. II, p. 153.

Memoranda respecting National Gallery, British Museum, Kensington Gore estate, submitted to Sir W. Molesworth in 1853. App. II, p. 156.

BELL, *John, Esq.* (Analysis of his evidence.)

Has been a sculptor in London for nearly twenty-five years, 2007.

Accommodation for sculpture in British Museum, 2009.

Townley Venus not well placed, 2010—2051, yet equal in merit to the Venus of Milo, *ib.*

Room inadequate, 2009—11.

Painting and sculpture are sisters, and ought not to be divided, 2012—2065.

Should be under same roof; in some cases, in same apartment, *ib.*

Sculpture aids painting, and *vice versâ,* 2016.

In England artists too special, *ib.*

Complete statues, even if inferior, are best subject of study for *early* students; *advanced* students should study the greatest works, even if fragmentary, 2017—2023.

Custom of *restoring* ancient fragments now relinquished, 2024.

Art and archæology, 2027.

Value of Museum Collection, as showing the history of art; yet defective in this respect, 2030-1.
Casts are needed, 2031.
Mediæval works need not be in the same gallery with Greek antiquities, 2032.
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At Crystal Palace, 2039.
Drawings, engravings, vases, &c., should all, if possible, be combined with sculpture and paintings, 2043—6.
Arts should combine to *decorate* one great building, 2046.
Difficulty of applying antique fragments to this purpose, 2048—2050.
Casts at Paris, 2053.
Collection of casts a desideratum, 2060.
Statue of Falkland not injured by London atmosphere, 2073.
Washing of statues, 2076—2089.
Frost injures statues exposed to outer air, 2091.
Elgin and Phigaleian marbles have become darker, 2093-4.

BENTLEY, *Mr. John.* (Analysis of his evidence.)
Is employed by Sir Charles Eastlake to clean the pictures left by Turner to the nation, 272.
Thinks they have suffered not from London atmosphere, but from neglect, 203—205.
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A picture in London does not chill more, or require cleaning oftener, than if kept in the country, 231-2.
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Berlin Gallery, Good lighting of. *Smirke*, 1947.
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Bill, brought in by Government in 1856, "To provide a site for a New National Gallery." *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2778—83.

BOWRING, *Edgar A., Esq.*, Secretary to the Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851. (Analysis of his evidence.)
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Part taken by the Commissioners of 1851, suggesting this as a site for New National Gallery, 2841.
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Only department which has room enough. *Smirke*, 1892.
5. Department of Art and Antiquities. Area of. *Smirke*, 1874.
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CARPENTER, *William Hookham, Esq.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)
Is the head of the Department of Engravings at the British Museum. 1802.
Museum possesses between 5000 and 6000 drawings of the old masters, 1807.
Desirable to exhibit these in a proper room, 1811.
Not so many drawings of the earlier Italian masters as could be wished, 1812.
Trustees applied for £5000 to expend at the King of Holland's sale, but unsuccessfully, *ib.*
Desirable to exhibit engravings by the great masters of that art, 1816.
Witness would think it a great hardship to have to go to Kensington to see pictures or drawings, 1816—18.
Visitors yearly to Print Room are from 3000 to 4000, 1819.
Important that drawings should be exhibited along with finished pictures, 1824.
It is so at the Louvre, 1825—29.
Drawings well exhibited at Oxford, 1833.
Great space would be required to exhibit thoroughly the drawings in the British Museum, 1836.
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Injury from dust, 1842.
Departmental library of about 130 volumes connected with the Print Room, 1844—6.
This generally sufficient, 1847.
Still proximity of the great library sometimes very useful, 1849.
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Varnishes do not completely protect colours, and are very injurious, 552-3, 576.
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Colours do not dry so well in London as in the country, 589.
Smoke may be traced on trees as far as thirty miles from London, 592.
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The diploma pictures of the Royal Academy suffer grievously from want of light during the four months of the annual exhibition, 642 3.
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DENNING, *S. P., Esq.* (Analysis of his evidence).
Has been for thirty-six years Curator of the Dulwich Gallery, 1113.
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Pictures get black sooner in London than elsewhere, 1445.
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FERGUSSON, *James, Esq.* (Analysis of his evidence.)
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Glaisher, James, Esq., Letter from on the extent and density of the London smoke, App. I, p. 149.

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Hampton Court, cartoons at. *Eastlake,* 6 ; *Farrer,* 1472.
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Hanging of Pictures. *Marochetti,* 2362—6 ; *Ruskin,* 2431—7 ; *Hurlstone,* 2535—44 ; *Fergusson,* 2687—90.

Hardinge, Viscount (the late), objections of to give up St. George's Barracks. *Chancellor of the Exchequer,* 2795.

Hawkins, *Edward, Esq.* (Analysis of his evidence.)
Has charge of the antiquities in the British Museum, 1585.
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Art-students frequent the Museum as much as formerly, 1666.
And study the Elgin marbles more, 1671.
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Cleaning of his "Judgment of Solomon." *Landseer,* 3067.

Henry VIII., portrait of, by Holbein. *Farrer,* 1377. Report by *Farrer,* App. I, p. 152.

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Holbein, state of pictures by, in London. *Eastlake,* 65 ; *Nieuwenhuys,* 189, 194, 197 ; *Bentley,* 294 ; *Smith,* 930—35, 955, 967, 981, 993—5 ; *Denning,* 1224 ; *Farrer,* 1366—1490.
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See also Reports by *Eastlake, Farrer, Smith,* App. I, p. 149.

Hooper and Co., coach manufacturers, letter from to Lord Broughton, App. III, p. 168.

Hope, *A. J. B. Beresford, Esq., M.P.* (Analysis of his evidence.)
Is author of an article in "Saturday Review" advocating Inner Circle of Regent's Park as site for National Gallery, if present site is to be given up, 2979.
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Hurlstone, *Frederick, Esq.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)
Is President of the Society of British Artists, 2505.
Sculpture and painting should *not* be combined under the same roof, 2508.
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Bad lighting of statues in Crystal Palace, *ib.*

A National Gallery not to be regarded as an Archæological Museum of Art, 2509.
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It should consist, as far as possible, of masterpieces only, 2523.
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Kew Gardens, Visits to. *Bowring*, 2845. See also *Returns from Employers.* App. p. 170.

KNIGHT, *John Prescott, Esq., R.A.*, Secretary to the Royal Academy. (Analysis of his Evidence.)
Pictures belonging to the Royal Academy have been greatly deteriorated by the London atmosphere, but it is doubtful whether the injury extends below the surface, 406-7.
The rooms there are not crowded, being only occupied by students, 413-14.
Varnish chills rapidly in London, 427.
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LANDSEER, *Sir Edwin, R.A.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)
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Kensington Gore is in all respects inferior, 3033.
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Atmospheric influences no fatal objections to present site, 3048.
Effect of smoke on pictures is exaggerated and easily removeable, 3056.
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It is almost as difficult to clean a first-class picture as to paint it, 3079.
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Signs on public houses are fair tests of atmospheric influences, 3084—6.

Leonardo da Vinci. State of copy of his "Last Supper," in Royal Academy. *Landseer*, 3063—5.

LEWIS, *John F., Esq.*, R.S.A. (Analysis of his evidence.)
Is President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, 3087.
Pictures suffer much from exhibition in the Royal Academy, 3093, 3096.
Glass is a great protection *ib.* 3094, 3100.
New oil paintings suffer more than old from bad atmosphere, 3093, 3096.
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Sculptures should be in same building with pictures, 3156.
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LEWIS, *Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall, Bart., M.P.*, Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Analysis of his Evidence.)
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Marlborough House. See *Sites*.
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Marochetti, *Baron*. (Analysis of his evidence.)
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Instances of Tribune at Florence, Vatican, Louvre, *ib*.
The chief object of painting and sculpture—*decoration*—has been singularly neglected of late, *ib*.
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Marbles of the British Museum should be in same room with paintings, 2258, 2261.
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Elgin Marbles may be arranged *decoratively*, 2272.
Top lights suit both pictures and sculpture, 2273.
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Marbles much blackened by London atmosphere, 2286-7.
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First-rate statues should have each a room to itself, 2369.
Effect of "Venus de'Medici" increased by her position in the Tribune along with pictures, 2376.
Light in Crystal Palace not good for sculpture, 2381.
Casts should not be too white, 2379—2381.
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Medals of *all* ages should be in one collection. Letter of *Mr. Newton* to *Mr. Panizzi*, App. II, 166.
Mediæval collections in British Museum. Have only been commenced for ten years, and had better be removed from the Museum. *Panizzi*, 1563, 4. Letter of *Mr. Newton* to *Mr. Panizzi*, App. II, p. 164.
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Mulready, *William, Esq., R.A.* (Analysis of his evidence.)
Has been a member of the Royal Academy about forty years, 756.
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National Gallery should contain a collection of works of art in all its branches in all ages. *Minutes*, May 21st. See *Combination*.

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Natural History, collections in British Museum. Great increase in to be looked for. *Panizzi*, 1544.
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Northumberland House, state of pictures at. *Eastlake*, 20; *Fergusson*, 2603; *Wyatt*, 3322.
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The less oil that is used in painting the better, but it greatly facilitates the painter's progress. *Knight*, 475.
Oldfield, *Edmund, Esq.* (Analysis of his evidence.)
Is in the department of antiquities at the British Museum, 1677.
Some portions of the sculptures are inconveniently crowded, not all, 1681.
Discolouration is daily going on in the Elgin marbles, 1685.
It would be a great error to break up the different collections of antiquities, 1691.
No great danger or difficulty in moving the marbles and alabasters from the Museum, 1693-4.
Pictures are more injured than sculptures by exposure to dirt, 1697.
It would be well to move the marbles into a better atmosphere, 1698.
Effect of damp on marbles, 1704.
The cleaning of them is carried on in accordance with the instructions of the late Sir R. Westmacott, 1715—25.
Soap is now disused, 1720.
Times for dusting and washing, 1726.
Statues washed from the bottom upwards, 1730.
No mischief done by crowds of visitors, 1734.
Not enough room to exhibit all that is possessed, much less to receive any fresh treasures, 1736.
Probably double space should be provided, 1738.
Supply expected from Halicarnassus, 1741.
Greek fragments much studied by students, 1745.
But *restored* Græco-Roman statues are preferred, 1747-8.
Drunken Faun periodical study of students of Royal Academy, 1749.
Better to study fragments of great works, than complete works, if inferior, 1750, 1766—72.
Casts are preferable for purposes of drawing; original statues become too discoloured, 1758.
Practice abroad of *restoring* ancient fragments, 1762—65.
British Museum first to eschew this practice, 1764.
Good collection of casts for London a *desideratum*, 1773—76.
That in the Crystal Palace probably the finest in the world, 1776.
Not necessary to connect the department of antiquities with the national library; a special departmental library would be sufficient, 1786—92.
Art and archæological art, 1793—96.
Museum of art serviceable not to artists only, but to the public, 1797.
Artists and archæological learning, 1798—1800.
Officers of British Museum. Space occupied by their houses. *Smirke*, 1905—8, 1962.
Panizzi, *Antonio, Esq.* (Analysis of his evidence).
Has been twenty-five years connected with the British Museum, 1491.
Opinion as to removing parts of the Museum collections, 1494.
Library and art collections should be together, 1499.
There might be a special library in connection with natural science, 1500.
Many objects now lying at the Museum which cannot be properly placed for want of room, 1504.
Danger of removing the large works of art, 1505-6.
Mischief scarcely ever done by crowds of visitors, 1509.
No material change in the colour of the Elgin marbles since they have been in the Museum, 1513.
Space available for works of art, 1517—22.
Ancient sculpture and Christian painting may well be separated, 1522, 1560, 1565.
Difficulty in distinguishing engravings from illuminated manuscripts, and archæological from artistic collections, 1524—26.
Departmental library not sufficient for antiquities, 1528-1531.
Natural history collections should be removed from Museum, 1539.
They have a tendency to increase much more rapidly than works of art, 1528.
Cleaning of marbles, 1550.
No room at Museum for national pictures, even if objects of natural science were removed, 1557.
Unless an upper story were added, *ib.*
Modern sculpture out of place in Museum, 1583.
And mediæval antiquities, *ib.*
Eight or ten fragments of old painting in Museum, 1566.
Collection of engravings necessary part of a national library, 1569—84.
All the departments in the Museum, except the library, are at present overflowing, 1579.
Parquetting, Meaning of term. *Smith*, 1025.
Perugino, excellent state of pictures by, in National Gallery. *Smith*, 1017.
Poussin, Pictures by, at Dulwich. *Denning*, 1173.
Painter aided by the contemplation of sculpture. *Bell*, 2016.
Not necessarily so. *Westmacott*, 2248.
Panel pictures should be protected with glass. *Farrer*, 101.
Those made for Rubens, 129.
They suffer less than canvas pictures, but sometimes split through damp. *Nieuwenhuys*, 178.
Parris, *Mr. Edmund Thomas*. (Analysis of his Evidence.)
Has been employed by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in the restoration of Sir James Thornhill's pictures in the dome, 644.
They have suffered from damp, 649.
Change in oil colours is more rapid in London than in the country, 674.
Great accumulation of soot in dome of St. Paul's, 681.
State of pictures by Sir James Thornhill, at Greenwich, 690.
The painted walls at Greenwich seem to have changed as much as at St Paul's, 692.
Ordinary care of pictures would prevent the necessity of cleaning them, 713.
Use of water is dangerous, 720.
Report by, on a picture by Sir J. Thornhill, at Hampton Court, App. I, 153.
Paste, used in relining pictures, danger from. *Denning*, 1195—7; *Smart*, 1342.
Paul Veronese, Picture by, at Venice, much injured by "restoration." *Cooke*, 607.
Purchase of the new picture by, for National Gallery. *Ruskin*, 2498.
Which has never been cleaned. *Eastlake*, 93.
His pictures meant to be looked at from a distance. *Hurlstone*, 2540.
Peel, Sir R. State of his pictures in Whitehall Gardens. *Farrer*, 123; *Smith*, 1059—70; *Fergusson*, 2603.
All his pictures have been cleaned. *Farrer*, 1459.
Perugino, painted only on a gypsum ground. *Mulready*, 865.
Photographs contrasted with "copies." *Ruskin*, 2471.
Pictures. Question of combining with them sculptures and other works of Art in a National Gallery. See *Combination*.

Lighting of them. See *Lighting.*
Cleaning of them. See *Cleaning.*
How influenced by London atmosphere. See *Atmosphere, Injury.*]
In the City collections. See *Halls.*
In the Royal Academy. See *Diploma pictures.*
Popularity of, at the Crystal Palace. *Fergusson*, 2361.
Of Turner. See *Turner.*
Protection of, by glass. See *Glass.*
First-rate, not the best to teach beginners. *Ruskin*, 2462-3 ; *Fergusson*, 2635.

Pigments, experiments with. *Eastlake*, 55—9.
"Vicious pigments" employed by Turner and Reynolds, 73-4 ; *Farrer*, 151 ; *Bentley*, 319, 322 ; *Mulready*, 774, 802—14.
And by others. *Nieuwenhuys*, 179.
Those of Tintoret inferior to those of Titian. *Cooke*, 558.
Those of Haydon. *Landseer*, 3068.
Of Wilkie, 3075.
Town atmosphere more injurious to, than country. *Mulready*, 844 ; *J. F. Lewis*, 3129.

Pinacothek. See *Munich.*

Plants which will not grow at Hackney will grow at Kensington. *Cooke*, 547.
That which is good for plants is good for pictures, 550-1.

Plaster ground for pictures. Such pictures will not bear washing. *Knight*, 500, 505, 530—33 ; *Mulready*, 815, 861.
Effect of oil upon. *Denning*, 1145 ; *Parris*, 1360.
Employed by Sir J. Thornhill in the dome of St. Paul's. *Parris*, 647.
Does not absorb much drying oil, 666.
Employed by nearly all the early Italian painters. *Knight*, 532 ; *Mulready*, 862—70.

Portraits, Gallery of, to be provided for in the new National Gallery. *Fergusson*, 2663 ; *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, 2786 ; *J. F. Lewis*, 3155 ; *Donaldson* 3204,5 ; *Wyatt*, 3306.

Prints. See *Engravings, British Museum, Carpenter.*

"*Queen Mab*" of Turner. *Eastlake*, 45 ; *Bentley*, 292, 309—88 ; *Knight*, 439 ; *Mulready*, 813.

Raphael. His cartoons in the National Gallery, and Madonna di S. Sisto at Dresden are covered with glass. *Eastlake*, 6, 13.
Cartoons at Hampton Court should be transferred to National Gallery, 6 ; *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, 2786.
Are in perfect condition. *Farrer*, 1472.
Copies of, by Sir J. Thornhill, 1475.
Thinness of his painting. *Denning*, 1146.
Painted always on plaster ground. *Mulready*, 863.

Regent's Park. See *Sites, Hope.*

Rembrandt, fate of a picture by. *Denning*, 1224—27.
Drawings of, 1837.

Removal of heavy marbles from British Museum. Question of danger. *Panizzi*, 1505-6. *Hawkins*, 1614 ; *Oldfield*, 1693-4.

Repairing of pictures. *Mulready*, 818 ; *Smart*, 1318 ; *Farrer*, 1407.

Repainting. Smith, 1001—16.

Restoring of pictures. *Smith*, 1001, 1024 ; *Smart*, 1820-22.
Of statuary. *Oldfield*, 1762—5 ; *Bell*, 2024—6 ; *Marochetti*, 2335—9 ; *Ruskin*, 2502. See *Fragments.*

Reynolds, Sir Joshua. His use of "vicious pigments." *Eastlake*, 74 ; *Mulready*, 774.
Pictures by, at the Royal Academy. *Knight*, 456, 481—9, 534—41 ; *Mulready*, 773—5, 889.
Pictures by, at the Dilettanti Society. *Mulready* 878—85.
Pictures by, cleaned. *Mulready*, 889.

Rome. See *Vatican.*

Roman Paintings, fragments of, in British Museum. *Hawkins*, 1620.

Royal Academy, State of pictures belonging to. *Knight*, 406—23, 455—62 ; *Mulready*, 758—73, 830—8, 859, 871—7, 886—92 ; *Smart*, 1228 ; *Landseer*, 3063—7 ; *Report of Sir C. Eastlake*, App. I, p. 151. See *Diploma pictures, Reynolds.*
More light needed. Pictures suffer when put away during exhibition. *Cooke*, 642—5.
Regulations of, for cleaning. *Knight*, 481, 512.
Method adopted in cleaning. *Mulready*, 860, *note* ; *Landseer*, 3072.
Injury to a picture at exhibition of. *J. P. Lewis*, 3093—5.
Collection of casts at. *Bell*, 2037, 2058 ; *Westmacott*, 2240.
Old rule of obliging students to study from *complete* statues. *Hawkins*, 1671 ; *Oldfield*, 1749.
Must obtain rooms elsewhere, receiving aid from the nation. *Fergusson*, 2586. See also *Wyatt*, 3001, 3305-6.
Suggestions for enlarging, if National Gallery is removed. *Barry*, 2161.
Also *memoranda of Sir C. Barry*, App. II, p. 156.
Dimensions of. See *Plan*, App. IV.

Royal Academy of Music. Have applied for a site on the Kensinton Gore estate. *Bowring*, 2874-5.

Rubbing of Pictures. See *Friction.*

Rubens, great pictures of, at Antwerp restored. *Farrer*, 108—13.
Panels made for him by a society at Antwerp, 129.
Peculiar vehicle used by. *Mulready*, 825.

Ruskin, *John, Esq.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)
Sculpture and painting should be combined under same roof, not in same room, 2393—98.
Sculpture disciplines the eye to appreciate painting, 2395.
But, if in same room, disturbs the mind, 2397.
Tribune at Florence arranged too much for show, 2398.
Sculpture not to be regarded as *decorative* of a room. 2399.
National Gallery should include works of all kinds of art *of all ages*, arranged chronologically, 2041, 2500.
Mediæval sculpture should go with painting, if it is found impossible to combine art of all ages, 2408.
Pictures should be protected by glass in every case. It makes them more beautiful, independently of the preservation, 2410—17.
Glass is not merely expedient, but essential, 2416.
Pictures are permanently injured by dirt, 2419.
First-rate large pictures should have a room to themselves, and a gallery round them, 2422.
Pictures must be hung on a line with the eye, 2429.
In one, or at most two, lines, 2431-2.
In the Salon Carre at the Louvre the effect is magnificent, but details of pictures cannot be seen, 2433.
Galleries should be decorated not splendidly, but pleasantly, 2435-6.
Great importance of chronological arrangement.
Art the truest history, 2437, 2474-5.
Best works of inferior artists to be secured, 2438—47, 2450.
All the works of a painter, however incongruous their subjects, to be exhibited in juxta-position, 2448.
Love of detail in pictures among workmen, 2451.
Great refinement of their perceptions, *ib.*
Accessibility of new National Gallery, 2453—58.
There should be two galleries — one containing gems, placed in as *safe* a position as possible ; the other, containing works good, but inferior to the highest, and located solely with a view to accessibility, 2458.
Impossible to protect *sculpture* from London atmosphere, 2460*a*.
Inferior gallery would be useful as an instructor, 2462.
In this respect superior to the great gallery, 2463.
Copies of paintings much to be deprecated, 2467—71.
Good collection of casts a valuable addition to a national gallery, 2477.
Also architectural fragments and illustrations, 2479—80.
And everything which involves art, 2481—3.
If it is impossible to combine works of art of all ages, the Pagan and Christian division is the best, 2484.
"Christian" art, including *all* art subsequent to the birth of Christ, 2487—91.
Great importance of arranging and setting off sculpture, 2494.
Recent purchase by Government of the great Paul Veronese, 2498.
"Restoring" abroad, 2502.
Witness is Master of the Elementary and Landscape School of Drawing at the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street, 2504.
Progress made by students highly satisfactory, 2503.

Russell, Lord John, Letter to, by John Doyle, Esq. *Doyle*, 2936.
Russell, Wm., Esq., united with Sir C. Eastlake and Professor Faraday in a Commission of Inquiry into the state of pictures in the National Gallery, 1850, Rep. II. *Eastlake*, 3.
Schools of Design, have removed from Marlborough House to the Kensington Gore estate. *Bowring*, 2850.
Success of removal as to number of students attending, 2851—62.
Schools, arrangement of pictures according to, is the best. *Hurlstone*, 2519.
Science and Art, Department of. See *Schools of Design*.
Sculptors' Institute have applied to be admitted to exhibit on the Kensington Gore estate. *Bowring*, 2874—81.
Sculpture, desirableness of combining it with painting. See *Combination*.
Should serve *decoration*. See *Decoration, Bell, Marochetti*.
Good light most important for. See *Lighting*.
Injured by smoke, &c. See *Atmosphere*.
Less popular than painting at Crystal Palace. *Fergusson*, 2631.
Sculptures in British Museum, question of removing them to new National Gallery. See *British Museum. Mr. Newton's* letter to *Col. Mure*, App. II. p. 159.
Effect of smoke on. See *Atmosphere*.
Methods of cleaning. See *Cleaning*.
Question of covering with glass. See *Glass*.
What arrangement of best adapted for educational purposes. See *Fragments*.
Restoration of. See *Restoring Fragments*.
Sheepshanks' Collection. *Mulready*, 839, 852 ; *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, 2786 ; *Bowring*, 2872 ; *Wyatt* 3309—10.
Sites suggested for a National Gallery—*British Museum, Burlington House, Devonshire House, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, Kensington Gore Estate, Marlborough House, Regent's Park, St. James's Palace, Trafalgar Square, Whitehall*.
British Museum.
Advantages of site. *Barry, passim*.
Centrality. *Smirke*, 1974 ; *Barry*, 2120—94.
Atmosphere fair. *Smirke*, 1974, 1990 ; *Barry*, 2121.
Position high and soil good. *Smirke*, 1976—90 ; *Barry*, 2194.
Large area at command. *Barry*, 2138.
Presence of library and antiquities. *Barry*, 2120.
Objections to site.
Inadequacy of space for present wants. *Panizzi, Hawkins, Oldfield, Smirke, passim*.
Unless an upper floor be added, which, though practicable (*Panizzi*, 1557 ; *Smirke*, 1924, 1927—31), is not desirable. *Smirke*, 1940—51 ; *Fergusson*, 2742.
This site was not contemplated by the Government. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, 2811.
Burlington House.
Equal to *Devonshire House* (which see).
Chancellor of Exchequer, 2819, 2830.
Not nearly so large as Kensington Gore, 2791.
A very fine position ; only objection that it is too closely surrounded by houses, *Donaldson*, 3261-2.
Area of, *Fergusson*, 2618.
Devonshire House.
May be large enough for a *picture* gallery, but not for a national art museum, *Fergusson*, 2630.
Only open one side, and that the narrow one, to the park, 2725.
Would be a very expensive purchase, and in area it is little superior to Burlington House, *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2819, 2830.
Hardly frontage enough ; land would have to be bought up on either side, *Hope*, 2995-6.
Not space enough, but position very good, *Landseer*, 3041—3 ; *Donaldson*, 3267.
Next best site to Trafalgar Square ; reasonably accessible, beautifully open, and not too closely hemmed in by houses, *Wyatt*, 3336—40.
Area of, *Fergusson*, 2618.
Hyde Park.
Strong practical objections to any site in the Parks, Rep. III. ; *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2801-2 2815, 2822 ; *Bowring*, 2881 ; *Hope*, 3007—10.
Kensington Gore Estate.
1. Resolution of the Commissioners, that their choice lies between this site and Trafalgar Square, Rep. iv, *Minutes*, May 21st ; Davison on the Resolution, *Minutes*, May 25th.
2. Boundaries of estate, *Bowring*, 2835—2840, 2922. See also Plan, App. IV.
Means of access, if the National Gallery were placed there, *Bowring*, 2872, 2891.
Portions allotted to various societies, 2873—6.
Portion for the National Gallery left to the choice of Government, 2878.
Soil mainly gravel, 2883.
London clay comes to the surface on one small portion only, 2885 ; *Donaldson*, 3236.
Elevation of Gore House, 2886.
No part of the estate presents any difficulty as to drainage, 2890.
Extent of the estate, which is much larger than the Green Park or St. James's Park, 2914.
The south-east end of the estate is just under the mile from Hyde Park Corner, and rather more than three-quarters of a mile from the river, 2920.
3. Statements as to the purchase and tenure of the estate, and the part taken by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, in offering a part of it to the Government, *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2783 ; *Bowring*, 2841.
The Treasury have a lien on the estate, which prevents the Commissioners from building private houses on it, 2880.
4. Advantages of the site, summary of, Rep. iv.
Reasons which influenced the Government in its favour—its large extent, *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2786.
Fact that it was already paid for, 4, *ib*.
Inadequacy of the site in Trafalgar Square, and difficulty of enlarging it, *ib*.
Purity of the air, *ib*., 2791.
Not too distant, *ib*., 2827.
Objections to all other sites, 2786—2831.
Saving of public money, *Bowring*, 2891.
No existing building need be destroyed, *ib*.
Ample space, *ib*.
Adjacency of Government Schools of Art, *ib*.
Good soil, 2906 ; *Donaldson*, 326.
Purity of the air, 2912 ; *Donaldson*, 3215, 3232 ; *Marochetti*, 2927, 2306, 2310.
It is the best site in the metropolis for a National Gallery, *Donaldson*, 3213.
Second best, *Doyle*, 2948.
Its distance from the heart of London is an actual advantage. Statistics go to prove that metropolitan exhibitions are becoming less frequented —the suburbs much more. *Bowring*, 2900, 2845 ; *Doyle*, 2936-7, 2974.
5. Objections to the site.
Its distance, *Carpenter*, 1816 ; *Fergusson*, 2599 ; and Letter to Commission, App. II, p. 158 ; *Barry, Memoranda*, App. II, p. 156 (which the growth of fresh houses will constantly diminish the purity of the atmosphere), *Fergusson*, 2704, 2713 ; *Hope*, 2980 ; *Landseer*, 4033-4 ; *J. F. Lewis*, 3109-10 ; *Warren*, 3163 ; *Wyatt*, 3294 ; also Letters of Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Messrs. Hooper, App. III, p. 167-8.
Its lowness. *Hope*, 2980, 3014 ; *Fergusson's* Letter to Commission, App. II, p. 158.
It is by no means free from fogs. *Hope*. 2982 ; *Landseer*, 3035.
Or smoke. *J. F. Lewis*, 3117-8, 3120, 3159.
6. Well adapted for natural history collections. *Barry*, 2159, 2169, 2194 ; *Hope*, 2980.
Kensington Palace.
Distance too great. *Fergusson*, 2600.
Strong practical objections. *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2801 ; *Hope*, 3015.
Admirable site, but too far off. *Donaldson*, 3251.
Kensington Gardens—the Round Pond.
Best site for a picture gallery, *Doyle*, 2929, and *passim*.
Very accessible, 2934.
Approaches, 2944.
Area, and soil of pond, 2947-7.
Other sites in Kensington Gardens.
Objections to, *Chancellor of Echequer*, 2800, 2082, 2806-7.
Marlborough House and St. James's Palace.
The best of all, *Fergusson*, 2614, 2622.
Area of, 2618.
Difficulty about lowness of site, 2625.
Strong practical objections to, *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2808-9 ; *Hope*, 3016-7 (on architectural grounds).

Air no better than at Trafalgar Square, *J. F. Lewis*, 3127.
Very bad from its lowness, *Donaldson*, 3264—6.
Regent's Park, Inner Circle of.
Decision against it, Rep. iii.
Advantages of site. *Hope passim.*
Large area. *Hope*, 2980.
Very accessible, *ib.*
Is in the quarter in which many artists live, *ib.*
It lies very high and very beautifully, *ib.*
Circular shape of ground convenient, *ib.*
Free from smoke, *ib.*
It belongs to the Botanical Society, and therefore the public could not complain that they were robbed of it. 3007.
Objections to it.
Damp, clayey, and foggy. *Smirke*, 1994; *Fergusson*, 2595 (but might be drained); *Hope*, 2981; *Landseer*, 3037; *Donaldson*, 3252—8.
Not conveniently situated. *Doyle*, 2969; *J. F. Lewis*, 3122—5; *Wyatt*, 3341.
Trafalgar Square.
1. Resolution of the Commission that their choice lies between this site and Kensington Gore, Rep. iv. *Minutes*, May 21.
Decision in favour of, Rep. iv, *Minutes*, May 25.
2. Advantages of site.
Summary of Rep. IV, and Report of Committee of 1848, quoted Rep. ii.
A. Its *centrality*. *Barry*, 2118 (evidence before committee of 1848) 2194. Also *Memoranda*, App. I, p. 156. *Fergusson*, 2713; Letter to Commission, App. II, p. 158; *Landseer*, 3021, 3028, 3045; *J. F. Lewis*, 3134; *Warren*, 3163; *Donaldson*, 3211-12, 3268; *Wyatt*, 3287, 3292. See also Letters of *Mr. Justice Coleridge* and *Messrs. Hooper*, App. III, p. 167-8.
B. *Its commanding position considered architecturally.* Rep. iv; *Barry*, 2118 (evidence before committee of 1848); *Memoranda*, App. I, p. 156; *Fergusson's* Letter to Commission, App. II, p. 158; *Donaldson*, 3207—9.
C. *Sufficient area*, if the adjoining buildings and spaces were taken in. *Fergusson*, 2578-9; Letter to Commission, App. II, p. 158; *Wyatt*, 3307; *Memoranda* of Sir C. Barry, App. II, p. 156.
3. Objections to site.
A. *Impurity of the atmosphere.* *Eastlake* 17, 18; *Cooke*, 565; *Denning*, 1158, 1214, and *passim*; *Smirke*, 1990; *Marochetti*, 2297, 2306; *Ruskin*, 2460 *a*; *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2786; *Hope*, 2986-7. See also *Atmosphere.*
B. *Insufficiency of space.* *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2786; *Landseer*, 3023.
a. Probably even if enlarged. *Marochetti*, 2268-9; *Hope*, 2992-4; *Landseer*, 3022—31; *Donaldson*, 3201—6.
b. Difficulties of enlarging. *Barry*, 2118; *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2786, 2794-5. See *Barracks.*
C. *It is too central.* *Doyle*, 2936, 2972—5, and *passim.*
4. Adverse decisions of committees and commission.
Of the Commission of 1850, Rep. ii.
Of the select Committee of 1850, *ib.*
Of Col. Mure's Committee. *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2786, 2793, 2795—97.
White hall.
Objections to site. *Chancellor of Exchequer*, 2810.
SMART, *Mr. Richard Thomas.* (Analysis of his evidence).
Is engaged in cleaning pictures in Royal Academy 1228.
Produced a picture by Wheatley, the dirt on which attributed to London smoke and the gas at the Academy, 1237.
Dirt would not penetrate the varnish, 1244.
Process of cleaning exhibited, 1247.
Water alone will not remove accumulated smoke, 1248.
A powder is used for removing dirt, 1251—67.
There are many impostors who profess picture cleaning, 1299.
Water, oil, and spirits are the media commonly used in cleaning a picture, 1307—9.
Difference between "washing" and "cleaning," 1313.
"Cleaning" includes "restoring," 1322.
A picture a mile or so from the outskirts of London would be better off than a picture in London, 1333—36.
Paste at the back of pictures is very dangerous—witness the "Raising of Lazarus" in National Gallery, 1342.
SMIRKE, *Sydney, Esq.*, A.R.A. (Analysis of his evidence.)
Is Acting Architect for the British Museum, 1865.
Extent of Museum between eight and nine acres, 1870.
Antiquities department, 1874—1880.
Zoology and mineralogy, 1884—1888.
Great enlargement needed in all the departments, except that of the books, 1893.
Possibility of extending Museum towards Montague Place, 1898.
Of building on present area, 1900.
Much valuable room occupied by officers' houses, 1905—9.
Dimensions of foreign galleries, 1914.
Natural history department might be separated from the others, 1919, 1979.
Another story might be added to Museum, but not desirable, 1924—1951.
Combination of sculpture with painting, 1955—9.
Natural history far more popular than antiquities, 1959.
New Library will hold 1,100,000 or 1,200,000 volumes, 1972.
Reasons for leaving antiquities where they are, 1973-4.
Great cost of moving heavy marbles, 1973.
Central position of Museum, 1974.
It would be well to put national pictures on upper floor of Museum, 1978.
Original intention of architect, 1980.
Lighting for sculpture and painting, 1982—5.
State of pictures in Museum, 1986-7.
Very important that National Gallery should stand high, 1993—6.
London atmosphere injurious to marbles, 1998.
SMITH, *Mr. John Mountjoy.* (Analysis of his evidence.)
Has had charge for twenty-five years of Mr. Oppenheim's Collection in New Cannon Street, 920.
Pictures which have been three hundred years in the City have not suffered from the atmosphere, 927.
State of pictures in Barber-Surgeons Hall, 930, 955.
Water is very injurious to pictures, 931.
In the country pictures are apt to become too dry, 935.
An ancient picture kept in the City would require to be varnished every ten years, 942.
Varnish can be removed without touching the light glazings on the surface of the picture, 945.
State of pictures in Merchant Tailors' Hall, 949.
State of Holbein at Gresham College, 967.
"Restoration" and "repainting," 1001—6.
"Parquetting," 1025.
Varnishing is quite essential to the preservation of pictures, 1028.
Whether in town or country, 1029.
A picture would perish more quickly in the country than in London, 1042.
Old pictures do not require so much light as modern pictures, 1049.
An old picture is more likely to be injured by light than by darkness, 1053.
On the whole a London atmosphere is better for pictures than a country atmosphere, 1055.
Sulphurous acid from coal does not injure them; witness Sir R. Peel's collection, 1059.
Pictures at Hampton Court are not in a better condition than those in London, 1075.
Nor are those at Dulwich, 1081.
Water alone will always remove dirt deposited by London atmosphere, 1084.
No danger in removing mastic varnish, 1087.
If varnish is removed very often, the surface of the picture can scarcely avoid some injury, 1106-7.
Smoke. See *Atmosphere.*
Soap, use of in cleaning pictures should be avoided *Cooke*, 603-4; *J. F. Lewis*, 3130.
Washing of sculptures with. *Panizzi*, 1554; *Hawkins*, 1640—4; *Oldfield*, 1720—5; *Bell*, 2084—8. See *Cleaning.* Also Letter of *Professor Faraday* to *Dean of St. Paul's*, App. I, p. 149.

Soap-lees, use of in cleaning marbles. *Hawkins*, 1629—39; *Oldfield*, 1721. See *Cleaning*. Also Letter of *Professor Faraday* to *Dean of St. Paul's*, App. I, p. 149.
Soil at Kensington Gore. See *Sites* (Kensington Gore estate).
In Regent's Park. See *Sites* (Regent's Park).
Of British Museum. *Smirke*, 1995.
Effect of damp soil on surrounding air. *Donaldson*, 81.
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REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONERS

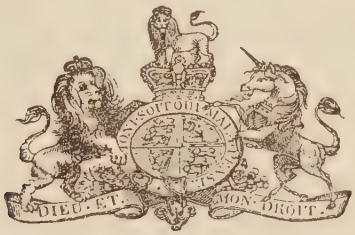
APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE OPERATION

OF

THE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1857.

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COPY OF HER MAJESTY'S WARRANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of Our Treasury have represented unto Us, that it is expedient that Commissioners should be appointed to inquire into the existing regulations under which allowances are granted, on their retirement therefrom, to persons who have held Civil Offices in Our service, and that such Commissioners should be authorized to enter upon all investigations into all matters relating thereto which may appear to them to be necessary, and should be directed to report to the Commissioners of Our Treasury the results of such investigations, with such suggestions for the amendment of the system at present in existence as the said Commissioners of Inquiry may have to offer. Now, therefore, We, reposing full trust and confidence in Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin Charles Stanley Viscount Monck; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors, Edward Lord Belper and Sir Edward Ryan, Knight; and Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Baronet, and Thomas Matthias Weguelin, Esquire, Governor of the Bank of England; are hereby pleased to nominate and appoint you, the said Viscount Monck, Lord Belper, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Baronet, and Thomas Matthias Weguelin, Esquire, to be Commissioners for such purpose, hereby giving to you full power and authority to make such investigation and inquiry in such manner as you shall deem most expedient, and to take such evidence and call for such papers, accounts, and other documents in relation thereto, as shall in your judgment be necessary, from all officers and others employed in Our service, and from all other persons whatsoever.

And We do order and command you, the said Commissioners of Inquiry, to report to the said Commissioners of Our Treasury upon all the matters and things in the premises which shall become the subjects of your investigations under the authority hereby given to you, and to suggest all such alterations and amendments in the existing system, and to make such recommendations from time to time as may appear to you to be proper; and in order that you may have such assistance as you may deem necessary in conducting the said inquiry, We do hereby authorize you to appoint such person as you shall select to be your Secretary, and to employ such Clerks and others as may appear to you to be required for such purpose, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Our Treasury. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this Tenth Day of November 1856, in the Twentieth Year of Our Reign.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.
G. C. LEWIS.

Appointment of Commission to inquire into the Operation of the Superannuation Act.

REPORT.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

My Lords,

In obedience to Her Majesty's warrant hereto prefixed, we have the honour to lay before your Lordships this our Report.

The system of Superannuation Allowances now existing in the Civil Service is of modern introduction. It appears that previously to the present century (with the exception of some old Superannuation Funds in the Customs and Excise for the benefit of inferior officers), no attempt had been made to establish any general system on the subject. It must not, however, be supposed on that account, that public officers were in all cases left without provision on their retirement from the Civil Service. In some cases the practice of granting certain offices for life would dispense with the necessity of any such provision. In others, the existence of sinecures and the practice, at that time common, of charging the salaries of public officers with retiring allowances to their predecessors, afforded a means of providing for retired servants. The power then existing in different departments of granting pensions, chargeable upon various funds, such as Fee Funds, Contingencies, and even in some cases on the produce of old stores, offered another means for a similar provision. Any such mode of providing for retired servants is obviously most objectionable in principle, and liable to great abuse in practice, both as regards due economy in the public expenditure, and the fair and equal remuneration of public servants. Indeed, it may be doubted whether such a state of things could have continued so long, had not the whole number of Civil Servants been at that time small, as compared with the amount of our present establishments. In time, however, it became apparent that, if a provision were to be made for retired servants, the objectionable means hitherto employed for that purpose had become quite inadequate; as well from the great increase in the number of Civil Servants, as from the effect of financial reforms in drying up the sources from which those means had been obtained. Accordingly, an attempt was first made early in the present century to establish a system of superannuation allowances. The first general Treasury Minutes on the subject, which were issued in July 1802 and August 1803, related to the Department of the Customs. The system introduced into the Customs by these Minutes was enlarged and improved by subsequent Minutes; and by an Act of Parliament in 1809 a similar arrangement was extended to the Excise. In the year 1810, the first Act was passed for establishing a system of superannuations with regard to all offices. By that Act, allowances on retirement might be granted by the Treasury on the following scale, viz.:—To persons under sixty years of age, having served ten years, four-twelfths of the salary; more than ten and less than twenty years, six-twelfths; above twenty years, eight-twelfths; in all these cases with certificates of infirmity:—To persons above sixty years of age, having served fifteen years, eight-twelfths; to persons above sixty-five, having served forty years, nine-twelfths; fifty years, the whole; and in these last classes without certificates of infirmity. By Acts passed shortly afterwards, the old Superannuation Funds in the Customs and Excise, mentioned above, were directed to be paid into the Exchequer.

Historical Introduction. See App. XII., No. 2, p. 150.

Act of 1810. See App. p. 156.

In the year 1821 the attention of Parliament was directed to the heavy charge for superannuations which had been thus imposed on the revenue; and in consequence of an Address from the House of Commons, a Treasury Minute was passed, stating the necessity of adopting some new regulations for the purpose of limiting this branch of the public expenditure, and recommending that the Civil Servants who were to enjoy the benefit of superannuation allowances should be required to contribute to a separate fund. In the following year (1822) an Act was passed to carry this arrangement into effect. By this Act a considerable reduction was effected in the rates at which, with reference to periods of service, superannuation allowances were thereafter to be granted, and all Civil Servants were required to contribute to a Superannuation Fund by a deduction at the rate of two and a half per cent. from all salaries between 100*l.* and 200*l.*; five per cent. from all

Treasury Minute of 1821. See App. p. 157.

Act of 1822. See App. p. 158.

salaries above 200*l.*; and ten per cent. from all salaries above the regulated amount.* One half of the superannuations afterwards granted were to be paid out of this fund, the other half remaining as a charge upon the general revenue. It was further provided that in the case of the death of any Civil Servant, or of his resignation or removal from office, without his having received any retired allowance, the whole amount of his contribution should be repaid. These enactments did not remain long in force. It seems to have been considered that the deduction was a violation of the terms on which public officers had entered the service, and accordingly an Act was passed in 1824, by which the whole charge of superannuations was again placed on the public revenue, and by which it was directed that the whole amount of the deductions already received should be repaid to the contributors.

Act of 1824. See App. p. 158.

After some years the heavy charge for superannuations again attracted the attention of the Legislature. In 1828 the Select Committee of the House of Commons on public income and expenditure recommended, in their Third Report, the re-adoption of the measure suggested by the Treasury in 1821 for creating a fund by deductions from salaries. They proposed, however, to make a distinction, as to the scale of superannuation between the then existing Civil Servants and those who should be afterwards appointed. They recommended that, in the case of future appointments, the scale and conditions of the superannuations should be so regulated that the whole charge should be provided out of the fund raised by deductions, without any cost to the public. But they so far paid regard to existing interests as to propose that the scale prescribed by the Act of 1822 should be maintained in the case of the existing Civil Servants, any deficiency in the fund being paid out of the public revenue. They further recommended that in no case should contributions made to the fund be repaid. The Government brought in a Bill to carry the recommendations of the Committee into effect; but again the objections made to the measure on the ground of its interfering with the existing interests of Civil Servants were found insurmountable, and the Bill was withdrawn.

Select Committee of 1828. See App. p. 158.

The sense of Parliament as to the question of dealing with the salaries and superannuations of the existing Civil Servants having thus been unequivocally ascertained, the Treasury seem to have proceeded to consider in what manner they might comply with the recommendation of the Committee, so far as it related to future appointments, with reference to which no question of existing interests could arise: and in the year 1829, a Treasury Minute was passed "for the purpose of reducing at a future period the heavy charge for providing superannuations," by which deductions were imposed on the salaries of all Civil Servants who might thereafter be appointed. These deductions were to be at the rate of two and a half per cent. on salaries not exceeding 100*l.*, and of five per cent. on salaries exceeding that amount It was also provided that all appointments should be subject to such regulations with regard to superannuation as might be thereafter laid down; and notice of these terms was to be given to all Civil Servants on receiving their appointments. By a subsequent Treasury Minute, passed in 1831, regulations were made as to the mode of awarding retired allowances, and it was required that every case should be fully investigated and reported on by two Lords of the Treasury. The opinion of Parliament was not taken on the subject till the year 1834, when an Act was passed sanctioning the arrangements. By this Act a reduced scale of superannuations was enacted for the Civil Servants appointed after the 4th August 1829, commencing at one-fourth of the salary after ten years' service, and ending with two-thirds of the salary as a maximum, after forty-five years' service. A schedule of the offices and departments in which the deductions should be charged was appended to the Act, and power was given to the Treasury from time to time to add other offices to the list. Civil Servants appointed before the 5th August 1829, are not subject to the deductions imposed by the Act, their higher scale of superannuations being secured to them without abatement. As the Bill was originally brought in, the exemption from deductions was intended to apply only to those salaries which the Civil Servants in question might hold at the time of the passing of the Act, future increments of salary being liable to the charge; but in the progress of the Bill, by a very liberal concession made to existing interests, it was provided that the exemption from deductions should be personal, continuing through life and applying to any office which might be subsequently held by the same person. The Act does not apply to the diplomatic service or to the higher judicial offices. It contains some provisions respecting the pensions of the higher political officers; but their salaries are not

Treasury Minute of 4th Aug. 1829. See App. p. 161.

Treasury Minute of 21st June 1831. See App. p. 161.

Act of 1834. See App. p 35.

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* The terms used in the Act are, "Ten pounds per centum per annum upon any excess of salary and "emoluments which any such officer or person may be allowed to continue to receive . . . beyond the "amount . . . which may have been or may be fixed and regulated as the future and permanent salary "of such office or employment."

subjected to deductions, and they are maintained as an entirely separate class from the ordinary Civil Service.

The Act of 1834 still remains in force, and since it passed several additional offices have been brought under its operation. Many new departments have, however, been created during the same period, which, having originally been established only for a limited period, though they have since been continued from time to time, have never been brought under the Act. The result of this and other difficulties in the administration of the measure has been the production of a number of inequalities and anomalies, which it has been, hitherto, found impracticable to reduce to any uniform system.

Classes of Civil Servants with reference to superannuation.

The different offices in the Civil Service, as existing at the time of the appointment of the present Commission, may, with reference to their position in regard to superannuation allowances, be divided into the following classes: —

1st. The higher political and judicial officers, and the diplomatic service, whose pensions are granted without the condition of paying deductions from the salaries.

2nd. The Civil Servants who received their first appointments before the 5th August 1829. Superannuations are provided for this class on a very liberal scale, and also without the payment of deductions.

3rd. The Civil Servants in the departments enumerated in the Schedule of the Act of 1834, who received their first appointments subsequeutly to the 4th of August 1829, as well as those who belong to departments which, since the passing of the Act, have been brought under its operation by Treasury Orders or Warrants. The salaries of this class are charged with deductions at the rate of two and a half per cent. on salaries not exceeding 100*l.* and of five per cent. on salaries exceeding that amount; and the superannuations provided are on a much lower scale than for the last class.

4th. A numerous class of Civil Servants who neither are charged with deductions nor are entitled to superannuations, though retired allowances have been occasionally granted to them. They belong partly to departments which existed previously to 1834, but which have not been brought under the operation of the Act, such as the British Museum, and some classes in the Post Office; but chiefly to departments which have been established since that date, such as the Poor Law Board, the Board of Health, the Education Department, &c. We shall notice hereafter a change which has taken place in the position of this class since the appointment of the present Commission.

5th. A class of Civil Servants who, like the last class, have not been brought under the operation of the Act of 1834, and who consequently are not charged with deductions, but who are nevertheless entitled to superannuations, such as the India Board, the Office of the Registrar of the Admiralty, &c.

Examples of further anomalies.

The inequalities of condition shown in this classification of officers, striking as they are, comprise by no means the whole of the anomalies of a similar kind existing in the Civil Service. In the same department discrepancies frequently exist of which it seems impossible to give any reasonable explanation. In the department of the Post Office, for example, the numerous class of servants consisting of letter carriers, messengers, and mail guards, have never been charged with deductions, and their exemption has been sanctioned by the recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry into the Post Office, appointed by the Treasury in 1853, who state that, if they were to be so charged, their salaries would be insufficient. Again, a strange discrepancy exists in the condition of some of the higher officers in the same department. The officers in the Post Office establishments of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, are charged with deductions, and are entitled to superannuations. The similar officers in the Post Offices of Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, neither pay deductions nor receive superannuations, though the Post Office establishments in these towns are not less important, in point either of business or revenue, than those of Edinburgh and Dublin.

Post Office. See App. p. 163

Convict Department. See App. p. 168.

The Convict Department affords another striking example of the anomalies to which we have adverted. On the 27th March 1835 a Treasury Minute was passed ordering that a Warrant should be prepared for bringing "officers and persons employed in the care and superintendence of convicts," under the operation of the Superannuation Act. Afterwards, in the year 1842, an Act was passed by which power was given to award superannuation allowances to "any Governor, Gaoler, or Keeper, Chaplain, Assistant Chaplain, or other officer, or servant of any prison," according to the scale of the Act of 1834, but without the payment of deductions. Some years after, a question was raised whether this Act applied to the officers of certain Government establishments, namely, the hulks and the prisons of Parkhurst, Portland, Millbank, Pentonville, Dartmoor, and Perth. It then appeared that the officers of the hulks, Parkhurst, and Portland, had been charged with and had regularly paid deductions, but that no deductions had been paid by the officers of Millbank, Pentonville, Dartmoor, and Perth. It further appeared

that several superannuation allowances had been granted to officers of Millbank under the mistaken impression that they had paid deductions.

The Law Officers of the Crown, having been consulted on the subject, expressed their opinion that the officers of the Government prisons might legally be placed under the Superannuation Act, but that there was no authority to enforce back payments on account of deductions previously to their having been so placed. In this difficult state of things, the Treasury came to the conclusion that the best course to take was to dispense with the payment of superannuation abatements by the officers of all the Government prisons in future; but that in awarding superannuation allowances to those officers who had been thus exempted from these payments, a scale of superannuation somewhat lower than the ordinary rate should be adopted in consideration of that circumstance, and a Treasury Minute was passed to this effect, on the 15th April 1851.

The same exemption from superannuation abatements was, by the same authority, extended to convict officers in the colonies; but by a later Act (17 and 18 Vict. c. 76) the officers of convict establishments in Ireland are expressly subjected to deductions. The result of these proceedings is, that the officers of ordinary prisons in England receive superannuation allowances, in conformity with the scale of the Act, without being subject to deductions; that the officers of the Government prisons in England, and the officers of convict establishments in the colonies, receive superannuations on a somewhat lower scale, but also without the payment of deductions; and lastly, that the officers of convict establishments in Ireland are charged with deductions, and receive superannuations on the scale prescribed by the Act. We have given these examples of the working of the present system, because it is scarcely possible to form a notion of the anomalies which have in some cases arisen under it without following it out into particular departments.

See App. p. 164—174.

Feeling existing in the Civil Service.

It cannot be a matter of surprise that a system so full of irregularities and anomalies should have failed to give satisfaction to the members of the Civil Service. The most general and glaring inequality is that which exists between the two classes of Civil Servants according as they received their first appointments before the 5th or after the 4th of August 1829. If the exemption in favour of the former class had applied only to the salaries which they were at that time receiving, or even to any increments of salary which they might afterwards receive in the course of promotion in the same department, the distinction would have been less glaring. But the case is very different when the exemption is made a purely personal privilege attaching to the individual in every office and under all circumstances, so that the imposition or non-imposition of a heavy charge on the salary of an important public functionary may depend upon the accident of his having been appointed after or before a certain day in the year 1829 to some inferior clerkship in another department, the whole salary of which may have been less than the amount of the charge now made upon him. It is natural that inequalities like these should have produced a feeling of discontent in a portion of the Civil Service, and it is not surprising that this discontent should have been aggravated by the pressure of the income tax, especially when that tax was extended to a large portion of the smaller incomes in the service, being those between 100*l.* and 150*l.* Nor must it be forgotten that the indecision and fluctuating policy of the Government and the Legislature with reference to the subject of superanuations have tended to encourage agitation and to prevent the Act of 1834 from being regarded as a final settlement.

Grounds of their complaints.

Having thus noticed some of the causes which may have produced dissatisfaction in the minds of the Civil Servants, we will proceed to consider the grounds of their complaints. We think it desirable to commence with this subject, because, if it can be shown that faith has not been kept with them, and that there has been on the part of the Government any departure from contracts expressed or implied, the fulfilment of public engagements must over-ride all other considerations. If, on the other hand, it should appear that there is no just cause for complaint of any breach of faith, it will then be our duty to consider the question referred to us, with the single object of promoting the advantage of the Public Service, and without regard to the interests of individuals, except so far as those interests may be identified with the welfare of the service.

See App. II.

The complaints of the Civil Servants, as set forth in their petitions and statements, may be classed under three heads:—

Insufficiency of remuneration.

1st. They complain of their insufficient remuneration. This complaint assumes different forms. Sometimes it is alleged that the payment of deductions has the effect of rendering the salary an insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or of causing the labour of Public Servants to be paid at a lower rate than similar labour in other employments. At other times the complaint is, that the heavy charge for deductions, especially when coupled with the pressure of the income tax, renders the Civil Servant incapable of providing for the future support of his wife and family by paying annual insurance on

his life. Another grievance is the alleged insufficiency of the scale on which superanuations are awarded under the Act of 1834. It will be seen that these and similar allegations, whatever form they may take, amount to neither more nor less than a complaint of the insufficiency of the remuneration of the Civil Servants. Without expressing any opinion on that question, it may be sufficient for our present purpose to observe, that the Civil Servants received their appointments on certain definite terms, of which they were informed at the time, that these terms have been strictly adhered to, and that, consequently whatever their remuneration may be, there can be no just complaint of any breach of engagement.

Deductions charged on Civil Servants who receive no superannuation.

2. It is considered a grievance that deductions are charged upon a large proportion of the Civil Servants who eventually derive no advantage from these payments. This is no doubt perfectly true with respect to all those who die in the service, or who voluntarily retire from it without having been superannuated on account of ill-health or old age, and the number of persons so retiring is considerable, especially in the department of the Post Office. There are, also, some cases in which Civil Servants are charged with deductions without having the prospect even of a chance of deriving any benefit from them, as, for instance, in the case of military officers employed for a limited time in the Civil Service. But the case of hardship which seems to be most felt is, when a public servant dies in the service after a long and laborious life, leaving a wife and family destitute, who conceive that they have some claim upon the Government for relief in consequence of the large contributions which had been levied upon him in the shape of deductions from which he had derived no benefit. Without denying that such feelings are natural in persons so situated, and without expressing here any opinion as to the policy of the system, it may be sufficient for our present purpose to state that the Civil Servant was, or ought to have been aware, that on his appointment he entered into a contract, under which he agreed to make certain payments, on condition of receiving a return for such payment in the shape of a superannuation allowance, only in the event of certain specified contingences, which, in the cases in question, have never happened. The contract, therefore, has been strictly fulfilled.

Deductions more than an equivalent for superannuations.

3rd. Another ground of complaint, which has been strongly relied upon by the Civil Servants, is that the deductions charged upon them will, on a fair calculation, be found to be much more than an equivalent for the superannuation allowances awarded, so that the State has made a profit out of the transaction at their expense.

This complaint is somewhat inconsistent with that which we have last noticed. If it is considered a hardship that any individual Civil Servant should receive no benefit from the sum with which he has been charged in the shape of deductions, this complaint assumes that his case is to be considered separately from that of the rest of his class. If, on the other hand, it his held that a breach of faith has been committed if it should be proved that the scale of superannuation has not been so regulated that the sum awarded for retired allowances shall, in the whole, be, at least an equivalent for the amount contributed in deductions, this argument must assume the existence of a contract, either expressed or implied, between the Government, on the one hand, and the whole body of the Civil Servants, in their collective capacity, on the other. It is scarcely necessary to state that no such transaction has ever taken place, and that the Government have entered into no contracts with the Civil Servants collectively, but only with individuals, with reference to the terms of their service. Whether, therefore, the deductions charged be more or less than an equivalent for the superannuations awarded, no Civil Servant can justly complain of any breach of engagement on this account, the terms of his service with regard both to deductions and superannuations having been well known at the time of his appointment.

Intentions of Legislature of 1834.

A question, however, remains with reference to the due fulfilment of the intentions of Parliament.

If it can be shown that it was the intention of the Legislature of 1834 to impose a charge in the shape of deductions which should be no more than an equivalent for the superannuations to be awarded, and if it can also be shown that they were mistaken in their calculations, and that the produce of the charge has proved (assuming the system to be permanent) to have decidedly exceeded that amount, it may be reasonably contended that, although there may have been no breach of faith, it would be proper to correct the error committed, and to carry the intentions of the Legislature into effect. Unfortunately, there is no record of the intentions of the Legislature on this subject; and the recollections of those statesmen who took an active part in carrying the measure through Parliament are somewhat at variance with each other. Sir James Graham, who was at that time First Lord of the Admiralty, and who had charge of the Bill, in his evidence before the Committee of 1856, states his recollection as follows: Q. 2904.

"It became a question whether there should not be prospectively a reduction to a large extent of the salaries of all the Civil Servants. It was thought that, instead of carrying that reduction to the utmost, it would be better to make some deduction from the salaries short of the utmost reduction which would have been deemed necessary had there been no provision for superannuation, in consideration of a superannuation to be a charge upon the general revenues of the country. And certainly I, acting for Lord Grey's Government, did propose such a charge in deduction as we thought would cover prospectively the whole expense of the superannuation, and operate to a very considerable extent in diminution of the burthen of the superannuation both prospectively and retrospectively."

On the other hand, Sir Francis Baring, who, as one of the Lords of the Treasury at that time, had been engaged in framing the Bill, and who must have been familiar with its details, says:

Q. 2989. "I do not believe that my own impression at that time was that the deductions would meet ultimately the charge of superannuations, and I think if the deduction is greater than the charge, it is a question of equity whether that ought not to be revised; but nothing has passed which leads me to believe that the deduction is more than is required to meet the charge."

It thus appears to be the opinion of Sir James Graham, that the deductions were intended to operate as a reduction of salaries, which should more than cover the superannuations of the parties contributing. Sir F. Baring, on the contrary, believes that the reduction of salaries thus to be effected was at the time expected to be insufficient to meet the expenses of the superannuations; he is still of that opinion; and he adds that, should the deductions be found to be more than an equivalent for the superannuations, it is a question of equity whether they ought not to be revised.

Although it must be impossible to come to any positive conclusion as to the intentions of the Legislature on this point, we are disposed, after considering all the circumstances of the case, to regard Sir F. Baring's opinion as the more probable view of the question. In coming to any different conclusion, we should have to assume that the Legislature had thought fit to re-introduce the system of taxing public salaries, a system which had been
See App. p.151. condemned in the last century; and we must also assume that they had imposed this tax in that which we should consider a very objectionable form, by mixing it up with another
See App. p.161. charge to be applied to a totally different object. The terms of the Treasury Minute of the 4th August, 1829, which was framed by the late Mr. Goulburn, would lead us to the same conclusion. That Minute directs that, in the case of all future appointments, deductions shall be made from salaries at the rates of two and a half and five per cent., "for "the purpose of providing in such manner as my Lords may hereafter direct, for super- "annuation, on retirement of such persons as shall hereafter enter the Civil Service." The Minute, therefore, is perfectly clear on the subject, and confirms the view taken by Sir Francis Baring. It may be true that a Treasury Minute of 1829 cannot be considered as conclusive evidence of the intentions of the Legislature in passing the Act of 1834; but, inasmuch as the Act was founded on the Minute, and carried its provisions into effect, it is not unreasonable, in the absence of better evidence, to appeal to the Minute for an explanation of the objects contemplated by the measure. And at all events, the Civil Servants who received their appointments between the 4th of August, 1829, and the passing of the Act of 1834, had a right to suppose that the deductions were imposed for no other purpose than that of providing superannuations for that class of servants by whom the deductions were paid. Having regard to these considerations, we are disposed to agree with Sir F. Baring in thinking that, if it can be shown that, in the long run, the deductions paid are more than an equivalent for the superannuations awarded to the class of Civil Servants on whom they are charged, their case may be recommended to the equitable consideration of the Legislature, should Parliament determine to continue the system of deductions, for the purpose of providing superannuations.

We had hoped to be enabled to express some opinion on the fact, whether the deductions paid have, on a fair calculation, been more or less than an equivalent for the superannuation allowances awarded, that question having been referred to eminent actuaries for solution; but it has been found impossible, as we shall explain hereafter, to embody the result of their labours in the present Report.

Having disposed of the question of *contract*, and disembarrassed ourselves of any question as to personal interests, we proceed to consider, with a view to public interests alone, what may be the best arrangements which can be made with reference to retired allowances. In treating this question, it may be convenient, in the first instance, to consider on general principles, what may be the best system to be established for the future, and afterwards to determine in what manner and to what extent the existing regulations will require alteration, so as to adapt them, immediately or ultimately, to the new system.

Expediency of providing superannuation allowances.

The first question which presents itself, with reference to this subject, is the expediency of providing superannuation allowances at all. It has sometimes been argued that

the only duty of the Government is to offer due remuneration, in the shape of salary, for the services performed, and that it ought to be the business of the Civil Servant to make provision out of that salary for his own future wants or those of his family. Although this question must be considered as settled by the established practice of this country, and also as assumed by the appointment of the present Commission, it may be convenient, with reference to our future course of argument, that we should state the grounds for the opinion which we hold upon it. Having regard to public interests alone, we think that there are ample reasons for maintaining a system of superannuation allowances.

1st. It must be recollected that incapacity, caused by illness or other infirmity, may happen at any period of life, and is not a calamity for which it is easy to provide by means of insurance, as in the case of death; and it must also be borne in mind that, with a view to the due performance of his duty, it is important that a Civil Servant should feel himself in a safe and independent position, and that his mind should not be harassed or distressed by anxiety respecting his future condition.

2ndly. Supposing an assiduous and devoted public servant, who has spent the best part of his life in the service of the State, to become suddenly incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity, public opinion would not allow that such a man should be permitted to starve. Although the want of any provision may be attributable to his own improvidence, this would not be considered as exonerating the Government from making some special provision for him. Sir J. Graham says, in his evidence before the Committee of 1856: Q. 2764. "I have the strongest opinion that whether there were any deduction made or not, and "whether there were any specific contract made by the State or not, cases of such "extraordinary hardship would present themselves on the part of faithful servants, worn "out in the public service, that the claim for pension upon retirement would be irre-"sistible." Such cases might not unfrequently occur, and an irregular and objectionable practice of making special provision for particular cases would thus be gradually introduced. There can be little doubt that it would be more for the interest of the service to establish, beforehand, general rules under which superannuations should be awarded; and it it also probable that this system would, in the long run, be found more economical, inasmuch as the prospect of a provision on retirement would be considered as a part of the remuneration for the services to be performed, and would be taken into account in regulating the amount of the salary.

3rdly. It is probable that, in many cases, the hardship of removing an estimable public servant without provision would be avoided by retaining him in the service after he had become incompetent to perform his duties. This is, perhaps, the strongest argument in favour of a system of superannuations. It may be true that it is strictly the duty of heads of departments to remove from the service all public officers who have become, from any cause, incompetent fully to discharge their duties, without regard to their feelings or their future position; but experience has shown that this is a duty the performance of which it is most difficult, if not impossible, to enforce; and as it is impracticable, by any regulations, to define beforehand at what stage of declining health or increasing bodily or mental infirmity incompetence begins, the result is that, in the absence of superannuations, inefficient persons are retained in the public service. A striking example of evil effects of this kind will be found in a letter from the Postmaster-General, inserted in the See App. p. 21 Appendix, and Sir J. Graham gives strong evidence to the same effect. The injury caused to the service by the retention of inefficient officers might no doubt be in part corrected by increasing the numbers of the establishment beyond what would have been required had all the servants been effective; but it would be impossible to justify such an arrangement, and under such circumstances the public service would be a loser for want of superannuation allowances, probably in actual money, and, at all events, in the less direct results. The evil consequences of retaining a single Civil Servant in an important post for which he has become incompetent, cannot be estimated in money, and may be much more than an equivalent for the expense of the superannuation of a whole department. For these reasons we are unhesitatingly of opinion that the public interests will be best consulted by maintaining a system of superannuation allowances.

Provision for widows and children of Civil Servants.

In some countries the provision made by the State for its Servants has been carried still further, and has included their widows and children after their death. As a question has been raised in some of the Memorials of the Civil Servants as to the expediency of such an extension of the system, it may be right to notice the subject. It appears to us that none of the three reasons which have been stated in favour of superannuation allowances apply to the case of a provision for widows and children.

1st. It is true that many Civil Servants may feel an equal anxiety for the future welfare of their wives and children as for their own; but against the chance of premature death there is a certain and easy mode of providing by means of insurance; and it can-

not be doubted that those who would suffer from anxiety on this subject would be likely to have recourse to this means.

2ndly. It does not appear that in this country, at least, public opinion would require that the Civil Servant should be relieved from the duty of providing, by insurance or otherwise, for the future support of his family, and that this burden should be thrown upon the State. It is true that sympathy has of late years been excited in favour of some claims for assistance made by the widows of deceased Civil Servants; but in these cases the applications were grounded, not upon a general claim for provision as widows of Civil Servants, but on the fact that their husbands had made large contributions under the name of deductions to a supposed fund, from which they had themselves received no benefit, and on which it was, therefore, supposed that their families might have an equitable claim. The third reason is, of course, inapplicable to the present case.

Expediency of establishing a "fund."

Having thus explained the grounds on which we think it desirable to retain the system of granting superannuation allowances, and having shown why we are of opinion that the same reasons do not apply to a provision for the widows and children of deceased Civil Servants, we proceed next to consider whether it is desirable to establish a fund for the purpose, to be supported by the contributions of the Civil Servants. Assuming that means are to be taken for securing in all cases the power of awarding due superannuation allowances, it follows that the contributions to any such fund must be compulsory, that the administration of the fund must be under the direct control of the Government, and that the Government must guarantee its sufficiency. Experience has proved that it is most difficult, if not impossible, in such a case, to prescribe beforehand any scale of contribution, which shall be so adjusted as to supply the requisite amount without material surplus or deficiency. If then the fund should prove deficient, such deficiency must be supplied from the public revenue, and no object will have been gained by carrying the compulsory contributions of the Civil Servants to a separate account. If, on the other hand, the fund should prove to be in excess, difficult questions must arise as to the equitable appropriation of the surplus. We are, therefore, disposed to agree with the Legislature of 1834 in considering it inexpedient to establish a superannuation fund.

Expediency of charging deductions when no fund exists.

Assuming that no such fund is to be created, the next question for our consideration is, whether, on general principles, it is desirable that the Civil Servants should be charged with deductions from the nominal amount of their salaries on account of superannuations, or whether it is advisable that the salaries should be paid *net*, so that the nominal amount should be identical with the income actually received.

It appears to us that unless some good reason can be shown to the contrary, the most natural and proper course in all such transactions is, to call things by their right names, so as to prevent, as far as possible, any mistake as to the nature of the arrangement intended. If it is intended that the salary actually paid to a Civil Servant shall be of a certain amount, and that in addition to this salary he shall, under certain circumstances, be entitled to a retired allowance according to a prescribed scale, it seems *primâ facie* to be the most correct course to describe the remuneration of the Civil Servant as consisting of a certain salary, with a prospect, under certain circumstances, of a retired allowance, rather than to add to the salary a certain nominal amount which is supposed to be an equivalent for the chance of a superannuation allowance, and thus to describe the salary as being of a larger amount than it really is, without mentioning the superannuation. If the deductions supposed to be levied were actually paid into a fund to be applicable to no other purpose (as was required by the Act of 1822), and if the superannuation allowances were dependent on that fund, and regulated ultimately by its amount, the case would be different; but it is a serious objection to the present system that it seems to imply the maintenance of a fund which has no existence in fact.

Assuming, then, that some grounds should be shown for substituting for the simple and correct description of the arrangement, a statement which seems to partake in some degree of the nature of a fiction, we proceed to consider the validity of the two reasons which have been stated for its adoption.

Arguments in favour of deductions.

Q. 2934.

1st. Sir James Graham, in answer to the question, "With regard to the policy of "making deductions from a salary as an equivalent for a prospective superannuation, do "you think that is a sound policy?" says, that "it is sound in principle, and in effect is "excellent. It acts as a powerful moral check upon the Civil Servants, as a penalty for "misconduct, and as a reward for good conduct. When they retire, from age or infirmity, "and their case is brought under the notice of the Treasury, as it is in each individual "case specially brought, the heads of the departments are bound to give a report as to the "past conduct of that individual, and if it be favourable, it is carried to his credit, and an "increased superannuation is given to him."

Without questioning the correctness of this argument, it would appear that Sir J. Graham has in some degree misapprehended the question, and that his answer is applicable rather to the merits of a system of superannuation, than to the policy of making deductions. Whether the salaries be correctly described as paid, or whether their nominal amount be swelled by the addition of deductions, in either case superannuations may be granted on the same terms and under the same conditions as to the conduct of the parties, and will therefore equally operate as an inducement for the good conduct of the Civil Servants.

2ndly. It is argued that the system of deductions operates as an advantage to the Civil Servant in protecting him against the danger of interference by Parliament with his superannuation allowance.

The argument is thus stated by Sir James Graham and Sir F. Baring. In answer to the question, "Considering the fluctuations of public opinion with regard to salaries and pensions, do you not conceive that the fact of the public servants now paying a certain deduction from their salaries towards meeting the charge for superannuation, affords a firmer and moral security for the permanence of their pension, greater even than an Act of Parliament saying that the public servants shall have pensions upon retirement without having paid deductions?" Sir J. Graham says, "I have no doubt that it gives greater security and steadiness to the administration of equity to the Civil Servants." Q. 2941.

Sir F. Baring also says, "Whether, if you had to commence again, you would take deductions or not, is another question; but there is one great advantage for the Civil Servants in the deductions which is, that they are a shield against the House of Commons, in any momentary feeling of economy, running in, and making a great alteration with regard to retired allowances." And afterwards he says, speaking of the time when he first came into Parliament, "If the retired allowance was a mere advantage given in addition to the salary, the feeling was that the House of Commons might deal with it as it pleased. But if there was a deduction (I do not mean to say that it is strictly logical, but it would have been argued), there would have been, as there is now, a strong feeling that the Civil Servant had paid his own superannuation, and that you were taking from him what he had actually paid. I have no doubt that would have been very much pressed." Q. 2990. Q. 2994.

High as these authorities are, we must express our dissent from the conclusion at which they have arrived. In the first place, we doubt the existence of the danger apprehended. It is true that at former periods both Parliament and the Treasury have on some occasions thought proper to deal with the prospective retired allowances of existing Civil Servants. Increased discussion on these subjects seems to have led to a fuller recognition of the propriety of not interfering with the existing interests and reasonable expectations of public servants; and accordingly, by the Act of 1834, the superannuations of the Civil Servants appointed before the 5th August 1829, were strictly protected, and the regard for existing interests was carried to an extent which, in the opinion of some, may be deemed excessive. Since that time the same principle has been strictly adhered to; and if, in any Act to be hereafter passed on this subject, the remuneration of public servants were represented (as we think it should be) as consisting partly of salary and partly of the superannuation to be awarded on retirement, we cannot doubt that they would both be regarded as standing on the same footing, and that they would both receive the equal protection of the Legislature.

We therefore hesitate to admit the existence of the danger apprehended.

But even supposing the danger to be real, we do not understand how protection can be found for the Civil Servants in the system of deductions. Assuming their remuneration to consist partly of their salaries, and partly of the prospect of a superannuation allowance, it is not easy to understand on what ground their moral claim to the one should be considered less strong than to the other. Still less can we understand how their case is strengthened by making a nominal addition to their salaries, which is never paid to them, and calling this nominal addition a deduction or abatement paid by them for the purpose of providing their superannuations. Sir F. Baring himself seems not to be without misgivings as to the force of his argument when he admits that it is not "strictly logical."

Erroneous impression created by system of deductions.

But if it is thus difficult or impossible to show that a system of deductions can be any protection to the interests of the Civil Servants, it is certain, on the other hand, that it has an injurious effect in creating an erroneous impression as to the real nature of the transaction. The payment of a charge on the salary for the purpose of providing superannuations almost necessarily suggests the idea of the existence of a fund to which each Civil Servant has contributed, and in which he, therefore, may be supposed to possess a certain right of property. We have already had occasion to refer to this result of the impression as manifested in the claims made on the Government for relief by the widows of deceased Civil Servants on the ground of the contributions made by their husbands to

this supposed fund. The sense of hardship produced by this impression is not confined to the relations of Civil Servants and to persons who may be supposed to be naturally misled by their position or prepossessions. The same feeling has on some occasions been expressed by persons in high official stations who must be supposed to be well acquainted with the system; and we are thus led to doubt whether this impression can be entirely removed, except by an alteration of the system.

See App. p. 19.

Question which it raises as to sufficiency of superannuation as an equivalent for deductions.

Another objection to the system is, that it necessarily raises questions as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the superannuation allowances considered as an equivalent for the deductions paid, and this not only with reference to the whole service, but with regard to particular departments, or even individual cases. For example, it is a subject of complaint in the Post Office, that as it is found that in that department a much larger number of officers voluntarily retire in the course of their service than in most other branches of the public service, the result is that the deductions levied are supposed to be much more than an equivalent for the superannuations granted. In a similar manner, individuals complain that they are compelled to pay deductions, although from special circumstances there is little or no chance of their ever deriving benefit from superannuations. Were the simple and more straightforward system adopted of engaging public servants at a certain net amount of salary, with a conditional prospect of superannuation on certain terms, all these causes of misapprehension and complaint would be entirely removed.

Original object of deductions. See App. p. 160.

There can be no doubt that economy was the object principally in view in the original establishment of the system of deductions. The Committee of 1828 on Public Income and Expenditure, amongst various suggestions for the reduction of the public expenditure had recommended the establishment of a fund for providing superannuations, which should be supported by the contributions of the Civil Servants themselves, in the shape of deductions, in order that "the public might not eventually have to bear any part of the expense of these allowances." The Legislature, by the Act of 1834, adopted the system of deductions, but without establishing a fund. It seems to have been thought that the remuneration of public servants (including their salaries and retiring allowances) was at that time too high; and the Legislature may probably have considered the system of deductions a convenient mode of reducing salaries on new appointments. We think that subsequent experience has proved that, if either the salaries or the superannuations were found to be too high, the more simple and direct remedy of reducing them on all new appointments by the requisite amount, would have been a far preferable course. If, on the other hand, the remuneration of public servants was at that time not more than a fair equivalent for their services, when compared with the rate of payment in other employments, it must be obvious that any attempt at reduction by withholding a portion of the salaries, under the name of abatements, could neither be beneficial to the public service, nor, in all probability, of permanent duration. The pecuniary saving effected by a system of insufficient remuneration can never be an equivalent for the loss of efficiency in the services obtained; and in all probability, under such circumstances, the result would be, that advantage would be taken of some of the numerous occasions when the salaries of public departments are under revision, to remedy the evil by raising the salary in each case by an amount equal to the abatement.

Scale of superannuation allowances.

Having thus disposed, for the present, of the question of deductions, we proceed to consider what should be the scale of the superannuation allowance as compared with the salary. Assuming the obvious and reasonable principle which has been invariably observed, that the amount of superannuation should increase with the number of years' service, we have first to consider what shall be the maximum superannuation awarded, and after what number of years' service it should accrue. We are disposed to think that, from a due regard to economy, as well as with a view to the efficiency of the service, there ought always to be a marked distinction between the amount of salary paid for actual services and the retired allowance. The objects for which we have advocated retired allowances will be amply fulfilled, though their maximum should fall short of the full salary. We are, therefore, disposed to adopt the same maximum as that which is now in force with reference to the Civil Servants appointed since 1829, namely, two-thirds of the whole salary; but we should propose that it should accrue after forty instead of after forty-five years' service. Supposing, therefore, the Civil Servant to have entered the service at 20 years of age, he would obtain his maximum superannuation at 60. The period at which superannuation allowances may be granted at present commences at the end of ten years' service, to which we see no objection; but instead of beginning at one-fourth of the whole salary (as at present, in the case of the Civil Servants appointed since 1829) we should propose to begin at one-sixth. We should also recommend that the superannuation should rise by equal yearly increments,

and not as at present by a more considerable increase taking effect on the termination of each period of seven years; which is, in fact, the system which, as we are informed, has been practically adopted by the Treasury in their administration of the present law. The scale which we thus propose is that which was suggested by the Committee of the House of Commons of last year. It will commence at ten-sixtieths after ten years' service, and advancing by equal increments of one-sixtieth each year, it will reach its maximum of forty-sixtieths at the end of forty years' service.

We subject a table showing, first, the scale at present in force with regard to the Civil Servants appointed before the 5th of August, 1829; secondly, the scale in force as to the Civil Servants appointed since that time; thirdly, the scale proposed by the original Bill of last year; and fourthly, the scale suggested by the Committee, which we recommend.

This last scale, it will be seen, is somewhat more favourable than that which at present applies to appointments made since 1829. It is very much less liberal than the scale which applies to appointments before 1829, and also less liberal than that which was proposed in the original Bill of last year.

Complete years of Service.	Number of Sixtieths granted according to each of the under-mentioned Scales.				Complete years of Service.	Number of Sixtieths granted according to each of the under-mentioned Scales.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.
10	20	15	16	10	31	40	30	37	31
11	20	15	17	11	32	40	30	38	32
12	20	15	18	12	33	40	30	39	33
13	20	15	19	13	34	40	30	40	34
14	20	15	20	14	35	45	30	—	35
15	25	15	21	15	36	45	30	—	36
16	25	15	22	16	37	45	30	—	37
17	25	20	23	17	38	45	35	—	38
18	25	20	24	18	39	45	35	—	39
19	25	20	25	19	40	50	35	—	40
20	30	20	26	20	41	50	35	—	—
21	30	20	27	21	42	50	35	—	—
22	30	20	28	22	43	50	35	—	—
23	30	20	29	23	44	50	35	—	—
24	30	25	30	24	45	55	40	—	—
25	35	25	31	25	46	55	40	—	—
26	35	25	32	26	47	55	40	—	—
27	35	25	33	27	48	55	40	—	—
28	35	25	34	28	49	55	40	—	—
29	35	25	35	29	50	60	40	—	—
30	40	25	36	30					

Age of retirement.

At present no superannuation allowance can be granted to any Civil Servant under sixty-five years of age, except on medical certificate of incapacity to discharge his duties in consequence of actual infirmity of body or mind. We should recommend that this limit of sixty-five years should be reduced to sixty years. We are disposed to think that, when a Civil Servant has reached an age at which bodily or mental vigour often begins to decline, it may be advantageous to the service to give to the Government the power of facilitating his retirement by granting, if they should so think fit, a superannuation allowance without a medical certificate. We do not anticipate that such a regulation would be likely to cause the premature loss of valuable services. We believe that industrious and devoted public officers, who have spent the greater part of their lives in the service, are not usually found to be desirous of retiring from it, so long as their energies remain unimpaired. Whatever advantages they may have anticipated from retirement, it is believed that they would not unfrequently decline to apply for it, when the opportunity of doing so arrived, even if that retirement did not involve the loss of at least one-third of their income. For these reasons we are of opinion that this reduction in the limit of age would, on the whole, be more likely to be advantageous than injurious to the interests of the service, whilst it would no doubt be received as an acceptable boon by the Civil Servants themselves.

Compulsory retirement.

The only question which remains as to the terms of superannuation is, whether any age should be fixed at which retirement should be compulsory. We have, in a former part of this Report, shown the importance of taking means to facilitate the removal from the service of officers who, from age or infirmity, have become inefficient in the performance of their duties. It must, however, be an invidious and painful duty to the head of a department to suggest to a meritorious public servant that his powers are

beginning to fail, and that it may, therefore, be expedient to dispense with his services; and under ordinary circumstances there must be reason to fear that this duty will not be fully performed. But it may be possible to assist in promoting the same end, if some age be appointed at which it is found by experience that, in ordinary cases, bodily or mental vigour declines, and if retirement at that age is made the rule; the heads of departments being authorized, in any special case, to invite the officer to remain in the service, should they think a continuance of his services desirable.

The practical difference which will thus be made will be that retirement at that age will be the rule instead of being the exception; and that when the appointed age has been reached, heads of departments will be relieved from the painful duty of suggesting retirement; though, on the other hand in some special instances in which long services are found to be accompanied by undiminished power of usefulness, they may have to perform the more agreeable task of inviting the Civil Servant to continue in the performance of his public duties. We should suggest sixty-five years of age as a fit period of life for this purpose.

Other provisions of existing Superannuation Act.

There are other provisions in the Superannuation Act of 1834, in which we should propose no alterations. Such are, the proof of good conduct in all cases, and of infirmity when the applicant is under the age of sixty years; the regulation that the superannuation allowances shall be calculated on the amount of the average salary during the three preceding years; and the power given to the Treasury to make special grants for special merits or special services, on condition that the grounds on which such grants are made shall be laid before Parliament.

Gratuities. See App. p. 43.

In the Bill of last year provision was made for awarding certain gratuities to Civil Servants who might, by ill-health, be compelled to retire from the service before they had become entitled to a retired allowance; and also for awarding gratuities or pensions to persons who, under similar circumstances, had been compelled to quit the service in consequence of severe bodily injury sustained in the execution of their official duty. Provision has already been made, under the authority of the Treasury, for such cases, when they have occurred, but it seems desirable that the sanction of the Legislature should be given to the requisite regulations as proposed in the Bill.

Compensation. See App. p. 43.

Under another clause in the same Bill, provision was also properly made for regulating the amount of compensation to be awarded to a Civil Servant in the shape of a retired allowance, in case of the abolition of his office. It is to be hoped that the allowances which may be awarded under any such regulation will be few in number, or, at all events, of short duration, inasmuch as the earliest opportunity should, in all cases, be taken of re-introducing into the service any efficient public servant who has thus been temporarily removed from it.

Having thus stated our views on the general question of superannuations, and explained the system which we recommend for adoption in the Civil Service, we have next to consider what alterations will be required for this purpose in the existing system, and in what manner such alterations should be made. But before entering on this subject, it seems necessary to give some further explanation respecting the condition of one of the five classes of Civil Servants which we have mentioned above; and the more so, as their position with regard to superannuations has been materially altered since the appointment of the present Commission. We mean that large body of Civil Servants (belonging chiefly to public offices established since 1834) who at present are not charged with abatements, and who, till very recently, had no claim to superannuation.

Position of class of Civil Servants who are not charged with deductions, and who, till recently, had no claim to superannuations.

These offices were in the first instance considered of a temporary character, and, strictly speaking, still retain this character; though, having been continued from year to year for a long period, and important duties having been assigned to them by law, it may now be assumed that, either in their present or in some altered shape, they are likely to remain amongst the established Departments of the Government, and consequently that the services of their clerks and other inferior officers will not be dispensed with. The original temporary character of these offices prevented the Civil Servants employed in them from being placed under the Act of 1834, and they have in consequence been charged with no abatements, and down to a very recent period they have been entitled to no superannuations. Exceptional cases have occurred, in which retiring pensions have been given to gentlemen employed in these Departments, but till very recently the general question of the position of these Civil Servants does not appear to have been considered. Under these circumstances, the question appeared to us to be one of much difficulty and embarrassment. On the one hand, although the applicants have no legal claim to superannuation, the interests of the public require that so large a body of Civil Servants should not be left without provision in case of retirement; and in conformity

with the reasons which we have already urged in favour of superannuations, we could not but regard any such arrangement as a measure of unwise and misplaced economy. On the other hand, if superannuations be awarded to this large body of public servants who have hitherto paid no deductions, another difficulty arises; as it must be obvious that to sanction, under a new arrangement, an exception in their favour, in addition to the exception established in favour of the Civil Servants appointed before the 5th of August 1829, would be to introduce an additional anomaly into the system, and to increase that inequality and consequent dissatisfaction amongst the Civil Servants, which it should be our object to remove. Whilst this subject was under our consideration, an important Treasury Minute was passed on the 13th of January last, which alters materially the position of this class of Civil Servants. As the date of this Minute is subsequent to the appointment of this Commission, it may be right to state that the Commission had no knowledge of it till after it was passed, when it was communicated to them by the Treasury:—

Treasury Minute of 13th Jan. 1857.

"My Lords have before them applications from the Poor Law Board for superannuation allowances in favour of Mr. James Hodgkin, lately a clerk in the department, and of Mr. Hall, lately an inspector, both having retired on account of ill-health. These papers having been referred to the Superannuation Committee, they have reported that, inasmuch as the department is not one of those embraced by the Act of 1834, they have no power to grant any pension under that Act. My Lords have, therefore, now to consider the most equitable course to pursue under these circumstances with regard to this department, and any others to which that Act does not apply, and from the salaries of which no superannuation abatements have been deducted.

"On the one hand, my Lords have reason to believe that, upon the formation of the Poor Law Board, there was some general understanding that the salaries were fixed at somewhat higher rates from the fact that, by law, the recipients were not entitled to pensions; but, on the other hand, adverting to the fact of a pension having been given to Mr. Nicholls and to Mr. Chadwick virtually as Poor Law Officers, and considering the many changes which have taken place since the first formation of the Board for a limited period, all of which have given it more the character of a permanent department, my Lords have arrived at the conclusion that they cannot but recognise the right of the officers of that department to some allowance upon their retirement.

"Having carefully considered the principles upon which such pensions should be fixed, my Lords have arrived at the decision that the scale fixed by the Act of 1834 should be adopted, but that the amount so arrived at should be subject to a deduction accurately calculated as the value of the deductions to which such officers would have been subjected had they been brought under the Act of 1834: i. e., that in every case it shall be ascertained what such deductions, had they been made, would have amounted to, and that the value of such a sum, in the shape of an annuity at the age of the officer retiring, shall be ascertained from the actuary of the National Debt Office, and a deduction equivalent thereto be made from the full pension under the Act to which such officer would have been entitled, had his salary been subject to such deduction.

"Transmit copy of this Minute to the Poor Law Board, and request that Mr. Bouverie will furnish this Board with a computation, showing the amount of the deductions which Mr. Hodgkin and Mr. Hall would have contributed from their salaries, had they been placed under the Act of 1834."

It will be seen that by this Minute the Treasury propose to take a middle course. Whilst they grant superannuations on the scale allowed by the Act of 1834, they deduct from the superannuation allowance a sum calculated to be equal to the whole amount which the Civil Servant would have paid in deductions, had his salary been under the operation of the Act. The effect of this arrangement may be easily explained. The Civil Servant in this class will receive a superannuation allowance considerably lower in amount than that which is awarded to ordinary Civil Servants under the Act of 1834; but as he has paid no deductions, the whole of that allowance would be a clear bonus granted to him at the expense of the revenue. It must be remembered that a considerable number of the Civil Servants who are charged with deductions retire from the service, either by death or from other causes, without receiving any superannuations, and that, consequently, the superannuations of those who obtain them may be considered as composed partly of their own payments, and partly of those of others. Under the Treasury Minute, this latter portion of the superannuations must be provided out of the public revenue.

See Memorandum in App. p. 150.

The position of a Civil Servant under this Treasury Minute may, perhaps, be more clearly shown by supposing that, from the date of his first appointment, he lays by annually a sum equal to the amount of the deduction with which he would have been charged had he been under the Act of 1834. Supposing him at the termination of his service to receive a superannuation allowance under the Minute, that allowance, together with the amount which he has saved, will, if he receives no interest on his savings, place him in exactly the same pecuniary position as if he had been under the Act; or, if he receives interest, in a much more advantageous position. But supposing that from death, or any other cause, he should retire from the service without receiving any super-

annuation, in that case either he or his family will have the full enjoyment of these accumulated savings, which, had they been paid in the shape of deductions under the Act, would have been entirely lost to them. Thus he would enjoy the full chance of gain without being subject to the risk of loss, being very much in the position of a person who should subscribe to a lottery, on the condition that he should not be required to pay his subscription unless he should draw a prize.

Objects sought in altering existing system.

Having concluded our explanation of the existing position of the different classes of the Civil Servants, we proceed to consider in what manner it may be expedient to deal with them. The objects to be attained are, to provide in every case a power of granting an adequate superannuation allowance; to abolish altogether the system of deductions; to place all classes of Civil Servants, so far as may be possible, upon an uniform and equal footing, so as to remove the existing causes of dissatisfaction, and thereby to obtain the best security for the permanence of the new system and the future efficiency of the service; to effect these objects without improperly interfering wirh existing interests; and, lastly, to impose by the new system no greater additional charge upon the revenue than may be necessary for the object in view, or than may be compensated by the advantage to be gained.

Revision of salaries proposed by Committee of 1856.

See App. p. 40.

The Committee of the House of Commons, who inquired into this subject in the last session of Parliament, altered the Bill which had been referred to them in such a manner as to abolish the system of deduction; and they at the same time introduced a clause by which the Treasury were required, with all convenient speed, to proceed to a revision of all salaries in the Civil Service, "with a due regard to the amount of the deductions remitted."

It is not clear on what principle it was proposed that the revision should be made. Probably it might be intended that there should, in general, be a reduction of salaries equivalent to the whole, or at all events to a large portion of the abatements, leaving at the same time a discretion with the Treasury in dealing with each case. However this may have been, it does not appear that this mode of dealing with the question was considered satisfactory, inasmuch as the House of Commons did not proceed with the Bill, and the Government have since appointed the present Commission. Under these circumstances, it is scarcely necessary that we should point out the obvious difficulties which must attend any such arrangement. It must be manifest that, in now pursuing any similar course, we might reasonably be considered as evading the question which has been referred to us; and we therefore feel ourselves precluded from recommending any such solution of the question as a general revision of salaries by Government.

Other methods of abolishing deductions.

Setting aside this mode of dealing with the difficulty, there appear to be only two methods of carrying the abolition of deductions into effect, namely, 1st, to reduce all salaries now subject to deductions by an amount equal to the whole deductions abolished, or, 2ndly, to give to the Civil Servants the benefit either of the whole, or of some definite portion, of the deductions remitted.

Salaries might be reduced by whole amount of deductions.

Supposing that the whole of the Civil Service had been subject to the system of deductions, and assuming the net salaries to be in all cases of a reasonable amount, the natural mode of dealing with the question would have been to reduce the present nominal salaries in each case by the amount of the abatement. It would at the same time have been necessary to make a small increase in the scale of superannuation allowances, those allowances being at present calculated on the amount of the gross salaries, including the deductions. By this means each Civil Servant would have continued to receive the same net stipend, and to have a prospect of the same superannuation allowance as at present, and no additional charge would have been imposed on the revenue. Under the complicated circumstances which now embarrass the question, it does not seem to admit of so easy a solution. It is impossible to consider the case of any one class of Civil Servants apart from the rest, and before dealing with the salaries of any one class, it is necessary to inquire on what principle those salaries have been regulated as compared with those of the other classes. With reference to this point, Sir C. E. Trevelyan, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, speaks in his evidence as follows:—

Principle on which salaries have been regulated.

"309. I have been engaged in more revisions of the Civil Establishments than almost any other person; some of those establishments paid deductions, some did not pay deductions. In fixing the new rates of salary we always considered what the general rates of salary were indoors, in public establishments, and out of doors among mercantile men and bankers, and what was the nature of the duties, and so forth; but we never considered whether the parties paid deductions or not; for instance, one branch of the Privy Council Office does not pay deductions—the Educational branch, a large establishment; we made no difference whatever on that account in fixing their scale of salaries and in fixing the scale of salaries of the Board of Trade and the Judicial Branch of the Privy Council, which do pay deductions; and in the same way the Poor Law Establishment, the Inclosure Commissioners, and

the Department of Science and Art, do not pay deductions; we made no difference whatever in fixing their scales of salaries, and those of the Ordnance and Board of Works, and other offices which do pay: in the same way, when we revised the great Post Office Establishment, some classes of offices in the Post Office paid deductions; other classes did not pay deductions; but we made no difference whatever on that account. And, more than that, if we had made a difference, we should have been acting contrary to the Act of Parliament. The present Superannuation Act directs that the deductions shall be a bonâ fide aid to the public in paying pensions; if we had increased the salaries in proportion to the deductions, we should indirectly have contravened the Act of Parliament."

And again—

"348. *Chairman.*] You mentioned that you had been concerned in the revision of the salaries of the establishments of many offices; how many of the principal departments of the Government do you think have had their salaries revised since 1834?—Nearly the whole, I think.

"349. Has not the whole of the department of the Customs undergone a very careful revision and investigation with respect to its salaries?—Yes, I think almost every department has been revised.

"350. And the Inland Revenue and the Post Office; have not all the salaries of the Post Office been revised?—Yes, I assisted in the revision of the Post Office Establishment.

"351. And so with regard to the offices of the Secretaries of State and other large departments; have they not also undergone revision?—Yes.

"352. Under these circumstances, is it not certain that both those who revised the salaries of those departments and the officers who took the revised salaries, had present to their minds the provisions of the Superannuation Act of 1834?—They were both aware of its existence, undoubtedly.

"353. Has not therefore the revision of the salaries in nearly the whole of the Civil Service since 1834, amounted to a sort of revision of the terms of service, with a consciousness and contemplation of the terms of the Superannuation Act?—No, I think not; because, as I before stated, the salaries were fixed without any reference to the Act, although the persons who revised the salaries were aware of its existence.

"354. Is it not certain that both those who revised the salaries, and those who accepted the revised salaries, had the terms of that Act present to their minds?—If it was present to their minds, it was merely to deter those who fixed the salaries from increasing the salaries in consequence of the deduction, because the Act intends that the deduction should be a real diminution of salary, which it would not be if the salaries were increased in proportion to the deduction.

"355. The question is not whether it deterred them, or whether it instigated them, but whether they were not perfectly aware of the existence of the regulations of that Act when the revision was made, and when the revised salaries were acquiesced in?—They were aware of its existence undoubtedly, and the revised salaries were acquiesced in; but the revision was quite independent of the Act. The Act was one proceeding, and the revision another."

Also—

"470. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Are you able to state that in the instances of fixing salaries that have come under your notice they have always been fixed by the different persons connected with the Treasury without any reference to abatements?—Without any reference at all."

Mr. W. H. Stephenson, who informs the Committee that he has had the charge of the business of superannuation in the Treasury for the last four years, gives evidence as follows:—

"2702. Viscount *Monck.*] With reference to the question of revision, you have yourself been very largely engaged in the revision of different offices?—Yes, in several offices.

"2703. In considering the salaries to be attached to particular offices and different departments, you have had occasion to consider offices in which the abatements were paid as well as offices in which the abatements are not paid?—Yes; I was engaged in revising two offices at the same time, one of which was under the Superannuation Act, and the other was not. We fixed the salaries of both without reference to that matter in either case.

"2704. Are those recommendations of yours generally acted upon at the Treasury?—I think they have been acted upon in all cases in which I have been concerned in revisions.

"2705. Was any change made in the rate of salary attached to different offices from considerations of the kind which have been referred to?—Not in any case where I have been concerned."

Again, Mr. Bromley states:

"648. The salary has been fixed with reference to the quantity of work to be done, and I may vouch for that, for I have been upon thirteen different Commissions of Inquiry into public offices, and I have had, under the direction of the Governments of Lord John Russell, Lord Derby, and Lord Aberdeen, to fix the scale of salaries applicable to the work done; and in considering that, I and those who have acted with me have never taken into consideration the question of superannuation abatements, but we have based our recommendation to the Treasury upon what we considered to be the value of the work to be done."

It will be seen that in some of the questions put to Sir Charles Trevelyan it is suggested that as the fact of the existence of deductions was known to those by whom the

salaries were revised, they must have been in some degree influenced by that knowledge in the performance of their duty. This is, however, distinctly denied by Sir C. Trevelyan, and he is confirmed by Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Bromley.

As the evidence which we have quoted was given before a Committee of which gentlemen who had held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer were members, we presume, in the absence of any contradiction, that it was not inconsistent with their knowledge of the facts.

Consequent effect of abolition of deductions.

Such having been the system pursued, it follows that the abolition of deductions must have the effect of giving the same remuneration to all classes for the performance of like duties, or duties of like importance, and cannot therefore be considered as a ground for the reduction of the salaries on which the deductions had been charged. Supposing there to be two classes of officers in the service, both of which are paid at the same rate, and both of which are entitled to equal superannuation allowances, if one of these classes is taxed for the maintenance of its superannuations, whilst the other receives them free, at the expense of the revenue, that is, to say the least, a glaring inequality, if not a positive injustice. And if, under these circumstances, it should be intended to abolish the tax, it will scarcely be contended that the opportunity ought to be taken of perpetuating the subject of complaint, by re-establishing the same inequality in the salaries. We do not refer to the Civil Servants who receive their first appointment before the 5th of August 1829, because theirs may be considered an exceptional case, dependent on the principle of protecting existing interests. But we have shown that there are other classes who stand in the favoured position of being entitled to superannuation, without the payment of deductions; and, above all, there is the large class of Civil Servants belonging to the departments which have been constituted since 1834, to which we have already adverted. For the inequality thus established it seems difficult to find any sufficient reason or justification. There can be no doubt that it must have been the intention of the framers of the Act of 1834 that public servants so situated should be brought under its operation; and it would have been easy for the Government, with the assistance of the Legislature, to make some provision for the difficulty arising from the temporary nature of the offices in question. For instance, it might have been provided that the Civil Servants in these departments should be charged with deductions, subject to the condition, that if they should afterwards be removed from the service for any other reason than their own desire or their misconduct, the amount of deductions paid by them should be returned. No such arrangement having been made, it would now have been difficult, if not impossible, even had the case still been open, to place them in any corresponding position with the Civil Servants who pay deductions. It would have been practically impossible, after so long a period, to enforce the back payments; and though there could in such case be no positive claim for superannuations, the interests of the service would require (for the reasons which we have already stated) that retired allowances should be granted.

But the question is no longer open, the claim of this class of Civil Servants to superannuations on a certain modified scale, without deductions, having been conceded by the Treasury Minute of the 13th January last. The system established by that Minute, though no doubt supposed to be the best which was practicable under the circumstances, is liable to two material objections, namely:

Objections to Treasury Minute of 13th Jan. 1857.

1st. That the superannuation allowances which it establishes are based upon no satisfactory principle with reference to the objects for which alone such provision ought to be maintained; are inferior in amount, as compared with the scale established in the rest of the Civil Service; and must, in many cases, be found inadequate for the purposes for which they were designed;

2ndly. That it establishes a new and extensive case of inequality in the remuneration of Civil Servants, for the benefit of a particular class.

Removal of inequality amongst Civil Servants,

The object in view is to remove this inequality in this and other cases, and, at the same time, to abolish the system of deductions. There are only two modes by which the removal of this inequality can be effected, namely, by reducing the advantages of the one class, or by improving the condition of the other, or by the combined operation of both methods. Consistently with the due regard paid to existing interests, there can be no ground for interfering with the position of those Civil Servants who are at present

either by reduction of advantages of one class,

entitled to full superannuation without the payment of deductions. The same objection exists against interfering with the Civil Servants of the departments which have been instituted since 1834, so far as regards the position conceded to them by the Treasury Minute of January last; and even if that Minute had not been passed, it might have been difficult, under the circumstances which we have already explained, to place them in a position inferior to that which they have obtained under it.

The other mode of effecting the object, namely, by simply abolishing deductions, and thus increasing by that amount the incomes of the Civil Servants by whom they are at present paid, presents no such difficulty. On the contrary, by such a measure the members of all the leading departments of the Civil Service would be placed on an equal footing as to salaries, inasmuch as all would alike receive, without abatement, the salaries which are stated to have been awarded to them on equal terms.

or by abolition of deductions.

The single, but not unimportant, objection to this solution of the difficulty is, the additional charge which it would impose on the public revenue. We are not disposed to treat lightly the pecuniary view of the question, and we are well aware of the reluctance which the Legislature must feel in imposing an additional burden on the public finances.

Objection to abolition of deductions on account of additional charge on revenue.

The whole amount of the contributions paid by public servants in the shape of deductions is at present about 75,000*l.* a year.* It is of course gradually increasing, in proportion as the exempted Civil Servants, who received their appointments before 1829, are succeeded by others on whom deductions are charged, and it is supposed that it might ultimately reach about 100,000*l.*, should the system remain in operation. It must not, however, be assumed, that either of these sums necessarily represents a bonus which it is proposed freely to confer on a portion of the Civil Servants. Before any conclusion can be arrived at, on this point, some opinion must be formed as to the fitness of the amount of the net salaries now paid. The nominal salaries having been regulated on an equal footing in all classes, and a deduction having been made from a portion of them, from which the others have been exempt, their remuneration has thus been rendered unequal. Has the one class been overpaid, or has the other been underpaid? It must be remembered that, at present, this question has no longer reference to the amount of salaries in existence in 1834, but to the effect of the numerous revisions effected since that time. It may be, that a knowledge of the existence of deductions has operated unconsciously on the minds of those by whom the scale of salaries has been from time to time regulated, so as to cause them to fix that scale, with reference to all offices, at a somewhat higher level than would have been adopted had no such charge existed. Or, it may be, that those gentlemen are strictly accurate, not only with regard to their own intentions, but also in point of fact, when they state that they have regulated salaries without regard to deductions, and as though they had not existed. In the one case, the abolition of deductions must be regarded as a bonus given to a portion of the Civil Servants for the purpose of raising their salaries to an equality with those of others who were already somewhat overpaid. In the other case, the measure could only be regarded as the abolition of a charge by which a portion of the salaries had been unduly depressed.

Question as to sufficiency or insufficiency of present salaries.

A question is thus raised as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the present net salaries after the payment of deductions. It is sometimes argued that no doubt can exist as to the sufficiency of the existing salaries, inasmuch as Civil appointments are eagerly sought for, and no difficulty is experienced in finding candidates for them. We doubt whether such a question can be so summarily disposed of. Even if salaries were still further reduced, we doubt whether there would be any lack of candidates for appointments. And for some time there might be no deterioration in the qualifications of the applicants, as, without scanning the terms of engagement very nicely, there would be a reasonable expectation that the Government of the country would not fail to provide due remuneration for useful services. But if an impression was once allowed to prevail, that public servants were treated with unfairness, and their remuneration awarded in a niggardly and penurious spirit, although there might still be an abundant supply of candidates, we cannot help fearing that the public service would suffer from a deterioration as well in the qualifications of the applicants, as in their subsequent conduct when appointed. It may be true that in past times many incompetent persons have received appointments, whose services were not worth the salaries they received; but this fact is a reason, not for reducing salaries, but for imposing a test of qualification on admission into the service, as in fact has been recently done. It appears to us that in the public service, no more than in private undertakings, can the number of candidates who may be seeking employment be considered as any criterion of the sufficiency of the salary. In both, the salary ought to be such as to command the requisite ability and character, and also such as may be sufficient to maintain the servant in that position of life in which it is desirable, with a view to the interests of his employers, that he should be placed. Whether the present salaries exceed that amount is a question on which we possess no sufficient means of forming an opinion. Even with regard to any single office, it must be difficult to give an opinion whether the salary ought to be higher or lower, by such an amount as two and a half or five per cent. Much more difficult must it be to form such an opinion with reference to the salaries of a large portion of the whole Civil Service. Whether,

Difficulty of forming an opinion.

* See Account of Superannuation in Public Offices. Amount of Deductions in 1856, 74,212*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

therefore, under these circumstances, the proposed abolition of deductions ought to be regarded, on the one hand, as a boon, or, on the other, as the mere removal of an injustice, we cannot undertake to decide. But considering the doubts which embarrass the question, and the effects which those doubts must have produced on the minds of the Civil Servants whose interests are at stake, it may be well to consider whether, with a view to public interests alone, it may not be wise to incur the risk of some temporary sacrifice, rather than to adopt the alternative, either of continuing to maintain an anomalous and indefensible system, or of attempting some intermediate settlement, by way of compromise, which could be founded on no intelligible principle, and which might have the effect of disappointing the hopes and damping the energies of an important body of public servants.

Loss of revenue temporary.

We have spoken of the supposed loss of revenue as temporary. It must be evident, in the case of any Civil Servant now liable to deductions, that under any circumstances this loss could not continue for a longer period than the remaining time during which he continues in the service. On his retirement an opportunity will at all events occur of revising the salary. But it is probable that in the majority of cases an opportunity of revising the salary will occur at a much earlier period. It appears that in each public department the clerks are divided into classes, with reference to the importance of the duties which they have to perform. In the same class each clerk proceeds from the minimum to the maximum salary by length of service; but in all promotions from an inferior to a higher class, it is required that the selection shall be made "only from superior fitness for such higher class." The principle of promoting from class to class, in consequence of merit alone, without regard to seniority, has been enforced on the heads of departments by the highest authorities, and may be considered the established rule of of the Civil Service. The practice has been to revise, from time to time, the salaries in each class, such revision to take effect only with regard to such persons as might thereafter be introduced into the class, and not to affect the salaries of those who were already within it. Whenever, therefore, the salaries of any class have been revised, every clerk who is promoted into it from an inferior class, receives his appointment at the revised salary, without reference to the position which he previously occupied. It is found that, under this system, Civil Servants of superior merit rise gradually from class to class, and attain, ultimately, a high position in the service; and, also, that a large proportion of those who enter the Civil Service are, sooner or later, promoted from the class in which they were originally placed. Even, therefore, if we were to assume, in opposition to the evidence which we have quoted, that the increase of salaries caused by the abolition of deductions would, in the first instance, impose on the revenue a charge not strictly justified by a mere regard to the duties to be performed, it is obvious that this charge would at once be in a course of gradual reduction, as opportunities occurred of making appointments at a revised scale of salary, as well in consequence of retirements from the service, as of promotions from class to class.

Gradual reduction of charge for superannuation by operation of new scale.

In concluding our observations on the charge which the proposed alteration is likely to impose upon the revenue, it may be right to advert to the fact that the annual charge for superannuation allowances may be expected to be considerably reduced, in consequence of the gradual removal by death of those retired servants who received their first appointments before the 5th August 1829, and who are now in receipt of the liberal superannuations which were in force at that time, and of the substitution, in their place, of retired Civil Servants who received their first appointments since that date, and who will receive superannuation on a greatly reduced scale, whether that scale be the one to which they are at present entitled, or the scale which we have recommended, which is somewhat more liberal, though it does not differ materially in amount. It is calculated that ultimately, when the whole of the superannuation allowances have been granted under the lower scale, the reduction will amount to nearly one third of the whole amount.* It is scarcely necessary to add that we have no intention of taking credit for this reduction, as forming any part of the arrangement which we propose, inasmuch as the reduction is at present in progress under the existing system. A reference to the fact may, however, be material, when the subject of the future charge for salaries and superannuations is under consideration.

Economy arising from increased efficiency of Civil Servants.

It may be right to notice another mode by which, it is hoped, means may be taken to reduce the cost of the Civil Service as regards both salaries and retired allowances. It has been found, of late years, in revising the establishments of the different departments of the Government, that economy was to be promoted, not so much by cutting down salaries, as by taking means to render the services of public officers more efficient, and

* See Sir F. Baring's evidence. Question 2995.

thus to be enabled to reduce their number. It is to be hoped that this course of improvement will be persevered in; and the important measures recently adopted, and still in progress, for testing the capacity and qualifications of candidates for the Civil Service, must materially aid in promoting the same object. Although it is probable that the higher standard of qualification which they require may have a tendency to raise, rather than to reduce, the scale of individual remuneration, there can be no doubt that, by increasing the efficiency, and thereby reducing the number, of Civil Servants, the general results of these measures must be productive of economy.

Conclusion of general recommendations.

It has not been without much anxious consideration that we have arrived at the conclusion that it is our duty to recommend the total abolition of deductions for the purpose of superannuation, without any corresponding reduction in the salaries on which such deductions have been charged. Our first impression in entering on the inquiry referred to us, was adverse to this arrangement. But on a careful review of all the difficulties of the case, we became satisfied that, with a view to public interests alone, we could recommend no other settlement of the question as likely to be permanent and satisfactory. We are aware that the present system of deductions has had high authorities in its favour, and at the time when it was introduced it may have been considered a convenient mode of carrying into effect the unpopular measure of a general reduction of salaries. Nevertheless, for the reasons which we have already stated, we believe it to be unsound in principle; and we think that its inherent defects have developed themselves in difficulties of administration, of which the effect has been to create a mass of anomalies and inconsistencies most injurious to the public service. In this, as in other similar cases, it may be found impracticable to escape from a vicious principle, and to establish a reasonable and uniform system, without some temporary pecuniary sacrifice. But believing that there is no other satisfactory solution of the difficulty, being confident that the ultimate advantage of the public will be much more than a compensation for any possible temporary loss, and having regard to the importance of maintaining the character and efficiency of the Civil Service, we are of opinion that by the recommendation which we have made we shall best discharge the duty which has been assigned to us.

Cases requiring special scale of superannuation allowance.

See App. II. and III.

See App. p. 42.

There exists in the Civil Service an important class of offices to which it is contended that the ordinary scale of superannuations is not properly applicable, and numerous applications have been made by persons who conceive themselves to belong to this class, to have their superannuations awarded on a more liberal principle. We allude to those who have received their first appointments in the service at a somewhat advanced period of life. By the Bill of last year, it was proposed to provide a special scale of superannuation allowances for such persons, when appointed to any office requiring special or peculiar qualifications. In the Bill as originally introduced the sole discretion of deciding upon the offices which were to be brought under this exceptional rule was vested in the Treasury. In the Bill, as amended by the Committee, it was proposed to enumerate such offices in a Schedule; but power was given to the Treasury to add, by warrant, to the Schedule, such offices as might appear to come within the principle of the enactment.

It is obvious that if a public servant who receives his first appointment at forty years of age, enters the service on the same footing with regard to superannuation as a young man of twenty, he must, in all probability, retire on a very inferior allowance at the close of his career. One of the strongest cases of this kind is that of an office for which legal knowledge and experience is required. Such qualifications are not to be found in the ordinary Civil Service, and they are possessed only by lawyers who have been for some years in the active practice of their profession. If, in such a case, an experienced barrister of forty years of age obtains an appointment in the Civil Service, he receives a very superior salary to that which would have been awarded to him had he entered the service as a young man of twenty. A youth on first entering the ordinary service receives a low salary, proportioned to the supposed value of his services. As his qualifications improve, his position is raised, and his salary increased; and if he possesses special merit, he may hope, on reaching middle life, to occupy some important post in the department to which he belongs. In the same manner a barrister of equal ability and diligence receives his training in the exercise of his professional duties; and when he reaches the same period of life may be supposed to occupy an equally favourable position in his own profession, and will of course expect some corresponding remuneration in the shape of salary to induce him to withdraw from it. In both cases the remuneration is proportioned to the supposed value of the services to be rendered, whether that value arises from qualifications which are the result of a course of training within the service itself, or in some other profession. Supposing, therefore, both these

Civil Servants to have been at the same period of life, receiving the same salary, there does not appear to be any good reason for making a difference in the proportion which their retiring pensions should bear to their salary. All the reasons for awarding an adequate superannuation which we have stated in a former part of this Report apply equally in both cases.

Limits to exception.

It must not, however, be assumed that an exception in this respect ought to be made in favour of all persons who shall enter the Civil Service at a later period of life than is usual. So wide an exception might have a tendency to sanction and encourage the introduction into the service of persons in advanced life, who might retire on large allowances, after having filled for only a few years those higher offices in public departments which ought to be reserved as the rewards of superior merit in the service. The exception should be carefully limited to those cases in which it is required by a due regard to public interests. On this principle it appears to us that the exception should be confined to those offices for which some special qualifications are required, which are likely to be possessed only by persons of mature age, and which cannot be expected to be found amongst the ordinary members of the Civil Service.

Offices requiring legal or professional knowledge.

This exception will include all offices for which legal or other professional knowledge is required, including those judicial offices for which retiring pensions are not specially provided. We should recommend that with reference to each class of these offices it should be considered at what age the due qualifications may be expected to be obtained, and that provision should be made accordingly for placing the holder of the office in a proportionally higher place in the scale of superannuations, so that he may be on a level, on his first appointment, with the ordinary Civil Servants who have attained a corresponding position after serving for a certain number of years.

Other offices of a peculiar character.

There is another class of offices not wholly identical in character with those which have been referred to, but which, nevertheless, may require qualifications not to be met with amongst the ordinary members of the Civil Service, and not usually attained at a very early period of life; such as those of the Commissioners of Police, &c. It must be difficult for any one not intimately acquainted with the nature of the duties to be performed, and the qualifications required, to express a decided opinion on the question how far the exception should be considered to extend.

Commissioners of Public Boards.

We must notice a class of officers who stand in a different position; we mean the Commissioners of Public Boards, such as those of Customs, Inland Revenue, and Audit. For the duties of these Boards no professional or special qualifications of the nature adverted to seem to be required. The appointments are sometimes conferred on young men, though they are often given to persons somewhat advanced in life; and so far are members of the Civil Service from being considered incompetent to the discharge of the duties of these offices, that they have not unfrequently been appointed to them, and in some cases their previous experience and knowledge have been such as peculiarly to qualify them for such a position. Under these circumstances, we are disposed to think that, as a general rule, offices of this kind cannot be considered as falling within the principle which we have laid down, although it is possible that there may be instances of individual appointments, for special causes, which may come within it. We are aware that, in proposing to leave under the ordinary scale of superannuation any persons who have entered the service at a mature age, we are in some degree departing from the principle which we have laid down with regard to these allowances, and are recommending a rate of pension which must be considered insufficient for securing all the objects contemplated in the establishment of superannuations. But if, on the other hand, the exceptional rule were to be extended to these and similar cases, it is to be feared that the still greater evils which we have already pointed out might be experienced, by the sanction and encouragement which would thus be given to introducing unnecessarily into the service persons of mature age. The objections to adopting either of these alternatives may suggest a doubt as to the expediency of appointments of this kind. Having regard to the improvement which may be expected in the qualifications of Civil Servants, it may be a subject for future consideration whether it may not be desirable, as a general rule, to select for such appointments fit candidates from the Civil Service, and to limit the introduction into the service of persons of mature age, to those cases in which special circumstances exist which would authorize their being placed under the exceptional rule with regard to superannuations, in the manner which we shall hereafter recommend with reference to certain individual cases.

In treating this question, our intention has been rather to explain the principle which, in our opinion, should govern the decision in each case, than to express any decided opinion as to the application of the rule to each class of offices. For the latter purpose there would be required an intimate knowledge of the duties to be performed, of the

qualifications necessary for them, and of all the other circumstances of the case, such as can be possessed only by those who are familiar with the business of each department.

Provision for individual cases.

It happens occasionally that it is found desirable to appoint some person not previously in the service to an office which is not necessarily of a professional character, and which has been usually held by an ordinary Civil Servant. There may be special circumstances which, at a particular time, may render professional experience desirable; or the individual in question may possess peculiar qualifications which it may be important to secure for the Public Service. In such a case the same principle as to superannuation will be applicable, although the office will not, as one of a class, fall under a general rule. The object can therefore be attained only by making a special provision for each case; but security may be taken against abuse, by requiring that in each such case the fact of the officer having been placed in a higher position in the scale of superannuation shall be communicated to Parliament, together with the special reasons for making the case an exception from the ordinary rule.

It must be a question for consideration whether, in these individual cases, the position in the scale of superannuation should be fixed on the first appointment of the Civil Servant, or whether the decision on that point should be deferred till his retirement from the service. We are of opinion that the interests of the service and of the Civil Servant alike require that this question should be decided on his first appointment. If, as we have recommended, the remuneration of a Civil Servant is to be considered as consisting partly of his salary and partly of his prospect of a retired allowance, both these questions should be taken into consideration on his appointment, and should form part of the arrangement. It must always be important to a Civil Servant to be able to form some conception of the provision which is likely to await him on retirement; and we can see no reason for placing these individuals in a different position in this respect from the rest of the Civil Servants. We believe also that such an arrangement will be for the benefit of the State. If a point so important to the interests of the Civil Servant remains in suspense till his retirement, he may be led to form an exaggerated notion of his own claims, and when the time for decision arrives he will naturally urge every argument in support of his own views; and those with whom the award rests may be reduced to the painful alternative of either disappointing the expectations of a valued public servant, or of sanctioning an arrangement less economical than would have been thought right had the question been decided on the first appointment to the office, when all the circumstances of the engagement were accurately known.

Special Provisions as to pensions.

It may be right, with reference to the subject of our inquiries, that we should advert to several exceptional classes and special cases which exist in the Public Service. With regard to some of these, we may have no recommendation to make; and there are others which may appear not to be included in the inquiry referred to us. But we are unwilling to pass them over wholly without notice, lest it should be supposed that any part of the subject had not received due attention.

Diplomatic service.

1. Diplomatic pensions are regulated by the Act of 2 & 3 W. cc. 4. 116. As no deductions are required from the members of the Diplomatic Service, the abolition of that payment will not affect their position. As the diplomatic pensions were not included in the Act of 1834, or in the Bill of last year, we have not considered them as within the scope of our inquiry.

Political pensions.

2. Political pensions are regulated by the Act of 1834, which empowers the Government to grant pensions of a certain amount (regulated according to classes) to those who have held certain political offices for a given period, but subject to the condition that there shall not be in existence at the same time more than a certain specified number of such pensions in each class. These pensions do not appear to be included within the reference made to us.

We must, however, notice an anomaly which appears to us to exist in the mode in which the line has been drawn between these political offices and the ordinary Civil Service. The permanent Under Secretaries of State, the Second Secretary of the Admiralty, and the permanent Secretary of the India Board, are all treated by the Act as political functionaries, although these offices are never held by members of Parliament, and are not vacated on a change of administration. It appears to us that they ought rather to be placed under the rules of the ordinary Civil Service, giving them, of course, the benefit of an exceptional rate of superanuation, if, on inquiry, they should appear to fall within the principles which we have laid down.

Our attention has also been called to the case of the Naval Lords of the Admiralty, who at present have no claim either to pensions or to superannuation allowances. As, however, they appear to us to belong to the class of political officers, we do not consider their case as included within the scope of our inquiry.

Judicial pensions.

3. The pensions of judicial officers are regulated by many different Acts, and vary in their amounts and conditions. These officers, as far as they have been brought under our notice, may be divided into the following classes with reference to their provision on retirement:—

1st. The Judges in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in England, Scotland, and Ireland (exclusive of the Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland), and the Judge of the Court of Admiralty. They are entitled to pensions on the completion of fifteen years' service, or on becoming permanently disabled, by infirmity, from the discharge of their duties. Their pensions vary in the different offices from one half to three fourths of the amount of the salary.

2ndly. The Assistant Barristers in Ireland. They are entitled to pensions after twenty years' service, or on being disabled by permanent infirmity. Their maximum pension is fixed at 400*l.*, their salaries varying from 600*l.* to 1,000*l.*

3rdly. The County Court Judges and Commissioners of Bankruptcy. Permanent infirmity is the only condition for the award of their retired allowances. The pensions of County Court Judges are fixed at two thirds of their salaries; those of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy at rather more than one half.

4thly. The Sheriffs and Sheriff Substitutes in Scotland are entitled to pensions only in case of permanent infirmity, after having completed, at least, ten years' service. Their pensions are one third of the salary after ten years' service and up to fifteen, two thirds from fifteen to twenty, and three fourths at twenty and upwards.

5thly. The Commissioners of Insolvency in England and Ireland may receive a pension on becoming disabled by infirmity, the proportion of the pension to the salary being regulated by the Treasury.

6thly. The Police Magistrates in London and Dublin, and the Irish Stipendiary Magistrates, are considered to be subject in all respects to the provisions of the General Superannuation Act.

7thly. The Judges in the English Ecclesiastical Courts are still paid by fees, and, in violation of the principle generally adopted in other cases, no provision is made for them on their retirement.

See App. p. 31.

It is not surprising that, under this complicated and irregular system, examples may be found of striking anomalies. For instance, the duties of County Court Judges and of Police Magistrates are not very dissimilar, and yet nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the positions of these two classes with regard to superannuations. The County Court Judges pay no deductions, and if disabled, may at any time receive a superannuation amounting to two thirds of their salary; and this power has been acted on after a very short period of service. The Police Magistrates are charged with deductions, and receive superannuations only in accordance with the ordinary rule, from whence it follows, that as they cannot be appointed at an early period of life, the allowance on which they retire, even when advanced in years, must be very inferior in amount. On the other hand, they may retire on a pension at sixty-five years of age, though not disabled. Without intending to make any comparison as to the relative importance of the two offices, it seems impossible to find any good reason for so striking a discrepancy either in the rate of the retired allowance, as compared with the salary, or in the conditions of retirement. We do not consider it to be within our province to give any opinion on the question how far it may be desirable to provide for the retirement of any of these judicial officers by special regulations, or to place them under the provisions of the General Superannuation Act; but in all cases in which it is thought right to place them under the General Act we think that they should have the benefit of the exceptional rule which we have recommended.

Dockyard officers.

See App. p. 146.

4. Our attention has been called to the peculiar case of certain officers in the dockyards and victualling yards. These officers may be divided into three classes:—

1st. Artificers and workmen who are on day pay;

2d. Inferior officers, such as measurers, foremen, assistant inspectors of steam machinery, &c., receiving yearly salaries from 85*l.* up to 200*l.*;

3d. A superior class of officers, receiving salaries of 200*l.* and upwards.

The first class is not charged with deductions, and the Lords of the Admiralty have a power of awarding superannuation pensions to them varying from 10*l.* to 34*l.* a year.

No one can be appointed to the second class (which also pays no deductions) without having previously passed through the first class, where he must have been a workman for three years, and afterwards a leading man for the same time.

When a person belonging to the second class is superannuated, the amount of his pension is calculated from a somewhat complicated scale (usually called the scale of fortieths) combining the number of years' service in the first and the second class, the result being that his superannuation is considerably lower than if it had been calculated according to the ordinary rule of the Civil Service.

If the same person should rise into the third class, his superannuation will still be calculated on the rule of fortieths so far as regards the years which he passed in the inferior classes, and on the ordinary scale only as respects the period during which he has been in the third class.

It has been a subject of much complaint that the officers in the dockyards and victualling yards who receive their superannuations under this scale of fortieths are thereby placed in a worst condition than the ordinary members of the Civil Service. Under the ordinary scale the retired allowance is calculated on the average salary received during the last preceding three years; and if any Civil Servant has raised himself from a comparatively low position, he receives the reward of his merit, not only in an increased salary, but also in a claim to a proportionally increased superannuation. There seems to be no good reason for making any one department an exception from the general rule; and we should therefore recommend the abolition of the scale of fortieths, and that, in the calculation of their superannuation allowances, the officers who rise to the second and third classes should have the benefit of the entire period of their service on the ordinary scale.

There are under the department of the Ordnance certain artificers in the arsenals who also receive retired allowances according to the scale of fortieths, and to whom the same observations will apply.

Post Office.

5. We have already adverted to the anomalies which exist in the Department of the General Post Office, where the officers holding certain appointments in Edinburgh and Dublin are charged with deductions and receive superannuations according to the ordinary scale, whilst other persons holding the corresponding and equally important offices in Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, neither pay deductions nor have any claim to a retiring allowance. Serious injury to the service is stated to be the result of these anomalies; and we therefore recommend that the system should be revised with the view of placing it on a more uniform principle, it being understood that in this, as in every other department, in fixing the terms of engagement on every new appointment, the remuneration for the services to be performed shall be considered as consisting partly of the salary and partly of the prospect of a superannuation allowance.

We have also already spoken of another anomaly which exists in the Post Office, in the exemption from deductions of the large class of letter-carriers and other inferior officers. This anomaly would, of course, be removed by the abolition of deductions.

India Board. See App. p. 28.

6. We have mentioned the India Board as a department in which the officers receive superannuation allowances without having paid deductions. Their allowances continue to be regulated by the Act of 1810, and consequently are on a much more liberal scale than those of the other establishments of the Civil Service. On our applying to the department for additional information on this subject, a question was raised whether the establishment was within the scope of our inquiry, its expenses being defrayed out of the revenues of India; and the result has been, that we have not hitherto received the desired information.

Extra clerks. See App. p. 29.

7. The position of the class of clerks employed in public offices under the name of extra clerks is somewhat peculiar. It appears that this class does not, as the name might seem to import, consist at present of such persons only as are employed occasionally and for limited periods. It is stated that a portion of them, at least, are permanently employed, receiving a lower rate of salary than the clerks on the establishment, and acting as copyists, &c. In consequence, no doubt, of the original uncertain tenure of their offices, they have never been charged with deductions, but they are entitled to superannuations, though at a considerably reduced scale, as compared with clerks on the establishment; the ordinary allowance being reduced, not only by an amount equivalent to the deductions which each clerk would have paid had he been charged with them, but also by an additional abatement of ten per cent. Supposing the system of deductions to be abolished, there appears to us to be no good reason for deviating from the ordinary rule with regard to this class of clerks, assuming them to be permanently employed.

Sources of information.

Before concluding our Report, it may be proper that we should advert to the sources from which we have obtained our information on the facts of the case. The very voluminous evidence accompanying the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons of last year on Civil Service Superannuations, embraces almost every part of the subject. Its date is so recent, that we have not thought it necessary to take additional evidence of the same kind, though we have received written and oral communications on some points on which further explanation seemed to be required. On entering on our duties, we thought it right to address a circular to the different departments of the Government, informing them of our appointment and inviting such communications as they might be desirous of making on the subject referred to us. A copy of this circular, together with

the communications which we have received in reply to it, will be found, with other documents, in the Appendix.

We have thus concluded our Report in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, as signified to us in the Warrant of our appointment.

Treasury Minute suggesting completion of Actuaries' Inquiry.

We were requested by a Treasury Minute, of the 5th of November last, to direct our attention, amongst other points, to the completion of the inquiry which had been entrusted by the Select Committee of last Session to the eminent actuaries, Messrs. Ansell and Morgan, on the question "whether the deductions taken under the Act of 1834 are more than adequate to meet the charge under the Act for this class of Civil Servants." We have already referred to the bearing of this question on the subject of our inquiry, and it was our anxious wish to embody the result of Messrs. Ansell and Morgan's investigations in the present Report. An immense mass of documentary information from the different public offices was required by those gentlemen for the due completion of their task. It had been hoped that all these materials might be ready by the middle of March; but they have proved so much more voluminous than had been anticipated, that the whole of them have not yet been furnished. The labour of dealing with this large mass of materials has proved to be so much greater than Messrs. Ansell and Morgan had at first supposed, that there seems to be no probability of their being able to complete their investigations in a satisfactory manner at an earlier period that in several months from the present time.

Under these circumstances, it became our duty in the first place to consider whether the result of Messrs. Ansell and Morgan's investigations was an essential element for the formation of our opinion on the general question referred to us. It appeared to us that the conclusions at which we had arrived could not be affected by that result, whatever it might be. We have already stated our opinion that as no question respecting the proportion which the deductions may bear to the superannuations has ever been the subject of a contract, either expressed or implied, between the Government and the body of the Civil Servants, no just complaint can be made of a breach of engagement, whatever may be the report of the actuaries; and consequently, even should the deductions prove to have been much more than an equivalent for the superannuations, there can be no just claim for any repayment to the Civil Servants on that account. It is true that we have suggested that in that event some arrangement should be made for the future, more favourable to the Civil Servants, supposing Parliament should determine to maintain the system of deductions. But, as we have come to the conclusion of recommending the total abolition of that system, no such consideration can alter the opinions which we have expressed. If, on the other hand, the deductions should prove to have been less than an equivalent for the superannuations, that result would not affect our conclusions, as we have rested our recommendation of the abolition of deductions on totally different considerations.

Assuming, then, our conclusions not to be affected by the result of the investigations of the actuaries, the question remained whether there were any other sufficient reasons for delaying the presentation of our Report until we could embody in it the result of their inquiries. We are aware that many persons attach great importance to the question which they are investigating, and we should of course have been glad to include in this Report all the material evidence in any way bearing on the question; but on the other hand, the time was arriving when our Report would naturally be expected, and the question arose whether these considerations constituted a sufficient reason for deferring it for an indefinite period. Under these circumstances we thought it our duty to lay the state of the case before your Lordships in a letter, requesting your directions for our guidance, and inquiring whether you were of opinion that we should defer our Report, under the Queen's Warrant, until we had obtained the information requested in your Lordships' Minute. Having been informed by your Lordships that this was a matter on which you wished that we should exercise our own discretion, we have seen no sufficient reason for delaying the presentation of this Report. The result, therefore, of Messrs. Ansell and Morgan's inquiries can only be laid before your Lordships in a Supplemental Report.

(Signed) BELPER.
MONCK
EDWARD RYAN.
A. Y. SPEARMAN.
T. M. WEGUELIN.

Civil Service Superannuation Commission,
Gateway, Dean's Yard, Westminster,
15th May, 1857.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE OPERATION

OF

THE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

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APPENDIX No. I.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to INQUIRY to be prosecuted by Messrs. ANSELL and MORGAN.

1.

Sir C. Trevelyan to the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers, Nov. 13, 1856.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith for your information copy of their Lordships' Minute directing the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the operation of the Superannuation Act; together with Her Majesty's warrant of appointment.

I am to request that among the other points which will come before you in your consideration of the subject, you will direct your attention to the completion of the inquiry which was entrusted by the Select Committee to Messrs. Ansell and Morgan on the question,—

"Whether the system of superannuation pensions "and deduction from salaries established by the Act "of 1834, is founded on principles of fairness and "equity in a pecuniary point of view with respect to "Civil servants whose salaries are liable to deduction?

"Or whether the deductions taken under this Act "are more than adequate to meet the charge under "the Act for this class of civil servants?"

I have, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Copy of Treasury Minute dated November 5, 1856.

MY Lords have before them the Report of the Select Committee appointed in the last Session of Parliament to consider the existing regulations respecting the grant of superannuation allowances to persons who have held Civil offices in Her Majesty's Service, to whom also was referred the Civil Service Superannuation Bill.

This report is confined to the evidence taken by the Committee, and to the amendments made by the Committee in the above-mentioned Bill.

My Lords are of opinion that it will be expedient to appoint a Commission to investigate this important subject in all its branches, and to report upon it to this Board; and they are accordingly pleased to direct that a warrant be prepared for Her Majesty's signature, appointing Viscount Monck, Lord Belper, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Bart., and Thomas Matthias Weguelin, Esq., Governor of the Bank, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the operation of the existing regulations respecting the grant of superannuation allowances to persons who have held Civil offices in Her Majesty's service.

2.

Mr. Maitland to Messrs. Ansell and Morgan.

GENTLEMEN, Nov. 11, 1856.

ADVERTING to the resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service Superannuation, by which the Chairman of the Committee was instructed "to lay before Mr. Ansell and "Mr. Morgan the minutes of evidence and papers, "accompanied with an instruction to these gentlemen to direct their attention to the following "points:—

"Whether the system of superannuation pensions "and deductions from salaries established by the Act "of 1834, is founded on principles of fairness and "equity in a pecuniary point of view with respect to "Civil servants whose salaries are liable to deduction?"

"Or whether the deductions taken under this Act "are more than adequate to meet the charge under "the Act for this class of Civil servants?"

I am to request that you will oblige Her Majesty's Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners by acquainting me what information you will require in order to enable you to prosecute the enquiry referred to you.

I have, &c.

3.

Mr. Ansell to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Cheapside, Dec. 11, 1856.

IN consequence of the suggestions recently made as to the amount of labour that it was supposed would be necessary for getting at the *data* which Mr. Morgan and myself had asked to be supplied with relative to the Civil service, the particulars whereof are set forth in our joint report of the 16th of June last, I have very carefully reconsidered the whole matter with the especial desire of finding some substitute of equal value, but more readily obtainable, for permitting us to answer with satisfaction to ourselves the questions originally proposed to us. I have also thoroughly discussed the point with Mr. Morgan; and I regret to state that, having particular reference to the requirements of the case, and to the course the inquiry took when before the Committee of the House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament, we still regard the information sought as being essential to a proper investigation of the question.

I make no observations on the official and valuable uses to which the particulars required might be applied, because I desire to limit anything I may say to the one subject referred to Mr. Morgan and myself.

It is, however, right for me to add that I see no reason whatever why the result of our labours should not be communicated to the Commissioners in ample time for the superannuation question to be deliberately dealt with by Parliament during its next Session, inasmuch as the work may proceed as fast as the *data* can be supplied to us by the several Departments of the public service from which it may come.

It would afford me, and I am persuaded Mr. Morgan also, great pleasure if we could, by explanations or otherwise, aid the persons who might be called on to take out the facts from the office records.

I am, &c.

Report referred to in the preceding Letter.

(See Report of Select Committee on Superannuation (1856), p. 475*.)

WE have had the honour to receive the following resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service Superannuation:—

"1. That before coming to any decision, this Committee "should ascertain, as far as possible, whether the deductions "made from the salaries of the civil servants are more than "adequate payment for the advantages received by them in "the shape of retired allowances.

"2. That, in order to ascertain this point, the Chancellor "of the Exchequer be requested to cause two impartial "actuaries to be selected, who, together with the Controller "of the National Debt Office, should examine and report "'whether the deductions taken under the Act of 1834 "'are adequate to meet the charge to which the public is "'liable under the Act,' and who may have power to submit "any observations connected with this point which they "may wish to make.

" 3. That the whole evidence taken before the Committee " should be laid before the three gentlemen thus named, " and the Chancellor of the Exchequer be requested to give " directions that they be furnished with any further infor- " mation from the public offices that they may desire."

And also a separate instruction from the Committee, dated the 23rd of May, that the questions to which it is wished we should direct our attention are—

" Whether the system of superannuation pensions and " deductions from salaries established by the Act of 1834, is " founded on principles of *fairness and equity* in a pecu- " niary point of view with respect to Civil servants whose " salaries are liable to deductions?

" Or whether the deductions taken under this Act are " more than adequate to meet the charge under the Act for " this class of Civil servants?"

We have also received printed copies of the evidence given by the witnesses who have been examined, and of the several papers which have been laid before the Committee.

As soon as these papers were delivered to us in a corrected state, we lost no time in applying ourselves to the consideration of the very important subject to which the foregoing questions refer; and we have very carefully examined all these papers, and given every weight to the testimony of the several witnesses.

We understand the import of the *first* question to be, whether we think the pressure of the uniform deduction of two and a half per cent. and five per cent. from salaries is equal, or nearly equal, on all Civil servants, regard being had to the pensions to which they may become entitled?

And the import of the *second* question to be, whether the whole body of the Civil Service, taken collectively, does contribute, by the deductions from their salaries, more or less than is sufficient to provide for the pensions that have been granted under the provisions of the Act of 1834, or may be granted under the altered state of the law as proposed by the Bill under the consideration of the Select Committee, or under the Act of 1834, supposing that Bill not to become law.

As respects *Question No.* 1, we are of opinion that there is sufficient reason for believing that the present rates of deduction do press unequally on different persons in the Civil Service; so that, other things remaining the same, those who enter the service at early ages contribute relatively *more* than those who enter later in life.

And further, that those who, starting with equally low rates of salary, but who subsequently rise to the highest salaries, and therefore become entitled to a higher rate of superannuation, do contribute relatively less than those who, having entered on the same low rate of salary, are so placed in the service as to give them little prospect of advancing beyond comparatively low or moderate salaries.

In respect to the second question, of the great importance of which we are fully sensible, we regret to be obliged to state that we do not find in the papers or evidence, the data on which we should feel ourselves justified in answering it with a conviction that we had made a sufficiently near approximation to the truth; and it is our duty to state, that before we can arrive at such a conclusion as we should desire, other and additional data must be laid before us.

The subject on which we are called upon to form an opinion, and to state that opinion to the Committee, we consider to be far too important to the public service, and to the individuals comprising the Civil Service, to permit us hastily to draw conclusions from what appear to our minds insufficient statements of facts,

Because we believe that the number of persons who leave the Civil Service from other causes than death or superannuation has a material bearing on this question, we did, as one preliminary step, ask for further detailed information explanatory of the Return No. 22, presented to the Committee, and it has been received from some of the departments.

From others it has not yet been furnished, no doubt on account of the large number of persons included in the detail, but we have received enough to satisfy us that other and better data will still be required.

We think, therefore, that before we can form any opinion upon which we could ourselves rely, we ought to be furnished with returns from several of the large and principal Civil Services of the country, showing,

1st. A return of all the persons now employed in the Civil Service in their respective departments, stating the nature of their appointments, their present ages, and present salaries.

2nd. A return of all persons who have really left the Service from other causes than death or superannuation during the last ten years; the dates at which they respectively entered the Service, and the dates at which they left it; also, the salary of each at the time of entry and the subsequent additions made thereto, with the date of each addition.

3rd. A return of all persons who have been pensioned during the last twenty years; stating the dates of their entry into the Service, the nature of their appointments, their salaries at the commencement, with the amount and date of each rise, the date of superannuation, and the amount of superannuation allowance.

Note.—A table is given at page 3 of Appendix No. 20, from which it appears that these returns have been made in whole or in part.

4th. A return of all those persons who were on the superannuated list at the time when Return No. 3. might commence; stating their ages at that time, and the dates of death of such persons as having been on that list have died, or such other details as would show the rate of mortality which has prevailed amongst those who have been superannuated.

With information of this character before us to a sufficient extent, we should be ready, satisfactorily to ourselves, to form a fair judgment on the second question submitted to us; but to furnish this information with accuracy, there can be no doubt that some time, perhaps some considerable time must elapse, and that our report might therefore be delayed to an inconvenient period. We feel it due, therefore, no less to ourselves than to the Committee and to the public service, to state the position in which we stand, in order that the Committee may be able at once to determine what steps shall be taken in this important matter, being, so far as we are concerned, ready to obey the orders of the Committee, if they shall desire that the inquiry committed to us be worked out; but we believe that delay must inevitably take place if we are to investigate the subject in a way satisfactory to our own minds.

(Signed) ARTHUR MORGAN,
Actuary to the Equitable Assurance Office.
CHARLES ANSELL,
Actuary, Atlas Assurance Office.

Cheapside, June 16, 1856.

4.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary to the Treasury.

SIR, May 2, 1857.

ADVERTING to Her Majesty's warrant of November 10, 1856, by which the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners were commanded to inquire into the existing regulations under which allowances are granted on their retirement therefrom to persons who have held Civil offices in Her Majesty's service, with power to enter into all investigations upon all matters relating thereto which might appear to them to be necessary; and with directions to report to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the results of such investigations, and such suggestions for the amendment of the system at present in existence as the said Commissioners of Inquiry might have to offer;

I am directed by the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that, having given their best consideration to the questions referred to them by Her Majesty's warrant, they will be prepared very shortly in obedience to that warrant, to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury their report, containing such suggestions for the amendment of the system at present in existence as they have to offer.

Adverting, however, to the Minute of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated November 5, 1856, by which it was directed that the Commissioners when appointed should be requested, among the other points which would come before them in their consideration of the subject, to direct their attention to the completion of the inquiry which was entrusted by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1856 to Messrs. Ansell and Morgan,

I am directed to enclose a correspondence relating to the amount of information considered by these gentlemen to be necessary in order to enable them to answer satisfactorily the questions referred to them and I am to add that every exertion has been used to

procure such information, but that the difficulty of furnishing it has been far greater than was anticipated by those most competent to judge. The result has been, that instead of obtaining, as they had hoped, all the more important returns by the middle of March, the Commissioners have not yet received all the materials required by the actuaries. It appears, moreover, that the mass of materials to be dealt with by these gentlemen is so great that, contrary to the expectations originally entertained, a period of several months must elapse before any matured opinion can be formed and transmitted to the Commissioners.

Under these circumstances, I am to request that the Commissioners may be informed for their guidance whether it is the opinion of their Lordships that the report of the Commissioners should be delayed until the answer of Messrs. Ansell and Morgan to the questions placed before them has been received.

I have, &c.

5.

Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of this day's date, stating that, contrary to the expectations originally entertained, a period of several months must elapse before any matured opinion can be formed and submitted to you by Messrs. Ansell and Morgan, and requesting to be informed whether, in the opinion of this Board, your report should be delayed until the answer of those gentlemen to the questions placed before them has been received: and I am desired to acquaint you that my Lords request that you will exercise your own discretion under the circumstances stated by you.

I have, &c.

APPENDIX No. II.

REPLIES from various DEPARTMENTS, &c. to CIRCULAR LETTER inviting COMMUNICATIONS.
(Arranged in order of Date).

CIRCULAR INVITING COMMUNICATIONS.

Civil Service Superannuation Commission,
Dean's Yard, Westminster,
SIR, December 1, 1856.

HER MAJESTY having been pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire into the existing regulations with regard to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service, with power "to enter upon all investigations into all matters relating thereto which may appear to them to be necessary:"

I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will be prepared to give their best consideration to any communication relative to the subject of their inquiries with which you may be disposed to favour them.

I have, &c.
J. G. MAITLAND, Secretary.

Replies to Circular.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Audit Office.

1.

Mr. Macaulay to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Audit Office, Dec. 3, 1856.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to acknowledge the receipt of a communication of 1st instant from the Secretary of the Superannuation Commissioners, stating that "the "Commissioners will be prepared to give their best "consideration to any communication relative to the "subject of their inquiries with which the Commis-"sioners of Audit may be disposed to favour them;" and, in reply, I am to request that the Commissioners of Audit may be informed whether the Superannuation Commissioners will be prepared to receive any other communications than those proceeding from the Board, and from the Board in its collective capacity.

The Commissioners of Audit consider it the more necessary to make this inquiry, since they would be reluctant to exclude the opinion of any individual member of the Board, or to undertake being the interpreters of the office generally, in a matter which so peculiarly affects the individual interests of their less highly salaried officers, and respecting which those officers may possibly themselves wish to be heard.

I have, &c.

2.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Macaulay.

Civil Service Superannuation Commission,
SIR, December 5, 1856.

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, inquiring, with reference to the circular addressed to the Commissioners of Audit on the 1st instant, whether the Superannuation Commissioners will be prepared to receive any other communication than those proceeding from the Board, and from the Board in its collective capacity;

I am directed to state, for the information of the Board of Audit, that the Superannuation Commissioners will be prepared to receive communications from individual members of the Board, and from any officers of the department with whose views it may be deemed desirable that the Commissioners should be acquainted.

I have, &c.

3.

Mr. Macaulay to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Audit Office, April 24, 1857.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to inform you that neither the Board nor the officers employed in their department have any observations to offer on the subject of your letters of the 1st and 5th of December last.

I have, &c.

Customs.

Mr. Maclean to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Custom House, Dec. 4, 1856.

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Customs to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st instant, stating that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire into the existing regulations with regard to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service, and that the Commissioners will be prepared to give their best consideration to any communication relative to the subject of their inquiries with which the Board may be disposed to favour them; and I am to state that the Board will be ready to furnish the Commissioners with any information which they may require, and that should any suggestions occur to the Board upon the subject alluded to, they will not fail to communicate the same to the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

Constabulary of Ireland (Inspector General's Office).

The Deputy Inspector-General to Mr. Maitland.

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
SIR, December 4, 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your printed circular letter bearing date 2nd instant, and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that the Inspector-General of Constabulary is not prepared to offer any observations in reference to superannuation allowances in Her Majesty Civil Service.

I have, &c.

Loan Fund Board (Ireland).

Mr. Madden to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Loan Fund Board, Dublin Castle,
SIR, January 5, 1857.

I AM directed by the Board to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, that the Loan Fund Institution in this country exists under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 91, which empowers the Lord Lieutenant to appoint the officers of the Board, and authorizes the Board to raise funds for the payment of those officers, and other charges incidental to the duties of supervision of the several loan fund societies throughout the counties, by the sale of the blank forms of debentures and notes used by the local societies. The establishment of the Board is thus constituted. The Commissioners are nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. Their services are given gratuitously; the object of the institution, and of the legislature in regard to it, being to promote the welfare of the industrious deserving poor, by affording them the advantages of pecuniary accommodation in the way of small loans, varying from 1*l.* to 10*l.*, on easy terms.

The officers of the Board, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, are the following:

A secretary, on a salary of 300*l.* a year, R. R. Madden. He was appointed to his present office,

after a service of sixteen years under the Colonial Department in various British colonies, the 19th March 1850.

An inspector, on a salary of 300*l.* a year, Thomas O'Gorman. He was appointed to his present office the 15th of February 1854, after a service of four years in this department as first clerk, the date of which latter appointment was 19th March 1850.

A first clerk, on a salary of 80*l.* a year, Robert Hare Long. He was appointed to his present office the 1st of April 1856.

A second clerk, on a salary of 50*l.* a year, John Forrest. On the death of John O'Neill, acted *pro tem.* in office of second clerk, from 31st March 1856 to present date, with the brief intermission of two months.

An office keeper and messenger, on a salary of 32*l.* a year, James Robinson. Appointed to his present office in 1837.

The officers of this establishment, though appointed by the Government, have not been called on heretofore to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, as an erroneous opinion seems to have prevailed that their appointments were differently circumstanced from those of which the salaries were paid directly by the Treasury. The Civil Service Commissioners, however, when in communication with the Irish Government recently on the subject of competitive public examination of candidates for public employments, declared that all candidates for offices under the Loan Fund Board should undergo such examination, inasmuch as the offices of that institution were appointed to by the Government; and the Loan Fund Act now in operation specially provided (s. 4) that the Board were authorized, "*and might pay to their secretary, and to* "*any inspector or other officers, clerks, or servants* "*appointed as aforesaid, such salaries, or other re-* "*muneration, or retiring allowance, as the Commis-* "*sioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United* "*Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any three* "*or more of them, may from time to time direct,*" &c. &c. &c.

Under these circumstances, any deductions from salary applicable to the Superannuation Fund that may be ordered or recommended by "the Civil Service "Superannuation Commission" will be paid by the officers of the Board who may come within the category of those entitled to a provision from this fund.

I have, &c.

Registry of Deeds Office (Ireland).

Mr. Morgan O'Connell to Mr. Maitland.

Registrar of Deeds' Office, Dublin,
Sir, December 5, 1856.

In reply to your letter of the 2nd December, I beg to inform you that at present I am not aware of any suggestions I could make to the Commissioners for inquiring into the existing regulations with regard to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service. Should anything occur to me in the progress of the inquiry, I shall not fail to communicate it.

I have, &c.

Committee of Council on Education.

Mr. Lingen to Mr. Maitland.

Committee of Council on Education,
Sir, Council Office, December 8, 1856.

In reply to your circular of the 1st instant, inviting communications for the information of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty "to inquire "into the existing regulations with regard to super- "annuation allowances in the Civil Service," I have, in the first place, to state that the department to which I belong has never been brought under the Superannuation Act of 1834.

The establishment of the Committee of Council on Education comprises nearly 100 officers of all ranks, divided into nearly equal portions between those who are employed at the central office in London, and those who are employed in inspecting schools throughout the country.

Replies to Circular.

Education Office.

Of the officers employed in London one receives a salary of 1,200*l.* per annum; two from 700*l.* to 1,000*l.*; then follows a class receiving from 300*l.* to 600*l.*; and then another class from 80*l.* to 250*l.* The numbers in these two latter classes depend upon the increase of business. At present eight officers are included in the class receiving between 300*l.* and 600*l.* per annum.

The salaries of the inspectors range from 200*l.* to 600*l.* per annum, exclusively of allowances for travelling and personal expenses.

A few of the officers at present borne upon the establishment in London are subject to superannuation stoppages, owing to the fact that they entered the public service as clerks in the Council Office. The Committee of the Privy Council on Education was first appointed in 1839, and from that date until 1847 was officered entirely (with the exception of the secretary, the inspectors, and a certain number of supplementary clerks) from the establishment of the Council Office. The practice of recruiting the Education Establishment by the appointment of clerks to the establishment of the Council Office continued as late as 1852. In 1847, however, certain superior officers, besides the inspectors, were appointed directly to the Education Establishment, without being introduced through the Council Office. The establishment, composed of these different elements, was revised and consolidated in 1853, in the manner described at pages 230-243 of the "Reports of Committees of Inquiry into Public Offices" (presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1854). The result of this new organization was to convert the class of officers who were first appointed in 1847, together with the supplementary clerks, into the *personnel* of the Education Establishment in London, under a secretary and two assistant secretaries; while the clerks originally drawn from, or appointed through, the Council Office, were either absorbed into the new order, or else were retained with it only until such time as, on the occurrence of vacancies in the establishment of the Council Office, they might return thither, leaving their places in the Education Establishment to be supplied by appointments according to the new scheme.

With certain exceptions, therefore, which could not be explained without recurring to the history of the department, and which are only seven in number, the establishment of the Committee of Council on Education—whether officers in London or inspectors—has never paid any superannuation stoppages, but stands, in this respect, upon the same footing as most of the other public offices which have grown up since the date of the last Superannuation Act (1834). No officer of the establishment has ever received, or claimed, any retiring allowance. Since 1839 there have been several deaths and resignations, but in the only instance where both length of service and the circumstances of retirement, taken together, could have raised any question about a superannuation allowance, no claim was made.

Thus far, I have confined myself to laying before the Commissioners the actual position of this department in regard to superannuation. The steps (with which I am unacquainted) about to be taken, in pursuance of the Order in Council dated February 25, 1856, for the consolidation of this department with that of Science and Art, and possibly with others also, may involve some change in the organization, but cannot, I apprehend, have any material effect upon the position of the officers whom I have enumerated in regard to superannuation. The Commissioners will be correct in holding that the establishment of the Education Committee of the Privy Council represents about 100 officers, at salaries ranging from 80*l.* to 1,200*l.* per annum, whose superannuation is not provided for by any public measure. Rather more than half of the whole number, taking the superior officers in London and the inspectors together,

Replies to Circular.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

are officers of high responsibility in the public service.

Such further remarks as I have to make convey only my own opinions upon the general question, the history and bearings of which are so completely exhausted by the evidence of Sir Charles Trevelyan before the Committee of last Session, that future witnesses are not under the necessity of supplying more than their own conclusions upon particular parts of a subject which, in its extent and connexion, may be assumed to be known.

1. Upon such a question as, Whether a man may rely upon a pension or not, *uncertainty* is the greatest of all evils, both for himself, and for those on whom he has, or supposes himself to have, claims. A vague, anxious reliance upon some sort of uncovenanted mercy does not leave men's minds at ease for the discharge of their duty, while, at the same time, it checks those prudential sacrifices which would, more or less, be made by men who *knew* that they must look to themselves alone. But such a feeling must, of necessity, be prevalent, throughout those departments of the public service which have not been brought under the Act of 1834. Whatever, therefore, may be the *best* settlement of the question, almost any absolute settlement is *better* than its remaining open.

2. If the system of stoppages be made the rule of the service, the same considerations of equity which led to the repeal of the Superannuation Act of 1822 require that those officers who have taken service independently of any such system, be allowed to determine for themselves whether or not they will now come under it. There must be officers in the Poor Law Board who have served for twenty years; many officers in my own department, including myself, have served for periods ranging from ten to seventeen years; during all which time our contract with the State has been confined to our salaries. If the contract be now extended to other particulars, such as retiring allowances, the compulsory enforcement of new conditions might operate with great hardship and inequality. Perhaps it would have been better for both parties if the question of retiring allowances had been settled in the first instance; it is certainly of the last importance that it should not remain in any degree doubtful: but if it be laid down that there shall be a retiring allowance upon certain conditions, the option of continuing to serve on the old terms should not be withheld from those who may elect to take the consequences of doing so. The State in regard to these servants is in a position to pronounce that those who pay no stoppages shall be absolutely excluded from pensions. It is not in a position to pronounce (with justice) that they shall, one and all, pay stoppages in future. The exemption is not likely to be claimed by any civil servants except such as are conscious that they have sufficiently provided for their retirement. In the case of such men, it would be a great hardship, after leaving them to take care of themselves during long periods of service, to turn suddenly round and compel them, indiscriminately, to withdraw a portion of their earnings from the present or future support of those dependent upon them, in order that it may be sunk in the purchase of an unnecessary and very doubtful annuity for themselves.

3. It has been shown in the last paragraph that if a system of stoppages be made the basis of all retiring allowances, the non-contributing members already in the service ought to be allowed an option in coming under the operation of such a law. But there is a further and more serious difficulty in the way of its universal application. A few civil servants, whose retirement is independently provided for, would be wronged by being compelled to make this provision over again out of present income, and at the risk of loss to their families. What, however, is the case of that far greater number who have made no provision, but who have trusted to the equity or necessity of their being ultimately pensioned off? The narrow income of the majority of these men, subject as it is to a heavy income-tax, is utterly inadequate to bear the abstraction of stoppages for the past years of their service. Are, then, those past years not to count towards the time of superannuation? But, in that case, the man who has already served ten or twenty years may embarrass the State during, if not an equal, at least a considerable, period, as an inefficient servant, whom the standing rules exclude from an adequate pension and common charity from simple dismissal.

4. The good of the public alone justifies the State in extending its view beyond present wages for the present work of its servants. So far as the good of those servants only is concerned, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to take care of themselves like other subjects. But if superannuation be necessary in the common interest, then any particular system of superannuation is faulty which does not admit of universal application. But it has been shown that a system of stoppages cannot, with justice, be applied compulsorily to any of the existing public servants, and cannot (throughout the lower grades) be made to embrace the past years of service. To adopt this plan, therefore, under existing circumstances, is tantamount to postponing the public advantage, which alone justifies any interference whatever with the question, until a whole generation of civil servants has died out. It is too late to act in 1856, as if the Act of 1834 had not been allowed to rest in abeyance with regard to large and important departments which have been since established.

5. It may be objected that the majority of the civil servants fall under the Act of 1834, and that, with regard to them, the State possesses the advantage of an ascertained superannuation. But this advantage may be preserved consistently with the introduction of a system from which stoppages are excluded. Every civil servant now under the Act of 1834 should have the option either of continuing under it, or (with compensation for his past payments) of coming under the new plan. What the amount and form of such compensation should be, is an actuary's question; but the value should be added, in each case, to the pension allowable under the new regulations. By this plan, the general relation of the State to its servants in the matter of superannuation might at once be rendered uniform; stoppages being for the future abolished, and past stoppages being carried to a separate account to be balanced, as an exceptional item, with each individual, according to fixed rules, when his claims for a pension accrued.

6. The scale of superannuation should be framed with exclusive reference to the object in view, and should not be mixed up with questions of rewarding distinguished merit. What is needed is a provision, *certain and universal*, to ensure the termination of service as soon as age or other incapacity requires it. The rate may justly be confined to those sums than which, if a man, (in given ranks, and after given lengths of service) had less to depend upon, there might be natural hesitation in enforcing his removal. From this point of view the following considerations appear to me to be deserving of attention:

(*a.*) In dealing with salaries below (say) 300*l.* per annum, the proportions of pension to salary should be somewhat larger than in other cases.

The incomes of respectable clerks, with families, in this position, represent little more than bare necessaries. Such officers never can afford to retire upon a greatly reduced income.

(*b.*) There are administrative, as well as legal, offices in the public service which carry with them the cares of great responsibility, and demand the sustained exertion of high powers. The Treasury should be empowered to make a schedule of such offices, the pensions of which should accrue in shorter periods than are required in the rest of the service.

By some such adjustment, causes which now impede legitimate and useful retirements, both from the lower and higher grades of the service, would be removed.

Lastly, with regard to the age, or length of service, which, without proof of actual incapacity, should entitle a public servant to retire upon a pension, I am of opinion that the State would gain by taking a liberal view of the question. There cannot be a doubt that the feeling of a man who wishes to retire, but cannot, will, in spite of himself, affect the character of his work. The question should be settled by men of age and experience, looking to the time of life at which, in the open professions, the wish for retirement, when felt, can ordinarily be gratified by respectable men who have been moderately successful. The public service must ultimately be a loser, if its members find themselves placed at a disadvantage by comparison with men of this description. Throughout the question it cannot be too often repeated that the public interest alone justifies the State in interfering with the superannuation of its servants, and that the interest of its servants comes legitimately within its consideration only so far as the interests of employers and employed are, in the long run, identical.

I have, &c.

Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission.

Mr. Pyne to Mr Maitland.

Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission,
SIR, 3, St. James's Square, Dec. 8, 1856.

I AM directed by the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 2nd instant, relative to the superannuation allowances in the Civil Service.

As it appears that the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners have power to enter into all matters connected with the subject of superannuations, it is presumed that they will take into consideration not only the amount of deduction, if any, to be made from the salaries of civil servants, but also the expediency of placing offices on the list of those to which superannuation allowances should be granted.

Assuming this to be the case, I am directed to send you copies of a memorial presented to this Board in February last, and of a letter addressed by the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commissioners to the Treasury on the subject of such memorial.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure 1.)

Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission,
MY LORDS, February 19, 1856.

WE beg to forward to your Lordships a memorial signed by all the clerks in this office, and addressed to the Commissioners, and venture to submit the same to your Lordships' judgment.

Having had our attention thus drawn to the Civil Service Superannuation Bill now before Parliament, we desire further to point out to your Lordships the position of this Commission.

We cannot doubt, from the nature of the business now thrown on it, that it is in its character as permanent as any other office, and in corroboration of this view beg to call your attention to Sir C. Trevelyan and Sir Stafford Northcote's Report, dated August 17th, 1853, since which time the business of the office has been on the continual increase.

Under these circumstances, we venture to request that your Lordships will take into your consideration the propriety of permitting the Commissioners, as well as the staff, to contribute to the Superannuation Fund upon such terms as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may deem equitable and expedient.

We beg to add that without reference to the individual feeling of each Commissioner, we have collectively felt it our duty to take this, perhaps, the only opportunity of urging on your Lordships the permanent character of this Commission, in the trust that your Lordships will think it right to take the matter into consideration, with a view to including this Commission in the Bill now before Parliament.

We are, &c.
(Signed) WM. BLAMIRE.
G. DARBY.
H. C. MULES.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(Enclosure 2.)

Replies to Circular.

COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION.

Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission,
GENTLEMEN, February 18, 1856.

WE, the undersigned, being the whole of the clerks engaged on the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission, having observed that in the Civil Service Superannuation Bill at present before Parliament the department to which we belong is omitted, in consequence of which we apprehend that we may be excluded from the benefits to be enjoyed by other officers of our own standing in the Civil Service, respectfully request that you will have the kindness to represent our case to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Report of Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir Stafford Northcote, of the 17th August 1853, recognises the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission as a permanent Government establishment, and the undersigned have served in it for periods varying from 10 to 20 years.

We therefore humbly pray that we may be permitted to contribute to and enjoy the advantages of the Superannuation Fund, upon such terms as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may deem equitable and expedient.

We are, &c.
To the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commissioners. &c. &c. &c.

Office of Woods, &c.

OFFICE OF WOODS, &c.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Woods and Forests,
SIR, December 9, 1856.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, acquainting us that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existing regulations with regard to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service are prepared to consider any communication which we may make to them upon the subject. And we have to acquaint you in reply that, from our own observation of the working of the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 24, and from the representations which have been made to us by the officers of this department, we have arrived at the conclusion that the provisions of that Act operate to the prejudice of the Civil Service in two ways.

In the first place, the scale fixed for the retirement of officers who entered the service since the 4th of August 1829, and who are incapacitated by age or infirmity for the performance of their duties, is so low, that persons whose inefficiency is not so obvious as to call for, or justify, their compulsory removal, but whose retirement would, nevertheless, be an advantage to the public service, are, in many cases, compelled, by the necessities of their families, to cling to their posts beyond the period when they ought to be released from further service.

And, in the second place, the continuous and compulsory abatement from salaries, taken in connexion with the reduced scale upon which retired allowances are granted, is felt to be a hardship by all the officers from whom we have received communications upon the subject, on the ground, as they allege, that, whereas the abatement was originally created for the purpose, as expressed by the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 24, of "prospectively reducing the charge incurred in providing for superannuation allowances," the amount so abated would, if funded, be sufficient to defray hereafter the whole charge of the retired allowances payable to the persons from whose salaries these deductions have been made.

The subject has been so fully discussed before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed during the last session of Parliament, that we feel some hesitation in proposing any particular modifications in the existing regulations for the retirement of officers who, from age or infirmity, may be incapable of performing their duties, but as the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject have expressed their readiness to receive any communication from us upon the subject, we think it right to express an opinion that, whether the present abatements should be abolished or not, the efficiency of such branches of the Civil Service as have come under our immediate

Replies to Circular.

Office of Woods, &c.

notice would be promoted by the following changes in the existing law as regards superannuations :

1. By an increase of the present scale of retired allowances accorded to those officers who have entered the service since the 4th of August 1829.

2. By allowing officers to retire upon a pension on their attaining the age of 60 years.

3. By making retirement compulsory upon all officers on their attaining the age of 65 years, unless there should be special reasons for retaining their services.

We have, &c.
(Signed) Charles Gore.
James Howard.

Home Office.

Home Office.

1.

Mr. Waddington to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, Whitehall, Dec. 13, 1856.

I have laid your letter of the 1st instant before Secretary Sir George Grey, and I am to request that you will inform me whether the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners will receive from any gentlemen in this establishment, whose interests are concerned, statements of their views in regard to the present arrangements for granting superannuation allowances.

I am, &c.

2.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Waddington.

Civil Service Superannuation Commission,
Sir, December 16, 1856.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, inquiring whether the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners will receive from any gentlemen in the Home Office, whose interests are concerned, statements of their views in regard to the present arrangements for granting superannuation allowances ;

I am directed to acquaint you that the Commissioners will be prepared to receive and consider any statements of the description referred to by you which it may be deemed advisable to bring under their notice.

I have, &c.

3.

[See *post*, Appendix XIII.]

Board of Health.

Board of Health.

Mr. T. Taylor to Mr. Maitland.

The General Board of Health, Whitehall,
Sir, December 23, 1856.

The civil servants employed in this department, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 2nd instant, have the honour, through me, to lay their case before the Civil Service Superannuation Commission.

This department was established in 1848, by the Public Health Act (11 & 12 Vict. cap. 63.) As originally constituted, it consisted of an *ex-officio* chairman, and one paid and one unpaid commissioner. A second paid commissioner was added, under the powers and for the purposes of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act (11 & 12 Vict. cap. 123. s. 11.), and he continued a member of the Board, under that Act and the Act for the regulation of burials in the metropolis (13 & 14 Vict. cap. 52), till 1854, when the General Board of Health was remodelled, and a new Board appointed by the Act 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 95, composed of a President, with a seat in Parliament, and an *ex-officio* Board (consisting of the Principal Secretary of State and the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade). The staff of the office originally included a secretary, an assistant secretary, a varying number of superintending inspectors (civil engineers, paid by the day, with allowances for travelling and personal expenses), and from four to five clerks, and an engineering draughtsman. An additional assistant secretary and accountant were appointed for the additional business thrown on the department by the Metropolis Burials Act; but on the repeal of this Act in 1852, these appointments came to an end.

In 1854 the number of superintending inspectors was reduced to three, and their mode of payment altered from daily allowance to annual salary.

In 1855 a medical officer was added to the staff of the department, under the powers of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 115.

The Board was originally appointed for five years, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament. It was renewed for one year in 1854, and for a similar period in 1855 and 1856.

The secretary, assistant secretary, medical officer, and superintending inspectors hold professional appointments. The first two demand legal, the third medical, and the last engineering knowledge, for the proper discharge of the duties ; and what is required of these officers will best appear from a description of those duties.

The secretary and assistant secretary are employed in framing provisional orders and confirming bills, involving very complicated questions as to the mutual bearings of Local Acts of Parliament and the Public Health Act, and as to the repeal, alteration, and amendment of Local Acts often affecting large amounts of property held by local bodies. The secretary and assistant secretary have also to deal with a correspondence, much of which consists of applications from clerks of local Boards for advice on legal points arising in the administration of the Public Health Act, and from local authorities acting in execution of the Nuisance Removal Act and the Act for the Prevention of Diseases.

The medical officer is the adviser of the department and of local Boards on questions of preventive medicine, especially with reference to the regulations and directions issuable by this department, under authority of an Order in Council in case of outbreaks of epidemic. He is also the most available source of information for other departments of the Government on medical questions, *e.g.*, the regulation of the medical profession, vaccination, &c. ; and his labours in both of these classes are daily becoming more serious and important.

The superintending inspectors, besides their services on inquiries into the sanitary condition of towns under the Public Health Act, are principally employed in reporting on surveys and plans of sanitary works (especially works of sewerage and water supply) sent up by local Boards on applications to this Board for sanction to the mortgaging of their rates under the Public Health Act for the purpose of raising money for such works,—the sanction of this Board to such applications being required by the Public Health Act. The reports of the superintending inspectors are detailed, and made, in many cases, upon elaborate testing, by calculations, of the plans and surveys submitted.

The chief clerk is a barrister, and has a good deal of legal work in connexion with the preparation and issue of Orders in Council and sanctions under the Public Health Act, and in seeing to due compliance with all the forms required by the Act precedent to its application. He is also charged with the preparation of Parliamentary returns, and the general forwarding of the business of the office. Of the other clerks, one is principally employed with the accounts, another with registration and custody of correspondence and papers, and the third with the preparation of correspondence from the minutes of the president, secretary, and assistant secretary.

The draughtsman works under the superintending inspectors, in calculations and in the testing of surveys, and he also takes the meteorological observations which are kept at the office.

For the purposes of the Civil Service Superannuation Commission, this department may best be compared with the Poor Law Board, allowing for the shorter time it has been in existence, and the smaller amount of business passing through its hands.

The amount of this business will be seen from the

returns of correspondence in successive years given in the margin,* and from the facts that the Public Health Act has been applied to 210 districts; that the Board has given its sanction to the borrowing of 2,612,886*l.* 6*s.* on 139 applications to December 1853, and on 218 applications in the three years ending December 1856.

Every application of the Public Health Act, and the granting of every sanction, is necessarily attended with considerable correspondence.

Besides the current business of the Department, every outbreak of epidemic throws great additional labour on the office, which, on occasions of such outbreaks, has the duty of issuing regulations and directions to local authorities for the prevention, as far as possible, and mitigation of the epidemic. Besides this, the Board have reported on all such outbreaks as have occurred since its establishment, and have prepared, circulated, and tabulated, the very voluminous returns required for such reports.

The Board being continued at the will of Parliament, none of its officers have come under the deductions imposed by the Act of 1834, and none of them are statutably entitled to any retiring or superannuation allowance, or any allowance in the event of abolition of office.

The secretary, assistant secretary, medical officer, and superintending inspectors, were all engaged in the active practice of their respective professions when they accepted these situations. The clerks, with one exception, have been in the service of the department since very soon after its establishment.

I have the honour to submit these facts in the name of the whole staff of this office, as fully supporting a plea for consideration of their case, with similar cases, in settling the terms of any recommendation or measure relating to civil service superannuation.

We feel that it would be beyond the scope of this communication to touch upon the general question, so fully investigated by the Civil Service Superannuation Committee, whether superannuation allowances should be grounded on deductions, or granted without deductions. But whatever conclusion may be come to by the Commission on this point, it appears to us that this department, and all others similarly situated, ought to come under the same rule, while they exist as permanent offices; if the salaries of permanent offices are still made liable to deduction, that the salaries paid in this office should be liable to similar deductions while the office is kept up, provision being made for repayment of such deductions should the office be done away with, to any of the staff not continued in the public service; for back-payments of deduction, distributed in the shape of an extra percentage on future salaries; and for allowances to professional officers in the event of abolition of office.

If, on the other hand, the Commission decide on recommending the abolition of deductions, and the granting of graduated pensions, according to the length of service, out of the public purse, then it is submitted that the service of the staff in this and similar offices should be counted towards superannuation allowance for the actual number of years it has lasted, without regard to the fact that the office is one constituted for a limited period, and periodically continued. If the office should be abolished before the minimum period admitted as giving a claim to allowance, no such claim would be acquired by any officer not continued in the public service; but if officers are so continued, then, it is submitted, their term of tenure of temporary office should count towards allowance.

Beyond this the staff of this office do not think they have any right to go in their demand, but this much they consider themselves in justice entitled to press upon the consideration of the Commission.

I have, &c.

Replies to Circular.

Board of Health.

Department of Science and Art.

Science and Art.

Mr. MacLeod to Mr. Maitland.

Department of Science and Art,
Marlborough House, Pall Mall,
Sir, December 23, 1856.

With reference to your communication of the 1st instant, in which you invite the officers of this department to make any observations that occur to them relative to the question of superannuation allowances, I beg to enclose a paper containing some remarks on the subject of masters of Schools of Art.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Memoranda on Mr. Maitland's Letter from the Civil Service Commission.

Besides the heads of departments, the clerks, and permanent officers who are interested in the subject of superannuation allowances, there are those extra officers who only derive a portion of their income from the public purse; such are the *masters* in our Schools of Art. It is to the consideration of their claims that I particularly address my remarks.

So long ago as 1851, the subject of a superannuation allowance to masters in Schools of Art was discussed at the Board of Trade, and some prospects held out to them that it would be recommended to extend superannuation allowances to them. I venture to put forth their claims to consideration.

Masters in Schools of Art are divisible into two classes:—

First, those masters, under the old system, who derive a large portion of their income from the public money, receiving a fixed salary from the Government. There seems no reason why these should not be treated on the same footing as clerks or other salaried officers, and for the same length of service receive the same allowance on superannuation from age or sickness, since their duties are as severe and continuous as other servants of the public.

There are, secondly, certificated masters, who have spent much time and study to obtain the certificates of the department; the payments in aid which they obtain forming but a small part of their income, on an average perhaps 10 per cent.

These payments, small as they are, are very important to them; they are coupled with very stringent conditions, both as to the qualifications of the candidate, and the terms to be fulfilled before payment is allowed, terms in many respects interfering with their emoluments from other sources; as, for instance, in the classes they are obliged to conduct at low fees for artisans, and those they are required to teach in parochial schools on terms extremely unremunerative. These small payments on certificates, moreover, are only made while they are actually engaged in teaching connected with the department, and under the enforced conditions, and ceases whenever the teaching is not in action, and consequently when the holder of the certificate is incapacitated by age or ill-health. The duties are, when properly fulfilled, very severe.

I think a term of years should be settled, and if a certified teacher has been for some time engaged in actual teaching, the payment should thenceforth become permanent, whether the holder of the certificate was teaching or not.

I would name twenty-five years as the longest period.

These payments, to each individual, vary from 10*l.* to 50*l.*, and I do not think the continuous payment after this period would withdraw any who are qualified to continue their duties from their labours, since, as forming so small a part of income, it would be of necessity with them to continue to teach as long as they were capable of the necessary exertion. Nevertheless, even this small sum would be a great boon to the infirm and superannuated.

December 1856.

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* From 1848 to end of 1849 - - Letters received. 12,000
1850 - - - - - 4,925
1851 - - - - - 4,405
1852 - - - - - 5,347
1853 - - - - - 5,976
1854 - - - - - 6,333
1855 - - - - - 4,749
1856 - - - - above 15,000

The above are all exclusive of Cholera Returns.

Replies to Circular.

Poor Law Commission (Ireland).

Poor Law Commission (Ireland).

Mr. Banks to Mr. Maitland.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
December 24, 1856.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland duly received your letter of the 2nd instant, stating that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existing regulations with regard to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service will be prepared to consider any communication relative to the subject of their inquiries which may be made to them from this department.

On receipt of this communication the Commissioners thought it advisable to obtain an expression of opinion regarding the important subject to which it relates from the clerks on the establishment of their office, and they now forward the enclosed copy of a memorandum which has been prepared and submitted to them accordingly, by the chief clerk, as a representation of the views prevailing within the office.

The Commissioners desire, at the same time, to submit the following observations as the result of their own experience and reflexion on the subject.

There exists a general feeling of repugnance to the individual suffering caused by the removal of inefficient and incapable officers, and to the abolition of useless and unnecessary offices, when, by such removal or abolition, officers so removed or retiring are thrown back upon the world, after many years of public service, without any provision for their maintenance, except only the cases in which such removal is on account of some palpable misconduct.

This general feeling of repugnance operates powerfully upon public offices through the medium of Parliament, as well as of popular opinion, and must be the occasion of much detriment to the public service in respect both of efficiency and economy. The proper, and, if established on just principles, the effectual, remedy of the evil, is a system of pensions for officers so removed, or retiring after many years' service.

The Commissioners regard as a great improvement on the existing law, those clauses of the Superannuation Bill of last session which regulate the scale of the allowances. They beg to suggest, however, that in the case of abolition of office, the qualifying period of service should be less than in the case of superannuation, and that a separate and distinct scale should be enacted for the former contingency.

The present system of deducting an annual per-centage from salaries, otherwise fixed in amount, the Commissioners think is faulty in several respects.

The pension system, if, as above stated, it be beneficial to the public, should have an universal operation, and not be accompanied by conditions.

In the first place, the system of deduction from the salary, however moderate the per-centage may be, is likely to be considered, in the long run, a grievance rather than a bounty; because, independently of the feeling, be it what it may, with which the deductions while going on are regarded, *the event*, in a very large proportion of the individual cases, must be a source of regret and disappointment to the parties concerned; that is to say, to the officers themselves on their voluntary retirement, in order to pursue some other avocation; or to their families, in the case of death in office, or of death very shortly after retirement.

Secondly, the system of deduction from salaries is at variance with the true ground for a pension system, namely, the public benefit derivable from it, by its promoting a free and unrestrained action in the removal of unfit or unnecessary officers, more especially as to those officers who ought to be removed before the period of service by which a pension can be earned is complete; and as to those who, either before or after their time, ought to be removed for misconduct without pension, inasmuch as it must be felt, in regard to both classes of cases, that a kind of lien on the pension fund has been created by the previous deductions.

This last objection, it will be seen, holds equally good against any system of deduction for any purpose whatever, as, for example, to insure a sum available on death of the officer for the benefit of his family.

On these grounds the Commissioners submit that the State, in remunerating public officers, should include in that remuneration both salary and pension, and that salary and pension should be calculated accordingly.

In reference to the character of the claim for pension, and the mode of estimating it, the Commissioners submit that much of the public benefit derivable from a pension system will be lost if there be any source of laxity or uncertainty introduced, which is not necessary to its due administration; and that, subject to due security for the latter, the pension ought to be assured to the public servant by the legislature, without the intervention of any other authority. On the other hand, it seems necessary to guard, in some way, against the danger that a pension assured after a certain time of service may operate, after the expiration of that term, to promote indifference to duty, and to destroy allegiance to legitimate authority.

As a limited discretion must be vested somewhere, it is submitted that the department in which the service has taken place is the proper depository of that discretion, on the double ground that, in the first place, that department is the one immediately cognizant of the subject matter, viz., the merits of the claimant; and, secondly, that it is the one to which he owes allegiance: add to this, that there is within every department a public opinion sensitively alive to the comparative merits and claims of the several officers within it; and that every act of strict justice done on the part of the chief officers is almost sure to be felt and acknowledged to be right. The effect of this salutary influence would be lost on any other tribunal which might be invested with the discretion above alluded to.

It is submitted, therefore, that the amount of the pension, and the circumstances under which it is to be granted, should be defined by Act of Parliament, and that it should be assured to the officer on certificate of good service from the particular department in which the service has been rendered; and in the case of superior officers on like certificate from the department, if any, which may be recognised as having immediately superior authority over the department in which the service took place.

It is further suggested for consideration, whether a scale of pensions should not exist, of at least two degrees, graduated according to the value of the service, the first in degree being a pension granted on certificate of "good service;" and the other (say one-third less in amount), on certificate of service merely.

This course is recommended, as facilitating removal of officers who have served for the period required, but in whose favour the department might be reluctant, on the occurrence of incapacity, to grant the certificate of "good service," lest in doing so justice should not appear to be done, by distinguishing such cases from the cases of other much more meritorious officers.

By order of the Commissioners,

(Signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

(Enclosure.)

Memorandum.

Poor Law Commission, December 16, 1856.

In pursuance of the direction of the Commissioners, I have made myself acquainted, as far as possible, with the views of the clerks on the establishment on the subject of the exisiting regulations with regard to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service, and the following is a combined and slightly condensed statement of those views, as set forth in several memoranda which have been handed to me on the subject.

I.—*As to the Certainty of Superannuation Allowance.*

It is submitted that the first object to be sought is a complete security of a superannuation allowance being granted to all Civil Servants in old age, or on failure of health.

This point is urged on the following grounds:—

1st. The expediency of effecting from time to time the retirement, on account of advanced age or impaired health, of a portion of the persons employed in the various grades of the Civil Service, such gradual retirements being, as a general rule, necessary for insuring a continuous and steady supply of vigour and activity for the service of the State. It is urged that the allowance ought to be liberal, and that the scale ought to approach, as near as may be consistent with equity, to the salary enjoyed at the period of superannuation, so that the civil servant may not be deterred, by the fear of the loss of income, from seeking for permission to retire when he may feel his energies and capacity for business declining.

It is also submitted that, having regard to the average age at which parties now enter the service, they should be entitled to retire at the age of sixty, when they will generally have served forty years, or thereabouts.

2nd. The avoiding the infliction of hardship on old and faithful servants on their retirement, and preventing the scandal which would ensue from their being left on the discontinuance of their services without the means of subsistence with respectability.

II.—*As to the System of Deductions.*

It is submitted that the persons who entered the Civil Service since the year 1829 are entitled to be placed on a footing with those who entered previously to that year, and to have the benefits of superannuation, without any deduction from salary, on the following grounds:—

1st. That while they are shut out from the prizes that are the rewards of integrity, intelligence, and industry, in the various professions and trades, those within their reach are few, and comparatively of small value. It is urged that persons employed in the Civil Service are almost wholly debarred from entering into speculations and enterprises which are the main sources from whence persons in other pursuits of life acquire fortunes, and provide for the wants of old age, and the future welfare and advancement of their families, the entire time and energies of the public servant being required to be devoted to the public service; and that, notwithstanding the smallness of the income of the civil servant, his work is constant, while in the case of the professional man, if his income is small, it is because he has not work, and, consequently, he has leisure which he can, and often does, devote to other pursuits.

2ndly. That the remuneration granted to the great body of the civil servants is not sufficient, after meeting the ordinary expenses incidental to the maintenance and education of their families, to admit of their doing more than paying the annual premium upon a life insurance for the benefit of the latter; leaving them utterly unable to set apart any portion of their incomes towards providing for the wants of old age and infirmity; and that, consequently, any deductions from their salaries for superannuation purposes must, in a very large number of cases, operate as a bar to life insurance, the means required for the latter purpose being taken by the Government, notwithstanding that, in the great majority of cases, no benefit will ever be derived by the parties in the shape of superannuation allowance.

3rdly. That inasmuch as by the establishment of the principle of superannuation allowances, a guarantee is afforded to the Government and the country for faithfulness and integrity on the part of the civil servant, to whose mind the thought must be ever present that, if through misconduct on his part he were dismissed the office, he would be deprived, not only of his present means, but also of what may be looked upon as a life estate, of greater or less value, which he had earned by his previous services;—the Government ought not to require him to pay for such security.

4thly. That the deduction system is but another name for the compulsory formation of the civil servants of the Crown into a club for the support (out of the actual salaries granted for actual service) of those members of the service who cease to be entitled to salary as such.

5thly. That the granting superannuation without deduction would furnish a further inducement to young men of ability to enter the service.

6thly. That the military portion of the public service pays no deduction, while the members thereof have generally the greater portion of their time at their own disposal; the civil servants, on the contrary, being required to devote the best portion of theirs constantly to the public service.

While, however, for these reasons it is conceived that the granting of superannuation allowances to civil servants is sound in principle, and the duty of the State, it is submitted that should Parliament not be disposed to recognise the equity of the claim, and decide that civil servants must contribute the means for pensioning themselves, the deductions from the salaries should not exceed the minimum amount necessary for that purpose.

III.—*As to Pensions on Abolition of Office.*

It is submitted that on the question of pension on abolition of office other considerations present themselves which appear to give a fair and just claim for a larger pension than if the party retired on superannuation. A man may, after serving for a considerable number of years on a small and insufficient salary, have only just entered on the enjoyment of one commensurate with his merits and services, and which he looks upon as a requital for the deficiencies of former years, when new arrangements are made with a view to effect a saving in the public expenditure, his office abolished, and he thrown out of employment through no default of his. A man so circumstanced cannot, after having devoted the best years of his life—and those in which his mind is most capable of receiving new impressions—to the public service, hope to enter upon a new walk with a reasonable prospect of success. The business knowledge acquired in a Government department is comparatively valueless in the extern world, and it is in vain for him to hope to struggle successfully against the host of well-trained and qualified competitors he will be certain to encounter in any other pursuit he may select; and, therefore, unless his services be transferred to some other department of the State, on the terms on which he held his office at the moment of its abolition, it is submitted that a serious injury has been inflicted on him, in order that the public may be benefited. It is, therefore, conceived that it is only just that the public should compensate him to an extent commensurate with the injury.

[Up to this point the observations quoted are concurred in by the whole of the clerks who have stated their views. The observations which follow, however, are only concurred in by sections of the office, more or less numerous.]

It is submitted in one of the four papers which I have received, that in the event of Government determinig that deductions from salaries must be continued, considering the small proportion of civil servants who enjoy the advantages of a retiring allowance, a great hardship would be inflicted in those cases in which the parties die while in office, if the entire amount withheld from their salaries should be applied by the Government to the purposes of the Superannuation Fund; and it is therefore considered that in such case the widows and families of such parties should receive a portion of the amount which had been so deducted. It is also submitted that in the case of a party retiring from the service, not on pension, whether such retirement be voluntary or compulsory, a like proportion of his contribution should be returned to him.

Eight of the clerks on the establishment agree in stating that if it be decided that deductions for the purpose of providing superannuation allowances be made from salaries, and rather than have no certainty about the matter, it would be better to assent to deductions; but that such deductions should be made at a rate not in any way exceeding the possible advantages which might be derived from them, or seriously impairing the means of providing for families who, in the event of the contributor's death, would derive no benefit from those contributions.

One gentleman suggests that it would be in accordance with the soundest principles of political economy that civil servants generally should be better remunerated, and be enabled and left to make whatever provision they themselves might think desirable for their families; and that it is more desirable that the civil servants should have the advantages of a present benefit, than have to rely on a future contingency of a, perhaps, inadequate superannuation, the receipt of which, by many, it is admitted, is improbable and uncertain.

Another gentleman states that he does not see why any *class* (namely, the acting members) should be taxed to meet the exigencies, not of the public service generally, but of another *class* (namely, those who have ceased to act), and he suggests that the better system would be to let the question of a retiring allowance be dealt with on the particular merits of each case as it occurs, on the ground that this course would call out talent, stimulate energy, and reward merit; while the system of a scale of allowances according to length of service generally, and with deduction from salaries, is calculated to produce the opposite results.

On the other hand, it is urged as a most important point in one of the papers which I have received, that the retiring allowances should, in any case, be based on *some regular and admitted footing*, and be freed from doubt or the evils of solicitation, and suspicions of favouritism.

Having thus reported the views entertained by the clerks on the establishment on the subject of superannuation allowances, I now beg, in further pursuance of the Commissioners' instructions, to state my own views on the subject.

"The existing regulations with regard to superannuation "allowances in the Civil Service" appear to me to be unsound in principle, and unjust in practice; and I am very

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strongly of opinion that, whether the question be regarded as one of general policy, or merely as one of fair and liberal dealing between the employer and the employed, the allowance ought to be made without any deduction from salary.

The salary paid to the Civil Servant is, or ought to be, a fair remuneration for his service; and I can see no just reason for compelling him to submit to a deduction from that salary; or, in other words, for paying him less than the fair and stipulated remuneration for his services, and substituting for the deficiency the promise of a remote and contingent advantage, which he may never enjoy.

The existing practice deprives the Civil Servant of all control over a certain portion of his income; but why the Civil Servant, and the Civil Servant alone, should be thus dealt with, I am at a loss to discover. If it is good policy to compel the Civil Servant to provide, in a certain way, whether he approves of that way or not, for his own superannuation, it must be also good policy to compel every other class of the community who are dependent upon their own exertions to provide in a certain specified way, and to a certain specified extent, for the contingency of being disabled through old age or sickness.

I am aware that it may be urged, and I believe it has been urged, that the deduction is necessary in order to protect the country from the great burthen which would otherwise be entailed upon it in providing for its worn-out servants. This argument, which is the only one I have ever heard advanced in favour of the system of deductions, appears to me to imply one of the two following propositions:—

1. That the civil servants, as a body, are more improvident than other people, and consequently neglect to make any provision for their declining years, although able to do so.

2. That the remuneration of civil servants generally is not sufficiently liberal to enable them to make any provision for the decline of life

The former of these propositions has not, I believe, ever been advanced, and could not, I am satisfied, be maintained; the latter, however, is undoubtedly true, and the inevitable inference is, I think, that while the salaries remain at the present scale, provision ought to be made for retired allowances without any deduction from the salaries.

There are many ways in which I think it can be shown that the existing regulations are unfair in practice:—

1. They are unfair in practice, because the rate of deduction is exorbitant. I am quite satisfied, notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data on which to rest a conclusion, that one-half the present rate of deduction would more than indemnify the country for all charges incurred in superannuation allowances *to the contributors to that fund.*

2. They are unfair in practice, because the allowance is calculated, not with reference to the amount of the deductions, but with reference to the salary received by the individual at the time of being superannuated. Hence an individual, whose salary was rapidly augmented after entering the service, so that he arrived at his maximum salary at a very early period, will not, on being superannuated, obtain the same advantage, relatively to the amount of his payments, as another individual who is superannuated on the same amount of salary, but who had been a much longer time in reaching that maximum, although the natural presumption is that the officer whose salary was most rapidly augmented is the more deserving officer of the two.

3. They are unjust in practice, because the allowance is either increased or reduced (within certain limits) in reference to the character of the service rendered; and it appears clearly unjust that where a party has been compelled to pay for a retired allowance, any circumstance should be taken into consideration with a view to reducing the amount paid for.

I think, therefore, that the present system of deductions should be abolished, and that the superannuation allowances to be granted hereafter should be granted according to some precise scale to be laid down in an Act of Parliament, without giving any discretion, as to the amount of the pension, either to the department charged with the duty of ascertaining the amount, or the department to which the applicant belonged. I think that a civil servant who has rendered such service as to be worthy a special reward, ought not to have that reward postponed until the period of his superannuation, at the risk of not receiving it at all, and that, on the other hand, where the conduct of a civil servant has been deserving of punishment, he ought, as a general rule, to be subjected to the consequences of that conduct while in the service.

I think also that, in order to meet the case of those persons from whose salaries deductions have hitherto been made, a second scale might be added specially applicable to them, by which they should arrive at the maximum allowance more rapidly than those who have not been subject to deduction.

The subject of compensation allowances on abolition of office is so closely connected with that of superannuation allowances that I will venture to add a few words upon it.

Although several cases have occurred within my own knowledge, in which compensation allowances have been granted considerably in excess of the amounts that would have been granted as superannuation, I gather from the observations which have been made in Parliament on the subject, and from the evidence taken by the Committee of last session, that it is held that, as a general rule, compensation allowances should be calculated on the same scale as superannuation allowances. I think, however, there are strong reasons in favour of calculating the former on a much more liberal scale than the latter.

It will frequently happen that a person who is compelled to retire on abolition of office is in the prime of life, and still capable of rendering good service; and from the circumstance of the duration of his service having been comparatively short, the allowance granted, if calculated according to the superannuation scale, will be very small, and by no means a "compensation" for the loss he sustains. It is true he retains his energies, and can apply himself to other pursuits; but what pursuit can a man in middle age, who has passed the best fifteen or twenty years of his life in a Government office, enter upon with a reasonable prospect of success? He is too old to enter a profession, and his employment has prevented his forming the connexions and acquiring the habits which are essential to success in mercantile pursuits. He entered the public service with the notion that his employment would be permanent during good behaviour; and this notion, it may be observed, is so generally diffused and admitted, that it amounts almost to an implied contract. In all other pursuits the prizes are greater and more numerous, and the attainment of them depends, to a great extent, upon the individual himself; but the presumed certainty and permanence of the employment afforded by the public service is regarded as counterbalancing, to a great extent, the more brilliant attractions of many other pursuits; and hence, if the implied contract is broken by the sudden cessation of the employment, there results from this circumstance a very strong and well-founded claim for a compensation allowance, calculated on a scale far superior to the scale of superannuation allowance after a comparatively short period of service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

Emigration Office.

Mr. Walcott to Mr. Maitland.

Government Emigration Board, Park Street,

Sir, Westminster, S.W., January 26, 1857.

With reference to your circular letter of 1st ultimo, announcing that the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners would be prepared to receive and consider any communication, relative to the subject of their inquiries, which might be made to them, I am directed by the Emigration Commissioners to inform you that they thought it their duty to make known the substance of your letter to the junior members of this office, forming the whole of the establishment below the secretary.

The enclosed letter has been received from those gentlemen in answer, stating their views on the matter in question, and I submit it herewith, for the consideration of the Superannuation Commissioners.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Government Emigration Board,

Gentlemen, January 15, 1857.

The question of superannuation allowances in the Civil Service has been so fully discussed, that we should not think it necessary to offer these remarks, with reference to Mr. Maitland's letter of the 1st December last, upon which you have been good enough to afford us an opportunity of expressing our views, were it not that our silence might be misinterpreted as indifference on a subject in which we feel the greatest interest. We shall, however, confine ourselves to stating briefly the conclusions in which we are all agreed, after very careful consideration.

1. We think that pensions should be granted by the State to the civil servants of the Crown compelled to retire by old age or infirmity.

2. We are dissatisfied with the present scale of pensions, but we should be satisfied with that proposed by the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer in Bill, No. 37, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 15th February 1856; with the extension, however, of the scale up to 45-60ths for 39 years of service. And, in any case, we think that the provision for retirement should not be less favourable than that contained in the above Bill.

3. But we are of opinion that the question will not receive a satisfactory settlement, unless pensions to the civil servants be granted in addition to their salaries, a principle which was generally adopted previously to the year 1829, and is still continued in several branches of the public service; and further, that the scale of salaries in this, and doubtless in other offices, is not such as will admit of any reduction on account of superannuation.

We have, &c.
JOHN WALPOLE.
ALFRED H. ENGELBACH.
JOHN GLIDDON.
JAMES CHANT.
JOHN S. LEWVES.
R. COOPER.
DRUMMOND ALFRED.
JNO. M. MAKEHAM.
FREDERIC DEANE.
PHILIP C. CLAXTON.

The Emigration Commissioners, &c. &c.

Public Works Office (Ireland).

Replies to Circular.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

1.

Mr. Stewart to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
January 31, 1857.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, addressed to this department, I beg to submit the enclosed statement for consideration of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existing regulations with regard to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
January 31, 1857.

1832.—On the formation of the Board of Public Works in Ireland in this year, I was appointed solicitor to that Department.

Up to the year 1842 I was paid for my services according to the usual and accustomed charges of a solicitor, and at the same time following the private practice of my profession as a solicitor.

1842, October 10th.—At this period I was deprived of all private practice, and placed upon a salary of 1,800*l.* per annum, with an allowance to pay clerks.

1844.—In this year the officers in the Public Works Department were placed under the operation of the Superannuation Act, and my Lords upon that occasion at first condered that I was only entitled to the benefit of superannuation from 10th October 1842 (the time I was so placed on salary), and that I should be required to pay immediately 112*l.* 10*s.*, the amount of arrears of contribution to the Superannuation Fund due from that date to 5th January 1844, as also the amount of contribution, 90*l.*, in future.

Against this arrangement I took the liberty of remonstrating, and their Lordships were subsequently pleased to say that they would not object to the superannuation deduction from my salary being calculated on the estimated amount of my emoluments, viz. 1,200*l.* per annum, from my appointment in 1832 to the time I was placed on a fixed salary (in 1842), and from that time on the actual amount of that salary, provided I made a double contribution annually until the whole arrears were liquidated.

Accordingly, I have since been annually charged 180*l.* on account of superannuation, and have thus paid on account of the arrears a sum of 630*l.*, and on account of current salary a similar sum of 630*l.*, making in the whole the sum of 1,260*l.*, as appears by the schedule annexed.

It is submitted that my case was not treated in the spirit in which professional men usually are.

A young man, without experience, would not have been eligible to the important office which I have the honour to hold, and therefore it, of necessity, involved the selection of a person of standing and experience in the profession to which I belonged at the time of being taken into the Public Service.

I submit that I should not, under such circumstances, be obliged to come under the rule of superannuation, applicable to persons who enter the service in their youth, and become entitled to the benefit of superannuation at a comparatively early period of life.

This principle, which I take the liberty of submitting, is recognised in the Bill of last session for superannuation.

(Signed) A. STEWART.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing letter.

Contributions towards the Superannuation Fund paid by Alexander Stewart, Board's Solicitor.

	Amount.	£	s.	d.
1850.—5 per cent. on 1,800*l.* per annum		90	0	0
5 per cent. on arrears from January 1832, stated to amount to 1,296*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*		90	0	0
	£ s. d.			
1851.—Current	90 0 0			
Arrears	90 0 0			
		180	0	0
1852.—Current	90 0 0			
Arrears	90 0 0			
		180	0	0
1853.—Current	90 0 0			
Arrears	90 0 0			
		180	0	0
1854.—Current	90 0 0			
Arrears	90 0 0			
		180	0	0
1855.—Current	90 0 0			
Arrears	90 0 0			
		180	0	0
1856.—Current	90 0 0			
Arrears	90 0 0			
		180	0	0
Total payments up to 31st December 1856		£1,260	0	0

Arrears as above	£1,296	15	4
Seven annual payments, at 90*l.*	630	0	0
Balance still claimed on account of arrears exclusive of the annual charge of 90*l.* on current quarters of salary	£666	15	4

2.

Mr. Hornsby to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 1857.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your circular respecting the appointment of a commission to inquire into the existing regulations with regard to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service, with power to enter upon all investigations in the matter which may appear to be necessary, and stating that the Commissioners are prepared to give their best consideration to any communication relative to the subject of their inquiries with which they may be favoured.

On the part of this department, exclusive of the Commissioners, two of whom do not pay the tax, I am respectfully to submit that the deduction from salaries for the superannuation fund ought to be abolished, and the same scale of pensions accorded as existed previously to 1829, on a graduated scale of years.

I am to remark in support of these views, that the middle and lower classes of public servants are now taxed to provide for the retiring allowances of ministers of state, ambassadors, judges, and other high functionaries, who, whilst they receive the highest salaries paid to public servants, and are entitled to retire on, comparatively speaking, very short periods of service, pay nothing towards the Superannuation Fund.

Again, past experience has proved, that the practice towards this department, and to many others, has been to deal far more liberally with the civil servant who does not, and has not contributed to the superannuation tax, than to those who have paid and are paying; and in support of this statement I would beg the attention of the Commissioners to Parliamentary Papers Nos. 320 and 412, session 1855, by which it will be perceived that a gentleman holding office under the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, with length of service of three and a half years, and a salary of 500*l.* per annum, is awarded a retiring allowance of

Replies to Circular.

Public Works Office (Ireland).

250*l.* per annum, and I would also refer to the seven other cases mentioned in this Parliamentary Paper. Further, in this Department there are Commissioners appointed by the Lords of the Treasury under an Act of Parliament who pay no superannuation deduction; and recently, on the retirement from office of one of the Commissioners of Public Works, the whole amount deducted from him for superannuation was returned, and a liberal scale of retiring allowance granted, far greater in amount than if under ordinary circumstances retiring from the public service. These cases are mentioned with no invidious feeling, but with a view to prove to the Commissioners that the present mode of awarding pensions is anomalous, and requires amendment. Many other instances could be cited as strong as those already mentioned, but not wishing to encumber the statement, I am most respectfully to submit the following instances, which are to be found in this Department:—

A became a public servant previous to August 1829 -	- Pays the tax.
B, previous to August 1829	- Does not pay.
C, since 1829 - -	- Does not pay.
D and E, since 1829 -	- Do not pay.

The secretary, accountant, architect, solicitor, and the various clerks, senior and junior, all pay the tax.

Should the Commissioners require it, I shall be prepared to submit the names and particulars of each case cited above.

I am further to submit for, I trust, favourable consideration, that in the event of a civil servant "dying in harness," so to speak, that is, whilst performing his duty, that the amount deducted from his salary for the superannuation fund should in justice be paid to his representatives, whoever they may be.

I have, &c.

3.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Hornsby.

Sir, Feb. 5, 1857.

I am directed by the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of the communication with which you have favoured them, and to request that you will oblige them by transmitting the names and particulars of the cases to which you have referred.

I have, &c.

4.

Mr. Hornsby to Mr Maitland.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,

Sir, February 7, 1857.

In conformity with the desire expressed in your letter of the 5th instant, that I would transmit the names and particulars of the cases to which I referred in my letter to the Commissioners, I beg leave to state that the letters referred to therein apply to the following,—

A. Mr. Griffith, Chairman, entered the public service previous to 1829. Pays the tax.

B. Mr. Radcliff, Commissioner, entered the public service previous to 1829. Does not pay.

C. Mr. Robert Harding, engineer and valuator, appointed by Treasury Minute, February 1847. Does not pay.

D. and E. Messrs. J. R. Barry and W. J. Ffennell, Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries, the former appointed in 1842, the latter in November 1845, associated with the Commissioners of Public Works to administer the fishery laws. Do not pay.

The gentleman alluded to in the third page of my letter is Mr. W. T. Mulvany, late Commissioner of Public Works, appointed by the Treasury to assist the Board in carrying out the Drainage and Fishery Acts in 1842. Commissioner of Public Works 1846. Superseded in 1853.

Annexed is the Parliamentary Paper, No. 412, session 1855, referred to in my previous communication, setting forth the details of the eight cases mentioned by me.

I have, &c.

Parliamentary Paper (412—1855) *referred to in the above Letter.*

Copy of Correspondence relating to the Retired Allowances enumerated in Return No. 320 of this this Session, and Treasury Minute authorizing the Grant thereof.

W. Stanley, Esq., to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir, February 7, 1855.

Adverting to the letter addressed to you by direction of the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, on the 12th October last, in which the Commissioners stated, that the necessity of a reduction in the annual expenses of the Poor Law establishments in Ireland had been strongly urged on the attention of the Commissioners by the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, and that the question of extent of reduction in the number of Poor Law Inspectors and medical inspectors, together with other possible reductions, was then under the consideration of the Commissioners, I am now directed by the Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the Commissioners have, with the approval of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, determined to discontinue the services of the following inspectors from and after the 31st March next, viz., Mr. Joseph Burke, Mr. Phelan, Mr. Barron, Mr. Huband, and Mr. Lynch, Poor Law inspectors, and Dr. Dillon, medical inspector. The Commissioners have also determined to discontinue the services of Captain Owen, auditor, from the same date.

In announcing to these gentlemen the approaching termination of their appointments, the Commissioners have informed them that the question of a retiring allowance to the several officers now retiring from the service of the Commission, and of the amount thereof, if such allowance be granted, rests on the decision of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in each case.

The intention of the Commissioners to make further reductions in their office establishment has been communicated to the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, but as these reductions are more directly and closely connected with a contemplated alteration of the provisions of the Irish Poor Law, no actual step can be taken by the Commissioners in regard to the individuals whose offices will be abolished or rendered unnecessary by the proposed change of the law, until the intended measure has been submitted to Parliament.

I have, &c.

W. Stanley, Esq., to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir, February 12, 1855.

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the Poor in Ireland to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that they have received a communication from Colonel Clarke, one of the inspectors at present in the service of the Commission, in which he states that his health is most seriously, and he fears permanently, impaired, in consequence of exposure to wet and cold while travelling on the public service; and on this ground he requests to be included in the list of inspectors selected for retirement.

I am at the same time to state, for the information of their Lordships, that on full consideration, the Commissioners are prepared to reduce the number of Poor Law inspectors to ten; and they therefore request that Colonel Clarke's name may be added to the number of those selected to retire, as already reported to their Lordships in the Commissioners' letter of the 7th instant.

A copy of Colonel Clarke's letter is forwarded herewith for the information of their Lordships; and in reference to that portion of it which alludes to the subject of a retiring allowance, the Commissioners respectfully recommend Colonel Clarke's case to the favourable consideration of their Lordships.

I have, &c.

W. Stanley, Esq., to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir, February 17, 1855.

Adverting to the letter addressed to you on the 7th instant, relative to the discontinuance of certain officers employed under the Commission, in which the Commissioners

stated that, in announcing to the gentlemen who had been selected for retirement the approaching termination of their appointments, the Commissioners had informed them that the question of a retiring allowance, and of the amount thereof, if such allowance be granted, rests on the decision of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in each case; I am now directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to forward to you the accompanying memorials addressed to their Lordships by Messrs. Burke, Phelan, Huband, Lynch, Dr. Dillon, and Captain Owen.*

The Commissioners believe the facts stated in these memorials in regard to the services of the several writers to be correct; and the Commissioners earnestly recommend them to the favourable consideration of their Lordships.

In the case of Colonel Clarke the Commissioners have already, in forwarding his request to be permitted to retire, and to be placed in the same category with his colleagues as to a retiring allowance, recommended his case to the favourable consideration of their Lordships, in their letter of the 12th instant.

From Mr. Barron the Commissioners have not received any memorial, although he was duly informed, at the same time as his colleagues, that it was necessary he should make his application through the Commissioners. If the Commissioners hereafter receive such application from Mr. Barron, it shall be forwarded without delay.

The following is a statement of the respective ages of the several officers retiring, and of their periods of service under the Poor Law Commission in Ireland, independently of any previous service in other departments.

Name.	Age.	Period of Service under the Poor Law Commission.	Annual Salary and Emoluments.
Mr. J. Burke -	57 years -	16 years	700*l.* per annum, and one guinea per day while on service.
Mr. Phelan -	70 „ -	16 „	ditto ditto
Mr. Barron -	48 „ „ -	7½ „	ditto ditto
Mr. Huband -	(Not known)	7½ „	ditto ditto
Mr. Lynch -	49 years -	7½ „	ditto ditto
Col. Clarke -	55 „ -	7½ „	500*l.* per annum, and 1*l.* per night when absent from home all night on duty.
Dr. Dillon -	62 „ -	3½ „	ditto ditto
Capt. Owen -	58 „ -	11 „	550*l.* per annum

I have, &c.

W. Stanley, Esq., to Sir C. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
February 19, 1855.

Sir,

Adverting to the letter addressed to you, on the 17th instant, on the subject of the discontinuance of the services of certain officers now employed under the Commission, I am now directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a memorial* which the Commissioners have this day received from Mr. Barron, addressed to their Lordships, and praying for a retiring allowance.

The only passage in this memorial on which the Commissioners feel it necessary to make any remark, is the following:

"Memorialist begs to observe that, during the pressure "of the famine years, and for some time after, he had the "charge of sixteen unions, which he worked up, nearly un-"assisted; whereas in other districts there have been a "large number of assistant inspectors, thereby saving the "Government a very considerable outlay."

In recommending Mr. Barron's memorial to the favourable consideration of their Lordships, the Commissioners feel bound to obviate any erroneous impression that might possibly arise from the passage above quoted.

The period to which Mr. Barron alludes was one in which, by the desire of Her Majesty's Government, temporary inspectors were employed, each having one or more unions to superintend, and this was done without disturbing the districts or responsibility of the permanent inspectors. The unions placed under temporary inspectors were those in which most difficulty was experienced or anticipated in the administration of relief. Mr. Barron's district, being situated chiefly in Ulster, consisted of unions for which very little assistance of this nature was considered necessary.

The Commissioners do not think that the facts, as explained, afford any just ground for distinguishing Mr. Barron's claim for compensation for loss of office from the claims of those of his colleagues who are retiring.

I have, &c.

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Public Works Office (Ireland).

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated February 23, 1855.

Write to the Poor Law Commissioners that my Lords are pleased to award the following allowances of compensation to the several officers of the Department whose offices it is proposed to abolish after the 31st of March next, viz.:—

	£
Mr. J. Burke, Poor Law Inspector -	400 per annum.
Mr. Dennis Phelan ditto -	400 „
Mr. S. M. Barron ditto -	300 „
Mr. Geo. Huband ditto -	300 „
Mr. Richd. M. Lynch ditto -	300 „
Mr. Clarke ditto -	330 „
Dr. Dillon, Medical Inspector - -	250 „
Captain Owen, Auditor - - -	250 „

With regard to Mr. Clarke's case, observe that my Lords have felt themselves justified in awarding to him a higher amount of allowance than they otherwise would have done, in consideration of the serious injury to his health occasioned by the nature of his duties.

Let the necessary directions be given to the Paymaster of Civil Services for the payment of their several allowances accordingly from the 1st of April next, charging them to the Grant for Superannuations, &c.

Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspectors.

Inspectors of Factories to Mr. Maitland.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
February 7, 1857.

Sir,

We have had the honour to receive your letter of the 16th ult., and in reply thereto we beg leave to submit the following observations for the consideration of the Commissioners:—

Our attention not having been specially given to the subject of superannuation allowances, we do not venture to offer any observations on the general question.

With regard to the Inspectors of Factories, we have to observe, that they can only be properly chosen from among persons of mature age, experienced in affairs, and of such a position in society as would be most likely to have due influence with the owners of factories with whom they must communicate.

It is evident that the superannuation allowances provided by the 2nd clause of the Bill brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 15th February, 1856, and by the 4th clause of the same Bill, as amended by the Committee, have reference to those who enter the public service at an early period of life, and we are humbly of opinion, that for the reasons above stated, the Inspectors of Factories ought to be classed with those civil servants who would be entitled to the "special scale of allowances" provided by section 4 of the aforesaid original Bill and by section 5 of the amended Bill.

If, therefore, it be within the province of the Commissioners to do so, we respectfully request that they will recommend that the Inspectors of Factories should be classed with those officers in the Civil Service who come within the "special scale of allowances."

With regard to the Sub-Inspectors of Factories, we have to state, that so soon as we received your letter of the 20th ult., a letter was addressed to each of them, requesting them to state the particulars as to age, &c. required by the Commissioners, and at the same time to make any remarks which they might wish to be brought under the notice of the Commissioners. Replies from all of them have been received, and we have thought it best to transmit a full copy of the letter of each.

We also enclose a copy of a letter from our clerk, which he has placed in our hands for transmission to you.

* It has not been considered necessary to give copies of the several memorials alluded to in the communications from the Secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland.

Replies to Circular.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

We are of opinion that the reasons we have stated why we think that the Inspectors of Factories should be classed in the scale of special allowances apply equally to the Sub-Inspectors.

We have, &c.

LEONARD HORNER.
THOMAS HOWELL.
J. KINCAID.
ALEX. REDGRAVE.

(Enclosure.)

From Mr. Baker, Leeds, Sub-Inspector of Factories.

I WAS appointed Superintendent of Factories in October 1836, at a salary of 250*l.* a year, but to pay my own travelling and personal expenses.

This salary was shortly afterwards increased to 350*l.*, at which it remained until September 1844, when, upon an application for further increase, it was reduced to 300*l.*, but with the payment in addition by the Treasury, for the first time, of travelling and personal expenses when from home.

In May 1850 it was again increased to 350*l.*, on the addition of a third of a district more work, then redistributed, at which it has ever since remained.

In 1835 I applied to Mr. Rickards, at the time my superior officer, to ask for my name to be placed on the superannuation list, which was refused—I believe on the ground of the offices at that time not being certain to be permanent. I, therefore, in 1841, insured my life at an annual cost of 31*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

In July 1850 the Factory Department was added to the schedule of the Superannuation Fund, and a payment of 5 per cent. was henceforth deducted from my salary on account of that fund. But in the communication announcing that addition it was stated,—

"The Treasury do not admit of any claim to superannuation for any period of service during which no abatement has been made from the salary of the claimant; but any officer wishing to claim superannuation from the date of his appointment, or from any period anterior to the Treasury warrant, will be allowed to do so on making good the abatements to which he would have been liable had the office at such period been in the schedule of the Superannuation Act."

As, upon consideration, I thought it best to try to pay up the arrears, I, for one, consented to this arrangement; and I have, therefore, since 1850, paid 5 per cent. backwards and 5 per cent. forwards of my salary to the Superannuation Fund.

My present deductions, therefore, out of a salary of 350*l.*, after 22 years' service, and with a third more work, are,—

	£	s.	d.
10 per cent. Superannuation Fund	35	0	0
16*d.* income tax	21	0	0
Life insurance	31	15	4
	£87	15	4

reducing my net salary to 262*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

It is true that my travelling and personal expenses are now paid by the Treasury, amounting, on an average, to about 80*l.* a year; and, it must be observed, that my life insurance is *not* an abatement by the Treasury, though it was morally enforced upon me by the insufficiency of my salary to make other provision for my family. But if this 80*l.* be added to my net salary, according to the deductions, it will be seen that I receive less than I did so many years ago.

For myself I should be quite satisfied to pay the 5 per cent. forwards, though I think it should cease after 20 years' payments, and I should be glad if these contributions could be repaid to my widow or representatives, in case my death should happen previously to my superannuation, but without interest; and though in the Superannuation Act it is stated that "pensions shall be calculated on salaries and allowances," it is not quite clear that travelling and personal expenses, as in our case, would be considered by the Treasury as elements of such calculations. I think it ought to be so defined, since they were given in lieu of a fixed addition, *on an application for increase*, and would make a considerable difference to us were we debarred this claim on an application for superannuation.

From Mr. Bates, Holmfirth.

The preceding letter of Mr. Baker applies equally to my case, except that part of it which refers to his life assurance.

From Mr. Trimmer, Barton.

I have to observe, that having been appointed when I was thirty-one years of age, I am in a much worse position than I should have been had I joined the Service at an earlier age, on a small but increasing salary.

Should I ever be placed on the Superannuation Fund, in all probability it will be for a very short period, and during that time on an allowance smaller than it would have been had I entered the service at an earlier age. For this trifling boon, if indeed it can be called by that name, I am now paying 35*l.* annually. My salary is 350*l.*, but the State stops 56*l.* from that amount before it reaches me, and my income stands thus :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salary				350	0	0
Deduct income tax	21	0	0			
„ superannuation tax	35	0	0			
				56	0	0
				£294	0	0

Of course all are subject to the income tax, and I do not allude to it as a grievance peculiar to myself, but to show how severely a superannuation tax of 35*l.* per annum presses on me, especially after so large a deduction has previously been made from my very limited income.

From Mr. Hickes, Painswick.

I will not presume even to suggest to the Commissioners the footing upon which the Civil Service should be placed as regards superannuation, but as it has been admitted on all hands that the present deduction from the salary of the civil servants is excessive, and, therefore, unjust, I think that all future payments on the present scale should cease; and as soon as the legislature shall have fixed a new scale, we should then pay up our arrears from the 31st March, the day the next payment is due. This request cannot be considered unreasonable, if it is really intended to make any alteration, because this *may* be settled before the 30th June, it MUST be settled (if at all) before 30th September; and even should it be delayed to the latter day, we should only have two quarters arrears to pay up, and this delay cannot make a case of "bad debt," because the amount then due would be deducted from our salaries.

From Mr. Kent, Road, near Bath.

I would merely remark, the present deduction from the salaries of the civil servants having been admitted on all hands to be excessive and unjust, I hope the Commissioners will recommend the immediate discontinuance of the payment of the same, and a fair scale of retiring pensions. This, I am convinced, would give general satisfaction to the service.

From Mr. Ewings, Preston.

Appointed July 1836. No expectation then of being placed under the Superannuation Act.

July 1850.—Office peremptorily brought under the provision of the Act.

RESULT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Salary				300	0	0	per ann.
10 per cent. Superannuation Fund	29	2	4				
Income tax	18	17	8				
				48	0	0	„
Leaving				£252	0	0	„

The chance of benefit from the Fund during life is very remote, while it is certain at present your family will not derive any from it in case of death.

From Mr. Walker, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.

I consider the Department will be best represented by the Inspectors.

From Capt. Hart, Halifax.

Was appointed in April, 1841, at a salary of 250*l.* a year, paying my own travelling expenses, in amount generally about 80*l.*

In September 1844 my salary was increased to 300*l.* a year, the Treasury paying my travelling and personal expenses, in amount about 80*l.* In July 1850, on the department being added to the Superannuation Fund Schedule, a deduction of 5 per cent. was made from my salary of 300*l.* a year, and also a deduction of another 5 per cent. for arrears for the period prior to the department coming under the Superannuation Schedule, for the full sum of 300*l.* a year, whereas my former salary was only 250*l.*, and my travelling and personal expenses, which were large, were paid by myself out of salary.

I should hope the Commissioners will take a liberal view of the question, and consider the travelling and personal expenses, in their calculations, as a part of the salary.

From Mr. Graham, Manchester.

I am quite willing to leave the superannuation question in the hands of the Commissioners.

From Mr. Jones, Bolton.

I consider the deduction to be not only unjust in principle, but having a damping influence on the exertions of the Civil Servant in the discharge of his official duties.

From Mr. Patrick, Rawtenstall.

I have a decided feeling that the deduction from salary of 5 per cent. for superannuation is excessive and unjust, and I believe that a more advantageous arrangement could be made by the civil servant if he were allowed to make them to suit his circumstances.

From Mr. Darkin, Lisburn.

I should not object to contribute to a Superannuation Fund, providing it were managed upon equitable principles, but I think the present arrangement manifestly unjust. In the case of my late respected colleague, Mr. Hudson, neither he nor his family derived the least benefit from his contribution to the fund, in consequence of his dying in office; and doubtless similar instances of hardship constantly occur.

Civil Servants, after a long and faithful service, should be entitled to a superannuation allowance, without previous payment to any fund, in accordance to the practice in large commercial establishments.

Or the amount paid by Civil Servants to the superannuation fund should be returned to their representatives, with interest, where contributors die without being superannuated, or where the superannuation allowance received is less than the amount contributed.

That Civil Servants should have their salaries in full, and so be at liberty to make such providential arrangements as they deem best suited to their peculiar circumstances.

From Mr. Coles, Staleybridge.

I have nothing to add to the many arguments already advanced to show the injustice of the present Superannuation Act.

From Mr. Steen, Dublin.

It is required that persons appointed to be Sub-Inspectors of Factories should be between twenty-five and forty years of age, limits of age, I believe, much higher than those generally fixed as limits for the situation of clerk in public offices.

I therefore beg to call the attention of the Inspectors to the propriety of applying for an increased scale of superannuation, in consequence of the high limits of age, which, under ordinary circumstances, must preclude Sub-Inspectors from having, on retirement, any but a *low scale* of superannuation.

From Major Smith, Glasgow.

I have to observe, that from the short period of my service, and my general want of knowledge of the subject, I do not consider myself competent to make any remarks, further than to state that in my opinion it would be more desirable for Government to pay all salaries free of stoppages, and allow individuals or bodies to make their own rules for a retiring fund, such, for instance, as the Civil Service of India.

From Mr. Stepney, Clerk of the Factory Office.

The staff of the Factory Department being limited to the services of *one* single clerkship, and bearing in mind the several responsible duties attached thereto, of which the inspectors have cognoscence, requiring accuracy, carefulness, and matured business habits. It may, perhaps, not be a wrong assumption that the limits of age most fitting for the position should be somewhat similar to that determined on, as suitable for the Sub-Inspectors of the office; and as it appears that the *average* age of the actual appointments (and which may be taken as that considered the most suitable for the interests of the public service) has been nearer *forty* years of age than thirty, I strongly feel that the Factory Department have a just and sound claim to come under the "special scale of allowances" suggested in the Bill (of 7th June last), as amended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons (see Schedule B).

My own notion is that salary should be a reality, and not a nominal thing; that there should not be a *compulsory* deduction from salary, the tendency of which is to generate a feeling of class-pressure; or, if this deduction be insisted on, that there should be two or more scales, equalized as to the proportion of present payment and future benefit, so that there should be some range of choice, enabling the Civil Servant to select that which best suits his own circumstances, or why do assurance offices vary their classes to suit cases?

I have the full hope that the eminent actuaries engaged will confirm my belief that the 5 per cent. deducted at present is excessive.

Replies to Circular.

Foreign Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

1.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Foreign Office, February 10, 1857.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st of December last, stating that the Commissioners appointed by the Queen to inquire into the existing regulations with regard to superannuation allowances would be prepared to give their best consideration to any communication relative to the Civil Service with which Lord Clarendon might be disposed to favour them.

I am to state to you in reply, that so far as Lord Clarendon is informed, he has every reason for believing that the provisions of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24, are not viewed with favour by those members of this office who come under its operation.

Lord Clarendon would have been happy to have submitted to the Royal Commissioners any statement relative to this question which those members of the Foreign Office, whose salaries are liable to superannuation abatements, might have wished to lay before him; but the clerks with whom, by direction of the Earl of Clarendon, I have been in communication on the subject, have informed me that they are not aware of any facts or arguments bearing on their case which have not already been brought forward in the course of the various discussions to which the question has given rise; and they are, therefore, simply desirous of placing on record their conviction that the provisions of the Superannuation Act which apply to persons who entered the service since August 1829 ought to be very considerably modified, if not altogether repealed.

I am to add, as the expression of Lord Clarendon's own opinion, founded on the experience of the last four years, that the case of the widow of an officer who dies on service and who has contributed towards the Superannuation Fund, is a peculiarly hard one. The Commissioners are aware that widows so circumstanced cannot, under the present Act, claim either an allowance for themselves or even the return of the amounts which their husbands may have contributed; and Lord Clarendon has frequently had occasion to regret that, in cases where a trifling allowance would have been most beneficially bestowed, the Board of Treasury have informed him that the stringency of the Superannuation Act prevented the possibility of such an allowance being granted.

It appears to Lord Clarendon deserving of the serious consideration of the Superannuation Commissioners whether, assuming that they consider that the State should, in the same manner as private individuals and mercantile firms, provide for those who are worn out in its service, without making any deductions from their allowances during the period of their servitude to form a fund for that purpose, it might not be proper that it should be made compulsory on public servants to insure their lives to an amount in proportion to their salaries, so as to form a provision for their families in case of death. This system, Lord Clarendon is informed, is acted upon by the Bank of England, and probably by other large mercantile corporations; but at all events it cannot be doubted that it would be highly advantageous to the families of public servants, and would spare Her Majesty's Government the painful position in which they are now placed of being unable to relieve cases of deep distress which are constantly brought before them.

As bearing on these observations, Lord Clarendon directs me to enclose, for the information of the Commissioners, the translation of a law which was passed by the French legislature, together with a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador

Replies to Circular.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

at Paris, of the 26th ultimo, by which they will perceive that the French Government provide for the widows and children of deceased civil, dipomati c, and consular officers.

I am, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Clarendon.

MY LORD, Paris, January 26, 1857.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch, No. 108, of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to state that both in the diplomatic and in the consular service of France, the widows and children of diplomatic and consular officers are entitled to pensions on the death of their husbands and fathers. I am promised a copy of the law upon the subject. In the meantime, I can inform your Lordship roughly that the pension of a widow is about the fourth of the salary enjoyed by her husband; that of the children is less.

I have, &c.

2.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Foreign Office, Feb. 14, 1857.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 10th instant, and to the enclosure alluded to therein, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to state to you, for the information of the Civil Service Superannuation Commission, that his Lordship has been informed by Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, that the widows of salaried Austrian consular agents are entitled to pensions, and their orphans to education, at the expense of the State.

I am, &c.

E. HAMMOND.

RECEIVER OF CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Constabulary of Ireland (Receiver's Office).

Mr. Cane to Mr. Maitland.

Receiver's Office, Dublin Castle,

SIR, February 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners, the returns required by your letter of the 24th ultimo, only one of which is applicable to this office, in consequence of its very recent constitution as a purely Government office. As, however, both I as Receiver, and several of the gentlemen employed as clerks in it, are in a very peculiar position with respect to our right to superannuation, and as I presume the Commissioners are empowered to consider special and exceptional cases, of which ours, I conceive, is one, I take the liberty of troubling them with the following statement.

When the police force was first established in Ireland by Sir Robert Peel, my late father, Mr. Richard Cane, then head of the firm of Cane and Co., Army Agents, was appointed Agent to it; his duties were analogous to those he had to perform connected with the army agency.

In 1836, the constabulary force was remodelled and reorganized, under a special Act, 6 Will. 4. cap. 13, under the provisions of which he was appointed Receiver by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and it was arranged that the business should be continued in connexion with his business as army agent and agent for Chelsea Hospital, he receiving a fixed salary, and a certain sum annually to provide clerks.

In 1843, my father having resigned in consequence of ill health, I was appointed Receiver in his room, and the business continued to be carried on in connexion with that of the army agency, I being a member of the firm of Cane and Co.

In 1851, the Government considered it expedient to abolish paymasters of constabulary, and to add to the financial business hitherto conducted by the Receiver, the duties of those officers. This necessitated an increase in the number of clerks employed under the Receiver; and it was considered advisable to separate the business from that of the army agency, to make the clerks Government appointments, and to move the office to Dublin Castle, in immediate vicinity to that of the Inspector General, and which accordingly was carried into effect.

As the Receiver had in his office, when connected with the army agency, several skilled gentlemen, whose duties had been almost exclusively connected with the constabulary, though not entirely so, except in two instances, and for whom when the business should be separated from the agency firm, he would have no employment, and as considering the vast and minute expenditure involved, it was desirous to start the office thus newly constituted with a competent staff, it was deemed expedient to make these gentlemen part of the new establishment, and I was continued in the office of Receiver with a moderate increase of salary, under the express condition, however, that I should separate myself entirely from the army agency business; two of the reduced Paymasters obtained situations in the office as Senior Clerks, additional clerks were appointed, and the salaries of the entire establishment were made liable to a deduction of five per cent. under the Act of Will. 4. from the 1st of April 1851.

As no hope was given that past services would be taken into consideration, most of my old establishment* thus placed under stoppages could hardly hope to derive any benefit therefrom, unless some allowance be made to them for those services, which were to all intents and purposes essentially public, although they had not actually, with the exception of the Receiver, received their salaries direct from the Government; and I would therefore now respectfully submit to the Commissioners whether we are not entitled to some consideration, the object of the present proposed adjustment of the question of superannuation appearing to me to be, to place the rights of all parties in the employment of Government on an equitable footing, and to obtain power from the Legislature to enable the Government to make such an arrangement.

I beg to add the following detail respecting the claims of the gentlemen I allude to :—

1. Myself as Receiver; I was appointed by a constitution of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in February 1843; but I was not added to the schedule of officers subject to deduction for superannuation until 1851; considering that the change in the constitution of my office, whereby I became debarred from engaging or continuing in other business, from which I had the prospect of eventual large emolument, was made on public grounds, and not from any fault of mine as to the manner in which the business had been performed, I think that my services from 1843 should be allowed, and that without requiring me to pay any contribution to the superannuation fund for that period.

2. Mr. R. E. Burge, Cashier; this gentleman has been more or less employed on the constabulary accounts since 1825.

3. Mr. Crawford, now chief clerk, has been similarly employed since 1840.

4. Mr. Briscoe, junior clerk, has been exclusively employed on constabulary business since 1840.

5 and 6. Messrs. O'Brien and Moffat, senior clerks, were paymasters of constabulary from 1836 to 1856. All the foregoing gentlemen have contributed only to superannuation since 1851. I would, however, submit that their previous services are entitled to favourable consideration.

7. Mr. Hubbard was employed for four years under the Board of Works before he joined this office, during which time he was not a contributor to superannuation, but these years of service were allowed to him when his salary was fixed in this office, according to the fixed scale of annual increase.

Trusting that the Commissioners will excuse this long statement, and that it may meet with their kind consideration,

I have, &c.

* Two of these gentlemen have already died.

Inland Revenue.

Mr. Keogh to Mr. Maitland.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House,

Sir, February 17, 1857.

Referring to the letter which you addressed to this Board on the 1st December last, communicating the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the existing regulations with regard to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying representations on the subject from the clerks and others employed in this department, which the Board understand that the Commissioners are willing to receive from those officers, as well as from the principals, to whom the invitation of suggestions contained in your letter was more particularly addressed.

The Board think that the moderation of the request expressed in these papers, and the manner in which it is urged, entitles the parties to a favourable consideration of their views.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure 1.)

We, the undersigned, employed in the Secretary's office, Inland Revenue Department, being contributors to the Superannuation Fund, beg to be permitted to state our views as to the alteration we desire to see carried out by any measure to be submitted to Parliament.

1st. Our chief desire is an improvement in the scale of retirement, and we venture to submit that the scale in the schedule to the Bill, *as originally introduced* at the commencement of last Session by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *and before it was amended* by the Committee, should and would give entire satisfaction, if the increase were to be carried on to a service of forty years, giving three-fourths of the salary as the maximum of retirement.

2nd. With respect to contribution, we hope that the Government will consent to the discontinuance of the tax, as recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons, but *not coupled with any conditional reduction of salaries*, which we consider as an entire withdrawal of the boon.

3rd. We desire to be permitted to retire at the age of sixty, and we do not load this paper with any arguments in support of these views, believing that the Commissioners are fully acquainted with the several arguments which have been advanced in support of them, and which we believe to be sufficiently weighty and conclusive to induce the Government to propose, and the House of Commons to entertain, a measure of relief to the extent herein set forth.

[38 signatures.]

Enclosures 2—14.

[Representations, similar to the above, from other branches of the department.]

Post Office.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, General Post Office, February 17, 1857.

In replying to your letter of the 1st December last, I am desired by the Postmaster-General to direct your attention, in the first place, to a distinction which now exists in this department between the metropolitan and provincial offices in respect to superannuation allowances.

As a rule, the benefit of pensions is not extended to the officers and letter-carriers of provincial post-offices, the existing regulations confining it to the officers, &c. on the establishment of the metropolitan offices of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin ; yet there are provincial post-offices, such as Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, which, as regards the weight of work imposed upon the officers, the extent of correspondence, and the amount of postal revenue, are not less important than the metropolitan offices of Edinburgh or of Dublin. The Postmaster-General considers that the system under which this distinction is made rests on no sound principle, that it involves inequalities which are unjust, and that it is calculated to impair the efficiency of the public service.

The result of that system is that, out of a large body of public servants, who are thus arbitrarily placed in a worse position than others performing like duties in the same branch of the service, many remain long after they have ceased to be useful to the department ; that they reach positions of control which they are unable to maintain, and that the efficiency of the particular office in which they hold such positions becomes seriously diminished ; whilst, in the case of country letter-carriers, the public directly suffers by the employment of men who, owing to the failure of their strength and activity, are no longer able to perform effectively the duties required of them.

The remedy of dismissing such persons from the service is one which the Heads of Departments must always be reluctant to take, so long as such dismissal shall be the virtual condemnation to poverty and destitution of men who have performed long and faithful services.

Several instances of such destitution have been brought forward, in respect to men who had been many years in the public service, and whose application for some allowance, when the necessities of age or illness had compelled their retirement, although supported by every consideration of humanity and justice, was excluded by an unequal and arbitrary rule.

In extending, however, the application of the existing system, the Postmaster-General would not contemplate including, *as a rule*, such persons in the provincial post offices who are appointed independently of any regulations as to age and health ; but, with this exception, he is strongly of opinion that the distinction which now exists should no longer be maintained, and that the benefit of a retiring allowance should be extended generally to all servants of the Post Office Department, upon equal conditions of entrance and of service.

With regard to the general question of superannuation allowances in the Civil Service, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to offer the following observations on the subject :—

The policy and justice of granting pensions to Civil Servants being fully admitted, the only points to be discussed are as to the amount of the pensions, and upon what principle they should be granted.

In respect to amount, the guiding principle would appear to be, that the pension should be such as, on the one hand, not to present undue temptation to an officer to seek premature retirement from active employment, nor, on the other hand, to oppose any obstacles on the ground of humanity to the removal of an officer who, owing to age or infirmity, is no longer capable of active service.

Closely connected with the question of amount, is the question of the scale of increase according to duration of service.

The Postmaster-General is inclined to think that it would be desirable so to modify the principle on which the existing scale is regulated, that, after the minimum period which an officer must serve to entitle him to a retiring allowance shall have elapsed, the gradations of the scale should proceed year by year, instead of by periods of seven years.

With respect to the present system of deductions from the salary of the Civil Servants, to meet the charges of superannuation, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to call your attention to a return which was furnished to the Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service superannuations, and which appears in the appendix to that report, p. 362, *et seq.*, showing its operation upon the establishment of the Post Office in London.

It is very true that the charge upon the Government for superannuation has not yet reached its maximum, but the Postmaster-General is of opinion that the large number of persons who, after having paid the contribution for some years, have died in, or retired from, the service, without deriving any benefit

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Post Office.

therefrom, and the large aggregate of contributors as compared with the small amount of pensions which has yet become chargeable on the public, after a period of twenty-eight years, gives, at least, great probability to the opinion prevalent among the civil servants, that even if the principle of deductions be admitted, the amount of those deductions is excessive.

Another great objection to the present system is its inequality. One source of the inequality which now exists will disappear with the disappearance of those who had entered the service before that system was established. But another source of inequality is permanent, and inherent in the system itself. For under it there is a large body of the Civil Servants to whom pensions are given, and yet from whom no deduction is required. Nor, so far as this department is concerned, could this inequality be remedied by extending the principle of deductions. For, as regards that portion of the establishment which consists of letter-carriers, messengers, and mail guards, and which has never been liable to the tax, it has now been specially xempted, under the recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry into the Post Office, who state that the revised rates of pay which they propose, and which have been generally improved, "are not more than "sufficient to furnish a reasonable remuneration for "the services expected to be rendered, and that if "these rates were to be subjected to abatement, either "the remuneration would be insufficient, or it must "be increased by an amount equivalent to the abate-"ment." The distinction, therefore, which exists in this department, in regard to the superannuation deduction, cannot be removed by imposing the tax on the class of men referred to.

In respect to the higher class of officers, whose salaries have also been revised by the same Committee, and with reference to whose case the Committee make no special allusion to the question of deductions, it may be said that as they have entered the service under the system, and, moreover, have had their salaries revised under it, those deductions cannot be considered as unjust. This may be true as an abstract proposition. It is always a difficult question to determine how far remuneration is exactly proportioned to service; and still more difficult to determine how far considerations, to which no special attention is called, have, nevertheless, been borne in mind, and have been allowed to affect the valuation arrived at. But, looking to the practical operation of the present system, in creating a feeling of grievance and discontent among the civil servants, the Postmaster-General is inclined to think that, if the tax be not simply abolished, a general revision of salaries, with direct and specific reference to the question of deductions, would be preferable to the maintenance of the tax on its present footing.

In adverting to a scheme which has been discussed, having for its object the establishment by Government of a fund to make provision for the widows of civil servants, in lieu of granting relief in the shape of a remission of the superannuation tax, I am only to observe that, in so far as this scheme would increase the advantages derived by the Civil Servants from their contributions, it would tend to diminish one ground of complaint. But, on the other hand, it would tend to aggravate another. The inequality of the benefit would be great. To those who remain unmarried, it would, of course, be no boon whatever; and from the same amount of contribution, disproportionate advantages to different individuals would result.

I have, &c.

Exchequer.

Exchequer.

The Lord Monteagle to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, Exchequer, February 19, 1857.

In reply to your circular of the 1st December, I have the honour of transmitting to the Commissioners of Civil Service Superannuation the enclosed papers from the clerks in this establishment. I can recommend it to the most attentive and favourable consideration of the Commissioners, from my personal knowledge of the peculiar hardships in the situation of the memorialists, as well as from my conviction of their just claims arising from merit and public service.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure 1.)

Superannuation Allowances.

Office of the Comptroller General of the Exchequer.

The proposed regulations with regard to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service, as contained in the Bill originally brought into the House of Commons in the last Session, and subsequently amended by the Select Committee, apply to seven clerks in the establishment of the Exchequer, who were appointed before 5th August 1829, and to four only who entered since that period.

The present establishment of clerks in the Exchequer is as follows:—

Name.	Office.	Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.	Present Salary.	Date of First Appointment.	Total length of Service.	Age next Birthday.
Principal Department.		£	£	£	£		yrs.	
F. F. Ottey - -	Chief Clerk	800	20	900	900	15 Feb. 1811	46	62
G. S. Frederick -	Accountant	500	10	550	550	24 Sep. 1823	33¾	52
E. Welch - -	1st Clerk	250	10	300	300	3 Mar. 1825	32	49
H. T. Woodfall -	2nd Clerk	200	10	300	300	16 May 1828	28¾	49
C. Cross - -	3rd Clerk	150	10	200	180	8 Mar. 1848	9	28
C. B. Moore -	4th Clerk	100	10	150	110	6 Jan. 1855	2	22
Exchequer Bill Department.								
H. W. Chisholm	Senior Clerk	500	10	550	550	6 Jan. 1825	32	48
J. K. Blake - -	2nd Clerk	200	10	250	250	5 May 1829	27¾	48
R. D. P. Alexander	3rd Clerk	100	10	200	200	16 Oct. 1829	26¼	55
Weights and Measures Department.								
J. Bowen - -	Superintendent.	300	10	400	400	6 Jan. 1827	30	50
J. Joyce - -	Assistant	100	10	200	100	30 Jan. 1856	1	23

As regards the seven clerks who were appointed before 5th August 1829, an alteration in their scale of superannuation allowance established by the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24, having been proposed in the original Bill, a petition to the House of Commons upon the subject was drawn up by them on 5th March 1856, a copy of which is herewith appended.

As the whole subject of Superannuation Allowances has now been referred to a Royal Commission, the attention of the Commissioners is respectfully, but earnestly requested to the statements contained in the appended petition as to the salaries of the clerks appointed before 5th August 1829, these salaries forming an important element in their prospective superannuation allowances, and regulating their amount.

The statements refer partly to the unusually low rate of salaries in the Exchequer as compared with other analogous departments of the public service; and partly to the great delay in promotion, even with this reduced scale, arising not only from the small number of clerks in the establishment, but also from this peculiarity in the position of the petitioning clerks, that having all been selected from the former establishment of the Exchequer, they were all nearly of one age and length of service, and their chance of promotion has consequently been much diminished.

This last allegation has since been confirmed by a petition appended to the Report on Civil Service Superannuation, showing the number of clerks in each of the public departments, who have been promoted from one class to another, during the five years ending December 1853 (Appendix No. 7, page 374). It will be seen from this return that whilst out of the total number of 10,461 clerks, 567 have been thus promoted, amongst whom are 15 promotions out of 46

clerks in the Treasury, no promotion has occurred of the 11 clerks in the Exchequer.

This absence of promotion at the Exchequer, when thus compared with other departments, is the more striking, when it is considered that the Exchequer clerks are not grouped in classes as in most of the other offices with which the comparison is made, distinct salaries being assigned to each seat at the Exchequer; it also presses the more severely upon the clerks there, from the fact of the range of increase from the minimum to maximum amount of salary being very limited in all the intermediate seats; so that, when once the low maximum has been attained, a long period must necessarily elapse without any further increase. It is indeed, in these intermediate seat that the hardships, of the present scale of salaries in the Exchequer is so much felt.

It is believed that in none other of the superior public departments can such examples as the following be exhibited:—

Name of Officer.	Salary.	Length of Service.
	£	Years.
E. Welch - - -	300 per annum.	32
H. T. Woodfall - -	300 „	28¾
J. K. Blake - - -	250 „	27¾
R. D. P. Alexander - -	200 „	26½
Average - - -	£262 10s.	28¾

With such examples as these before him, it is not to be wondered at that the clerk next in seniority has retired from the public service to better his prospects elsewhere. In reporting this retirement of Mr. Hoare on 10th of October 1854 to the Treasury, the Comptroller-General stated, "He has served upwards of "eleven years in this department, with the greatest "credit to himself, and benefit to the public service. "It is a very great loss to me as Comptroller General."

With regard to those clerks in the Exchequer who entered since 5th August 1829, the arguments as to the reduced scale of salaries apply equally to their future prospects of superannuation allowance; indeed perhaps more forcibly, as that allowance is on a reduced scale, compared with that of the older class. But one case amongst them calls for especial notice, as it is one which has necessarily resulted from the peculiar circumstances of this department before referred to, and which proves how promotion has been stopped. One of these four clerks, Mr. Alexander, was amongst those originally appointed to the old Exchequer. His appointment was dated 16th October 1829, two months only after the date of the Treasury Superannuation Minute. He was not one of the clerks continued in October 1834, on the new establishment of the Exchequer; but he was re-appointed on the first vacancy on 18th August 1835. He has thus now completed 26½ years of service, during the whole of which period he has paid the superannuation abatement, and yet he now receives no more than 200*l.* per annum, the maximum salary of his present seat, a junior clerkship only, than which no higher promotion has at any time been open to him.

As the amended Bill (s. 2) directs a revision of salaries in the several branches of the Civil Service affected by the proposed abolition of superannuation abatements, which direction applies to the salaries of the four clerks in the Exchequer appointed since August 5, 1829, it is hoped that the Commissioners will take into consideration the justice and propriety of recommending a similar revision of the other salaries, equally involved in the question of superannuation allowances, and which are primâ facie and confessedly inadequate, with the view of their being duly increased.

The favourable attention and recommendation of the Commissioners is also requested to the provision contained in the original Bill (s. 10), permitting retirement of an officer at the age of 60. This provision, the tendency of which is to facilitate and hasten promotion, was withdrawn from the amended Bill.

Replies to Circular.

EXCHEQUER.

As the amount of salary is immediately connected with the subject of superannuation allowance, so also are both these subjects connected with that of compensation on reduction of office. Mr. Stephenson, of the Treasury, in his evidence (No. 1167,) says, "There "is a Treasury Minute which lays down that in "dealing with abolished offices, the principle of the "Superannuation Act is to be observed;" but he afterwards adds, (No. 2890–1,) "In justice the com- "pensated man on abolition of office, should have "a more extended consideration than a man who "receives a superannuation allowance, when he can "no longer continue his service." To this last observation the favourable attention of the Commissioners is also solicited. It is obvious indeed that if the Treasury regulation is strictly observed, it presses hardly upon the reduced clerk in inverse proportion to his length of service. For example, to allow, upon reduction of office, a chief clerk, who has served fifty years and whose salary is 900*l.* a year, a retired allowance equal to the whole amount of his salary (which the superannuation scale would give him), is a liberal arrangement; but an assistant clerk, who, after thirty-two years of service and with a salary of 300*l.* per annum, was reduced upon a retired allowance of 200*l.* per annum, or eight-twelfths of his salary, would think himself very hardly dealt with. He would in fact have received no compensation whatever for his loss of prospects, for being cut off from the most remunerative portion of his career in the public service.

Principal Department.	FRAS. F. OTTEY, Chief Clerk. GEO. S. FREDERICK, Accountant. E. WELCH, First Clerk. H. T. WOODFALL, Second do. C. CROSS, Third do. C. B. MOORE, Fourth do.
Exchequer Bill Department.	H. W. CHISHOLM, Senior Clerk. J. K. BLAKE, First Assistant Clerk. R. DUPRE ALEXANDER, Second Assistant Clerk.
Weights and Measures Department.	J. BOWEN, Superintendent. J. JOYCE, Assistant.

Exchequer, Feb. 19, 1857.

(Enclosure 2.)

[*See* Appendix to Report of Select Committee on Public Monies (1856), p. 783.]

Ecclesiastical Commission

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Chalk to Mr. Maitland.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,
11, Whitehall Place, March 17, 1857.

SIR,

YOUR circular letter relating to superannuation allowances in the Civil Service would not have remained so long unanswered but for a pressure of business with which I have been fully occupied.

This subject, affecting as it does, the material interest of the large body of persons connected with the Civil Service of the country, is admitted on all hands to be one of immense importance, but under existing circumstances it is doubly so in those establishments, of which I believe there are several, which happen to be in a position similar to that of this office.

So much has already been written and said on the question of superannuation, that I cannot hope that my observations will present any novelty; I will, however, state briefly my views on the general question, adding in conclusion a few words as to the bearing of the question on the establishment with which I have the honour to be connected.

It appears to me that the question of superannuation allowances forms a part only, though a very important part, of the main question of official remuneration, and that no satisfactory conclusion on

Replies to Circular.

Ecclesiastical Commission.

the smaller can be arrived at without due consideration of the larger subject; and in connexion with this it should be borne in mind, that with a view to raising the standard of the persons to be appointed to the Civil Service, a Board of Examiners has been established, whose certificate must previously to appointment be procured by every candidate for official employment.

Had the persons holding civil appointments devoted their time and attention to professional or commercial pursuits, they might fairly have expected to obtain an average share of the advantages which are daily realized by those who are actually so engaged; and that these advantages, though necessarily varying in degree, greatly exceed, both as regards number and value, the prizes to be found in official employment, cannot for one moment be questioned.

It is true that there is a degree of certainty about the latter which does not attach to the former, and perhaps it may not unfairly be assumed as a rule that it is this certainty, especially attractive to persons only just entering unincumbered into life, and not fully sensible of the requirements of a settled position, which induces men, by accepting office in public departments, to forego the chances of the higher prizes which are attainable elsewhere.

The duties which are to be performed by the several departments of the Civil Service are so various, that I could not attempt to lay down a scale that should be applicable to all, but the following general principles appear to be sound in themselves, and to be capable of general adaptation. Official remuneration should, I conceive, be such as,—

Firstly, to enable a man to maintain a respectable position in society while engaged in his duties.

Secondly, to retire from those duties when, after a certain period of service, he is, by reason of age or other infirmity, no longer able to perform them efficiently; and,

Thirdly, to make some provision for those of his dependents who may happen to survive him.

There is no doubt that official salaries might be placed on such a footing as would enable the recipients to provide for all of these, and I think that the first, and (having regard to the facilities now offered for life insurance) also the third, may properly be so provided for; but with regard to the second, I think that, on the ground as well of economy as of certainty of result, it would be expedient that a general arrangement on fixed principles, independently in the main of the volition of either party, should be made for effecting it.

Much has already been and much more might be urged against the existing system of compulsory contributions out of official salaries towards a superannuation fund, and I will only add on this point that there is to my mind something absurd in such a principle, or rather in such a want of principle, and that I cannot bring myself to believe that it will form the basis of any arrangement in this respect that may now be determined on; it seems to me that official salaries should be calculated to afford a comfortable maintenance with a moderate surplus for life insurance, and that a scale of superannuation allowances according to length of service and amount of salary should be laid down.

This office has subsisted since 1836, and the establishment was settled by the Lords of the Treasury in 1843; it has during the last few months been greatly enlarged and reorganized, and is, moreover, subject to the Civil Service examination, but has not hitherto come within the superannuation regulations now in force. It is, however, manifest that it must tend to interfere eventually very seriously with the efficient working of the office, if there be not a fixed and ready method of relieving it without the infliction of distress and misery from the incubus of worn-out and useless servants, who have by force of circumstances in no way discreditable to themselves become no longer capable of continuing the services theretofore faithfully rendered.

This inconvenience has not yet arisen here to any extent in practice, because of the comparatively recent foundation of the office, but with the lapse of time its imminence must of course become greater, and more strong must become the need of making some provision for meeting the difficulty.

I am, &c.

Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

The Queen's Remembrancer to Mr. Maitland.

Queen's Remembrancer's Office, Duke Street,
Sir, Westminster, S.W., May 18, 1857.

With reference to your letter of 2nd December last (to which a severe illness of some months prevented my replying at the time), in which you invite, on the part of the Civil Service Commissioners, any communication upon the subject of their inquiries into the question of Civil Service superannuation allowances, I have the honour to observe, that I can scarcely hope to throw any new light upon a matter which has by this time been so effectually sifted by all kinds of authorities. I may perhaps, however, be permitted to state a few principles (without going into the details, upon a careful reflection on which they have been founded) which have sunk deep into my own mind, and which I find to be very generally shared by those official persons with whom I have come in contact, including, of course, my own officers.

1st. That the salaries of official persons having, by repeated diminutions, been in most cases reduced to the minimum amount assumed to be possibly payable, with reference to the value of the services required, should not be subjected to any further incidental reduction by the State, on any pretext whatever, save on such as affects the whole community.

2ndly. That as the great mass of official persons die without receiving any benefit from a superannuation fund, it is especially unjust to deduct a sum from the salaries of the whole body of them for the advantage of a few, and for the fiscal benefit of the Government.

3rdly. That even if the principle of such deduction could be admitted as just at all, the amount of percentage taken has been shown by the figures adduced and by the relative proportions of the sums paid in superannuations within the year and those received by the Government for deductions within the year, to be very much too large.

4thly. That the project of a deduction from the amount of salaries for the purposes of a compulsory insurance is as dictatorial and unjust, and as little for the benefit of the great majority of public officers as any other deduction; would operate most unequally with reference to the periods of such insurance and in relation to the respective times of life, health, and other circumstances of the insurers; and would be deemed by nearly all of them as an oppressive and tyrannical interference with private action and with the judgment of the individual as to what is best for himself and his family.

5thly. That in a very great number of cases insurance of life is neither necessary or expedient; that where it is so, the benefit may be equally secured at the officer's own option, without forcing it upon those to whom it is not so; and that there is no more fairness or reason in enforcing prudence in insurance than in any other investment or expenditure.

6thly. That all compulsory deduction is therefore inadmissible; and that the only sound principle is, to pay to a public servant the proper value of his services, and to suffer him to deal with his salary as he thinks fit.

7thly. That on whatever scale of superannuation allowances is adopted, each added year of service should carry its own augmented claim, and that such scale should not leap by quinquennial or any other periods to the augmentation.

8thly. That whatever scale of allowance is sanctioned by Parliament, it should be imperative upon the Treasury to grant it in every case, excepting those of misconduct or incapacity in the officer, or of abolitions of offices, in which latter case an entire discretion should be left with the Treasury to deal with the incumbent, providing only that the amount of annual compensation should not be less than that awarded for the period of his years of service under the Superannuation Act.

9thly. That care should be taken in the event of a lower scale of superannuation allowance being sanctioned in the new arrangements than prevailed under the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4., the condition of holders of offices before that period be not in any way deteriorated, and that strict faith may be kept with them by giving them the rate, increasing by the year, and not by the quinquennial period. These must be now but a small number, and will soon be extinct.

I believe these to be the fundamental principles which alone should guide legislation upon this subject, and the only principles which will lead to a measure satisfactory to the great body of public servants.

I am, &c.

Committee of Civil Servants.

ADDRESS TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

Replies to Circular.

COMMITTEE OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Admiralty, Somerset House,
My Lords and Gentlemen, Feb. 5, 1857.

WITH reference to the circular which you have been pleased to address to the several departments of the State, inviting communications on the subject of Civil Service superannuations, we presume respectfully to represent to you, on behalf of the gentlemen employed in the departments with which we are connected, whose appointments bear date subsequently to the 4th August 1829, by whom we have recently been elected to represent them as a "Civil Service Superannuation Committee," that at our first meeting it was unanimously resolved, that the settlement of the question, which would be most satisfactory to the service, would be the speedy amendment of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. in the manner provided in the Bill proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 15th February 1856 (No. 37), with an extension of the scale of annual increments therein contained to three-fourths of the officers' salary for (40) forty years' service, and with the repeal of section No. 27 of the Act of 1834.

We have, &c.

HENRY WALKER, Admiralty, Somerset House.
WILLIAM WILLIS, Admiralty, Somerset House.
WILLIAM OWEN, Registrar General's Office.
H. F. AMEDROZ, Admiralty, Whitehall.
A. MARSHALL, Office of Works.
J. F. REDGRAVE, Office of Woods, &c.
JOHN LLEWELYN, Audit Office.
T. W. ANGELL, General Post Office.
GEO. CHETWYND, General Post Office.
C. B. FYFE, General Post Office.
JAMES BOYD, General Register and Record Office of Seamen.
J. ALCOCK, Customs Department.
ROBERT BALDS, Customs Department.
H. LAMBUL, Customs Department.
EDWARD SHEPPARD, Customs Department.
HENRY WM. DOBELL, Customs Department.
J. E. BURT, Customs Department.
T. D. GILLEY, Home Office.
JOSEPH BURTT, Public Record Office.
J. J. GUAZZARONI, Paymaster-General's Office.
WILLIAM BROWN, War Office.
RALPH THOMPSON, War Office.
JOHN MACLEAN, War Office.
WM. F. HIGGINS, Colonial Office.
A. W. MERRIFIELD, Privy Council Office.

N.B.—This address would have also been signed by gentlemen of the Foreign Office and Inland Revenue Department, had not separate addresses been already forwarded from those offices to the Royal Commission.

HENRY ANCELL, Honorary Secretary.

(Circular enclosed.)

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

Admiralty, January 31, 1857.

A COMMITTEE, composed of gentlemen elected as the representatives of the principal departments of the State, has been formed in London, for the purpose of watching over the interests of the civil servants of the Crown, whose appointments bear date subsequently to the 4th August 1829 in connexion with the superannuation question, and for the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for obtaining the *speedy* amendment of the Act of 1834.

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Exeter Hall on Friday the 30th instant; and it was unanimously resolved that an address should be presented by the Committee to the Royal Commission, which is now engaged in the consideration of the superannuation question, representing their conviction that the settlement of the subject which would be most satisfactory to the civil servants would be the amendment of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. in the manner provided in the Bill proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 15th February 1856 (No. 37), with an extension of the scale of annual increments therein contained, to three-fourths of the officers' salary for forty years' service, and with the repeal of Section 27 of the Act of 1834.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY ANCELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

APPENDIX No. III.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

Valuation Office (Ireland).

Valuation Office (Ireland).

Memorial of the several Valuators, Superintendents, Surveyors, Draftsmen, and Clerks in the Service of the General Survey and Valuation of Ireland.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Civil Service with respect to Superannuation.

The Memorial of the several Valuators, Superintendents, Surveyors, Draftsmen, and Clerks in the service of the General Survey and Valuation of Ireland,

Most humbly showeth,

That Memorialists are engaged under the Provisions of Acts 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 63. and 17 Vict. cap. 8., for the uniform valuation of lands and tenements in Ireland.

That many of your Memorialists have devoted the best part of their lives as well as their professional and scientific knowledge to carrying out the intentions of the legislature under the guidance of an uniform code of instructions laid down by the Commissioner of Valuation.

That the provision for retirement in declining years or for discontinued service recognized as a wise and judicious principle of political economy, and accorded to the officers of other Public Departments, has not yet been extended to your Memorialists.

That on the 31st March 1856, your Memorialists addressed to the House of Commons a Petition setting forth their principal grievances, and praying for such legislative measures as would place them on an equal footing with other Departments of the Civil Service.

That a return called for last Session of Parliament, by Mr. Grogan, of the name, date of appointment, rate of pay on entering the service, and rate of pay and length of service up to 1st March 1856, was then supplied to the House by the Commissioner of Valuation.

That the Petition and the Return were ordered by the House to be laid before the Select Committee on Superannuation then sitting, and were by them embodied, together with evidence on the subject, in their Report, dated 7th July 1856, to which your Memorialists humbly and earnestly beg to refer.

That the Acts under which Memorialists are employed are essentially permanent in their operations, *vide* the Report, Appendix, page 361; ibid, pages 244 and 245, questions 2,231, 2,232, 2,233, 2,245, 2,248.

That other Departments of recent construction and appointment, and dependent for the basis of their operations on the results of the labours of your Memorialists, already enjoy the advantages sought by your Memorialists.

That Memorialists, feeling deeply sensible of their insecure position, respectfully submit to your Honourable Commission, on the grounds of the permanence and public utility of their duties, their claims to a share in the paternal solicitude of the Government in common with the other Civil servants of the Crown.

Therefore your Memorialists* most humbly pray that your Honourable Commission will take the foregoing circumstances into consideration, and recommend such legislative measures as may appear necessary to remove the peculiar and pressing grievances of their present position by placing them on an equal footing with other Departments of the Civil Service.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

Nov. 27, 1856.

[Here follow 95 signatures.]

* Memorialists feel assured that Mr. Griffith, the Commissioner of Valuation, will support these statements, should reference be made to him.

Registry of Deeds (Ireland).

Mr. Richardson to Mr. Maitland.

Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin,
Dec. 3, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward, on behalf of the clerks in this office, copies of a memorial and statement which have been laid before the Lords of the Treasury (with the approval of the head of this department), showing the nature, extent, and importance of this office, and praying for certain changes, as therein mentioned, together with a copy of an answering statement to their Lordships' reply to said memorial; and have most respectfully to request, on behalf of the memorialists, that the Commissioners will be pleased to take their case into consideration when recommending any changes in the Civil Service generally.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure.)

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the undersigned Clerks in the Registry of Deeds Office in Ireland.

Showeth,

That Memorialists, having for several years been employed in the Office for the Registry of Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills in Ireland, have long been desirous of placing before your Lordships the peculiar circumstances of their respective situations, but, understanding that for a considerable period applications in behalf of those employed in two other public establishments, namely, the Office of the Board of National Education and the Office of the Registrar of Judgments (in Ireland), were under your Lordships' consideration, Memorialists have refrained from forwarding their claims so long as the cases of those establishments remained undecided.

That Memorialists have been engaged in their several departments for periods varying from thirty-eight years downwards; and although their duties are perhaps of greater importance, and involve a larger amount of responsibility, than those connected with any other branch of the public service, yet the emoluments received by them respectively, as compared with those duties, are of much less amount than those allowed in other establishments.

It not being within the limits of a memorial to detail the nature of their duties, Memorialists herewith submit to your Lordships a statement explanatory of the system of registration in the Deeds Registry Office, and the advantages derived by the public from the services of Memorialists.

Memorialists respectfully beg leave to call your Lordships' attention to the fact, that the business of the Registry of Deeds Office has been largely increased by recent enactments, especially the Act of 13 & 14 Vict. c. 29, under which no judgment can operate as a charge on landed property unless it be registered in that office, thereby increasing largely the duties of Memorialists; and also by the enormous increase in the transfer of landed property through the medium of the Incumbered Estates Court; all of which will appear from the fact that the number of deeds registered in 1835 amounts to 6,682, and in the year 1855 to 9,762; the number of negative searches in said years amounts to 356 and 1,032 respectively; and the gross

receipts in said years to 9,421*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* and about 16,500*l.* respectively.

That Memorialists being paid weekly, according to the work done by them respectively, and these payments varying from 5*l.* (the maximum amount) to 2*l.* per week; which weekly payments, as Memorialists respectfully submit to your Lordships, afford very inadequate remuneration for the onerous and responsible duties of Memorialists, whose daily attendance at the office is required during the hours of business, notwithstanding the precarious and uncertain nature of their employment.

That the clerks employed in the Office of the Registrar of Judgments (which in some respects is analogous to the Deeds Registry Office) are compensated by annual salaries, upon the principle of progressive augmentation, according to a graduated scale, some of them being paid in addition for the work actually done by them; the searching clerks (for example) receiving each a salary at the rate of 100*l.* per annum, over and above an allowance or fee for every search made by them—such allowances or fees amounting generally to 200*l.* per annum—their salary and emoluments thus making together, on an average, about 300*l.* per annum.

Memorialists, respectfully referring to the aforesaid statement, humbly pray that your Lordships will be graciously pleased to take their case, and their very insufficient remuneration, into consideration, and to award them such an increase in the amount thereof as to your Lordships shall seem just and reasonable "either by way of salary and allowances, or of salary only, as your Lordships shall "deem expedient;" and also to apply to them the principle of progressive augmentation of such remuneration according to a graduated scale;—which, as appears from the Treasury Minute of the 14th September 1854, relating to certain officers of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland—is "*acted "upon in the other public offices,*" and is therein referred to as "*the invariable rule now in practice "with respect to the public offices.*"

And Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Here follow signatures, 52 in number).

July 1856.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (WOOLWICH).

MEMORIAL from Professor and Masters of Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich,
Dec. 5, 1856.

THE undersigned, Professor and Masters of the Royal Military Academy, respectfully beg leave to direct the attention of the Civil Pension Commissioners to the disadvantage under which the civil instructors of that institution have hitherto laboured with regard to their pensions.

Their pensions have hitherto been calculated by the same scale as those of civilians in general holding public appointments, although their positions are entirely different.

The former have, upon their appointment, at once to impart knowledge; the latter learn their duties after they have been appointed.

Civil officers in general commence their official duties as junior clerks at an early age (say from 18 to 23), and prepare themselves whilst in the receipt of salaries, and gaining claims upon pensions by a kind of apprenticeship for the higher offices, to which they are ultimately promoted. The Professor or Master must spend the early portion of his life in preparing himself beforehand for his future duties; even after his education is completed he has to gain experience in teaching before he can obtain an appointment in a higher public institution.

He usually enters the public service at a much more advanced age (at 30 to 35, or even later), and cannot serve as many years as the civilian who is appointed in his youth. Nor has he the same prospect of advancement and increase of salary as public officers in other departments, the promotions in an educational institution being necessarily very limited.

The undersigned beg, therefore, respectfully that their case may be taken into consideration by the Civil Pension Commissioners with the view of ameliorating their prospects and fixing the scale of their retiring pensions on a more equitable footing.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (WOOLWICH).

J. J. SYLVESTER, Professor of Mathematics, R.M.A.
JAMES R. CHRISTIE, First Mathematical Master, R.M.A.
WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, Second Mathematical Master, R.M.A.
J. F. HEATHER, Third Mathematical Master, R.M.A.
S. FENWICK, Fourth Mathematical Master.
G. Y. BODDY, Fifth Mathematical Master, R.M.A.
W. RAESTER, Sixth Mathematical Master, R.M.A.
F. W. VINTER, Seventh Mathematical Master, R.M.A.
THOMAS BRADLEY, Master for Descriptive Geometry.
GEORGE S. PRITCHARD, Master for Geometrical Drawing.
JAMES BRIDGES, First Master for Drawing, R.M.A.
GEORGE BRYANT CAMPION, Second Master for Drawing, R.M.A.
ALPHONSE LOVEY, First French Master.
P. BARRÉRE, Third French Master.
A. A. de CHARENTE, Second French Master.
C. A. FEILING, Second German Master.
F. E. SCHLUTHER, Fourth German Master
A. TROPPANEGER, First German Master.

COASTGUARD SERVICE.

COASTGUARD SERVICE.

Mr. Osborne to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR, Admiralty, Dec. 30, 1856.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send herewith a copy of a report from the Accountant-General of the Navy relative to persons in the coastguard service contributing to the superannuation fund, and I am to request that you will suggest to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that the same be sent to the Royal Commissioners on Civil Superannuation.

I am, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Mr. Bromley to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Persons serving on the Coastguard contributing to the Superannuation Fund.

Admiralty, Dec. 29, 1856.

IT appearing by the Draft Instructions for the Coastguard Service, which their Lordships have referred to me to report upon, that many persons employed in that service have been considered liable to contribute towards the Superannuation Fund to entitle them to pensions under the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., and that this contribution has been deducted from the wages of boatmen and others in humble stations, and receiving only *a daily rate of pay*, which persons are not liable to such an abatement when employed in other departments of the Naval Service, I beg to submit for their Lordships' consideration whether they will think fit to refer this question to the Royal Commissioners at present engaged in inquiring into the whole system of superannuation allowances, in order to ascertain whether persons of the description above mentioned can be made subject to this deduction from their wages.

(Signed) R. M. BROMLEY,
Accountant General.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

India Board.

India Board.

1.

Mr. Maitland to Sir George Clerk.

Civil Service Superannuation Commission,
Sir, February 4, 1857.

I am directed by the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners to request that you will oblige them by transmitting for their information, a return of the numbers and official designations of the superior officers and others constituting the establishment of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; stating also the amount of salary and emoluments annually received by each of such persons.

I have, &c.

2.

Mr. Leach to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, India Board, February 9, 1857.

I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 4th instant, that as both the salaries and superannuations of all persons belonging to this office are paid by the East India Company, the Board presume that the returns requested in your letter will not be required.

I am, &c.

3.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Civil Service Superannuation Commission,
Sir, February 18, 1857.

Adverting to the Royal warrant of 10th November 1856, by which the Queen was pleased to appoint Commissioners to inquire into the existing regulations under which allowances are granted on their retirement therefrom to persons who have held civil offices in Her Majesty's service, commanding the Commissioners so appointed to report to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury upon all the matters and things in the premises which should become the subjects of their investigation under the authority thereby given them;

I am directed to enclose a copy of correspondence which has passed, and to request that the Superannuation Commissioners may be informed, for their guidance, whether the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are of opinion that the regulations by which allowances are granted on their retirement therefrom to persons who have held offices in the department of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India are included among the matters on which the Superannuation Commissioners are to report to their Lordships.

I have, &c.

4.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Civil Service Superannuation Commission,
Sir, April 29, 1857.

Referring to my letter of the 18th of February, enclosing a communication addressed by direction of the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners to the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with reply thereto, and requesting the opinion of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the course to be adopted by the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners;

I am directed by the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners to state that, having now made considerable progress in the inquiries entrusted to them, they will be glad to receive, as soon as may be convenient to their Lordships, the opinion which has been requested.

I have, &c.

Registrar-General's Office.

Mr. Wilson to the Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers,
My Lords and Gentlemen, March 7, 1857.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith for your information the enclosed Memorial, dated the 12th of January 1856, from the taskworkers in the department of the Registrar General, praying to be allowed to contribute to the Superannuation Fund together with a letter from the Registrar General, dated the 24th of January last.

I am, &c.
James Wilson.

(Enclosure 1.)

Mr. Graham to Sir C. E. Trevelyan.

General Register Office, Somerset House,
Sir, January 24, 1857.

I take the liberty of reminding you of the case of the fifteen taskworkers in this department, whose application respecting superannuation allowance I transmitted for the decision of the Lords of the Treasury, in my letter to you of 12th January 1856.

It seems to me that, perhaps, their Lordships may be pleased to direct that the same rule of practice should be applied to them that has been laid down in the Treasury Minute dated 13th January 1857, relating to the Poor Law Board.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure 2.)

Mr. Graham to Sir C. E. Trevelyan.

General Register Office,
Sir, January 12, 1856.

There are upon this establishment, 7 "indexers," 5 "transcribers," and 3 "framers of statistical accounts," whose duties are performed by taskwork; it is their wish to be permitted by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to contribute to the superannuation fund, in the same way as the "sorters" have been allowed by their Lordships.

I will thank you to submit to their Lordships that they may be pleased to direct that the provisions of the Superannuation Act may be extended to these persons, and that the deductions required by the Act may in future be made from their salaries.

If their Lordships be pleased to grant this request, I conclude that the service in respect of which a superannuation allowance will be awarded, will be considered as commencing from the same date as the deductions from the salary.

If any person is desirous of making good the arrears of deductions which have occurred since his entering the public service, perhaps their Lordships will not object to the amount of such arrears being at once paid in one sum; in other cases, double deductions from salary being made until the arrears are liquidated, it being understood that no one be entitled to any superannuation allowance until the arrears of deductions be paid into the Exchequer.

I see no reason why these "taskworkers" shoud not have the privilege of enjoying any advantage which the Superannuation Act may be supposed to confer, and I therefore venture to recommend their case to the favourable consideration of their Lordships, in order that they may be placed on the same footing as the "sorters."

I have, &c.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Mr. Waddington to Mr. Wilson.

Sir, Whitehall, March 4, 1856.

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, setting forth the grounds on which they are of opinion that the retiring pension to be assigned to them should in no case be less than two-thirds of their salary; and I am to request that you will submit the same to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for their consideration.

I am, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Sir,

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England, beg to call your attention to the position in which we are placed in regard of our retiring allowance, in the event of being disabled by age or infirmity from the performance of the duties of our office.

The Act which at present regulates our retiring pensions (the 5th and 6th Will. 4. c. 62.) leaves to the Treasury an absolute discretion as to the amount of allowance which it may be pleased to assign to us, while all other courts of an analogous nature, viz., the Bankruptcy Court, both town and country, and the County Courts have a definite provision, secured to their commissioners and judges; the same equally applies to the Lunacy Commissioners.

By the County Court Acts it is provided that the judges, when disabled by age or infirmity, shall be entitled to a retiring pension equal to not less than two-thirds of their actual salary.

We venture to submit that, as the Commissioners of a Court of Record, removable only on the address to the Crown of the two Houses of Parliament, and established many years previous to the County Courts, and having, moreover, duties of a most important and engrossing character; we have in point of justice a claim to similar provision.

Nothing can be easier than to amend the present Act, under which we are entitled to a retiring pension, by the insertion of a few words, directing that the Treasury shall in no case assign to us less than two-thirds of the salary which we have heretofore received.

However reluctant to introduce our personal matters on the attention of the Government, we feel confident that such an anomaly requires only to be brought to its notice in order to ensure a prompt redress.

(Signed) Charles Phillips.
Francis Stack Murphy.

"Treasury Extra Clerks" in the Customs.

Memorial from Treasury Extra Clerks of Her Majesty's Customs to the Commissioners.

To the Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of the Civil Servants of the Crown to Superannuation.

We, the undersigned Treasury Extra Clerks of Her Majesty's Customs, beg most respectfully to represent and lay before you a statement of the grievances under which we labour,—our present position, and future prospects, with regard to superannuation.

We are appointed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at a salary of 78*l.* per annum. Our services are available in any office of this department, where, by the absence of established clerks from sickness or other causes, vacancies may arise, or in cases where the establishment is inadequate to meet the requirements of the service. Our duteis are necessarily of the same description, and equally important and responsible as those of the clerks on the establishment. But, although we are removable from one branch to another, we are permanently employed; and in no instance have our services been discontinued, except on account of misconduct.

The grievances under which we labour are,—

1st.—The remuneration we receive is insufficient to enable us to support ourselves, and maintain the appearance which our position as servants of the Crown is assumed to require. Most of us, particularly those with families, experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining the necessaries of life without becoming involved in pecuniary difficulties, for which, by several orders of the Honourable Board of Customs, we are liable to suspension.

2nd.—If we are absent by sickness or any domestic affliction beyond twenty-eight days in each year our pay ceases, and this at a time when our expenditure is greater and we are least able to bear it. We are, consequently, compelled to give attendance when we are physically incapable of performing our duties.

3rd.—In April 1853 and April 1856, Treasury Minutes were issued fixing the maximum age for admission to the establishment at thirty and twenty-five respectively. We were much grieved to find that a retrospective effect was given to these Minutes, thereby completely debarring us from the prospect of advancement to the establishment, and taking away from us the greatest incentive to the energetic fulfilment of our duties. This was especially felt a great grievance, and formed the subject of a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, but the result has left us no hope of being relieved from our present painful position.

4th.—The length of our respective services is from seventeen years downwards; but, even were our services prolonged to thirty or even forty years, we should neither advance in salary nor position, and could not claim or have any hope of provision for old age.

Such is the dispiriting and hopeless position we occupy.

We therefore humbly and earnestly pray, that you will be pleased to take into your most serious consideration our claims to superannuation, in common with other civil servants, and to secure for us that justice which our services entitle us to seek at your hands.

W. T. Veness.	William Harris.
R. Poulter.	F. Jefferson.
Henry Jones.	John Leach.
C. P. Champ.	Wm. Crocker.
John Jones.	T. H. Broxholm.
P. Falder.	Jas. Ladler.
James Slie.	W. S. Relton.
R. A. Price.	John Powell.

Naval Lords of the Admiralty.

(Sent from the Admiralty.)

The Naval Lords of the Admiralty to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir, Admiralty.

As the whole question of retiring allowances to Civil Servants of the Crown is under the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons, we trust that you will deem it expedient that their attention should be directed to the position of the junior members of the Board of Admiralty.

The policy hitherto pursued by Her Majesty's Government, as evinced by the provisions of 4 & 5 Gul. 4., 1 Vict. c. 24., has been, to award a limited number of pensions "to those who have served "the Crown for a given period in certain high and "efficient civil offices, on consideration, not only of "the services performed by the individual to the "state, but of the inadequacy of his private fortune "to maintain his station in life."

On this principle, pensions are awarded to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and to the first and second Secretaries of the Board, proportioned to the relative importance of those offices.

A condition is annexed, requiring that the applicants should have served the Crown for a period graduated for each class of offices according to a scale prescribed by the Act.

Although provision is made, not only for the great majority of persons who hold offices by the precarious tenure of conformity in political opinion with the advisers of the Crown for the time, but for those who by usage do not quit office on a change of Government, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who generally quit office with the Administration which has appointed them, with the exception of the First Lord, are excluded from the benefits conferred by the Statute, while it is conferred on the Secretaries to the Board.

It is unnecessary for us to dilate on the arduous and responsible duties which devolve on those officers, but we would rather dwell on other circumstances, which appear to us worthy of consideration by the Committee.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

NAVAL LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The professional members of the Board are necessarily selected from officers of standing and experience in their respective ranks of the service, and are often diverted from the pursuit of their profession at the moment when the highest commands and the greatest opportunities of distinction are open to them.

It is well known that in the junior grades of the profession the opportunities of acquiring emolument beyond the pay allotted to the respective ranks are rare; that the expenses of fitting out ships, of entertainments, &c., necessarily incurred on foreign stations, often absorb a portion of an officer's capital, and that the only chance afforded by the service of reimbursement for such outlay is (on attainment to the rank of commodore or flag rank) by the acceptance of a foreign or home command, which advantage the exigencies of the service often render it necessary for the Lords of the Admiralty to forego.

They are also almost invariably compelled to exchange a country residence for a home in London, with its accompanying expense; and instances have not been rare of change of Government displacing an officer before his salary has enabled him to repair the increased outlay necessarily entailed upon him by his acceptance of office.

The want of such a provision, it must be obvious, will frequently deter officers of eminent ability, qualified to render good service to the Crown, from accepting the office of Commissioner of the Admiralty.

We do not desire to enter into details, or to suggest what length of service should be necessary to entitle a Commissioner of the Admiralty to his pension, or what proportion such pension, if awarded, should bear to his salary when in office. We are contented to submit the whole question to the fair consideration of Her Majesty's Government, with this expression of our hope, that it will be thought proper for discussion by Parliament.

We therefore beg, should you deem this subject worthy of the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that you will lay this statement to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to its being submitted to the Committee.

(Signed) M. F. F. BERKELEY.
H. EDEN.
R. W. RICHARDS.
ALEX. MILNE.

MEMORANDUM on the CASE of certain NAVAL OFFICERS.

(Sent from the Treasury.)

THE case of Naval Officers who have attained high rank, and who on account of their high professional and other attainments have been selected to fill important situations in the Civil Service of the Government.

By the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. s. 16., it is provided, that in the case of officers on half-pay the superannuation allowance, *including the half-pay*, is never *to exceed two-thirds of the salary of the civil office* which he quits. Now, in the case of Admiral Beechey, and other Naval Officers of rank, their salaries will never be such that they can enjoy any benefit from superannuation, simply because their half-pay will amount to more than their superannuation, and, consequently, these officers are paying an annual contribution towards that which they can never enjoy. In the case of Admiral Beechey, for instance, his salary is 800*l.* a year, and the *maximum* of retirement under the present regulation would be only 532*l.* a year, of which his half-pay is to form a part, but which will in six years, and long before the time to entitle him to the maximum, be 593*l.* a year—more than the retirement,—so that he can never benefit by superannuation, and yet he is still to contribute or to have his salary reduced, which has already been kept low, that he might enjoy his half-pay.

The new bill should repeal the 16th section of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., as well as the 10th, 14th, and 27th sections, and Officers of the Royal Navy should be added to Schedule B.

The scheme of superannuation, both as proposed and as it stands at present, as regards Officers of the above description, is a manifest injustice.

ARTIFICERS, &c. IN ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.

68, Crescent Road, Plumstead, S.E.,
SIR, March 16, 1857.

ON the behalf of the memorialists named in the accompanying memorial, I respectfully beg you will, at the earliest opportunity, submit it to the attention of the Royal Commissioners for the superannuation inquiry relative to the Civil Service.

I have, &c.
ARTHUR MURPHY.

(Enclosure.)

The humble memorial of the undersigned Civil Servants, representing the masters, foremen, artificers, and labourers employed in the various departments of Her Majesty's Royal Arsenal, Woolwich,

Humbly showeth,

That your memorialists being in the receipt of weekly wages, are given to understand that they are not entitled, under any existing enactments of law, to any fixed amount of allowance by way of superannuation, after given periods of employment in the public service, such as they would humbly submit they may fairly lay claim to, when they have conducted themselves industriously and meritoriously.

They have, therefore, been advised to submit their condition to the favourable consideration of your Honourable Board, and they pray that you will be pleased to permit them to be heard, or to state their case in such other way as you may think proper to direct, with the view of obtaining an improvement in their position as public servants, through your report and recommendation.

(Here follow signatures 60 in number.)

METROPOLITAN POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Hon. G. C. Norton to the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners.

Lambeth Police Court,
MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, Nov. 20, 1856.

ON behalf of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis I beg leave to lay before you the case of which copies are enclosed.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure.)

The Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis beg respectfully to lay before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Civil Service Superannuations, the grounds on which it seems to them they ought to be made the subject of a special provision in any Bill intended to regulate the Civil Service.

1st. As at present appointed and constituted, they are members, and not unimportant members, of the general judicial body, and may fairly claim, according to their station and services, to be dealt with in like manner as the other members of that body. Neither in the class from which they are selected, the age at which they are appointed, or the attainments requisite for the discharge of their duties, have they any relation with those who at an early period of life enter into the Civil Service as clerks in public offices, and with a view to whom, more especially, the Superannuation Acts have hitherto been framed. Hence,

2nd. The advanced period of life at which a magistrate enters upon his duties is such as to render wholly inadequate, a provision for retirement calculated upon length of service, for persons who in general commence their career at the early age of eighteen.

3rd. That a portion of the magistrates should have been placed under the same regulations as clerks in public offices, seems to have occurred through an inadvertence of the Lords of the Treasury, who appear to have overlooked the alteration effected in the year 1839 as to the performance of magistrates' duties. Previously to the Act of that year, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, the functions of Justices of the Peace for the Metropolis were discharged by persons not always prepared by legal education, of whom two sat together, at cer-

tain places styled Police *Offices*, and assisted in the executive department of the control and superintendence of the police. By 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, it was provided that none but barristers in actual practice of seven years' standing should thereafter discharge the duties of Police Magistrates, and that the places where they sat should thenceforth be styled Police *Courts*, one magistrate having jurisdiction to decide in all cases.

By the limitation of the class from which they were to be chosen, the designation expressly given to the place of their labours, and the nature of the duties entrusted to them, the magistrates were thus clearly ascribed to the judicial body, and, at the same time, were divested of executive duties incompatible with the judicial character.*

But the Legislature having, some years previously, enumerated in a schedule to the Superannuation Act (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24.) among the objects of its operation, "the Police *Offices* "in London, Middlesex, and Southwark," and the Treasury, inadvertently, as it is conceived, having dealt with the *Courts* constituted by 2 & 3 Vict. as they had been accustomed to deal with the *Offices* under the former Act, 4 & 5 Will. 4.—notwithstanding all *Courts* of Justice were expressly exempted from the operation of that Act,—the magistrates have hitherto submitted, rather than enter upon a course of indecorous litigation.

They now urge, however,

4th. That upon the right of the Treasury to put such a construction upon the word *Offices* in the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24, grave doubts are entertained, and a conflict of opinion on the subject prevails even among the Law Officers of the Crown.

That the Magistrates at Wandsworth, Lambeth, Greenwich, and Woolwich, are clearly not within the operation of the schedule of that Act, not being within Middlesex, London, or Southwark.

That others of the body were specially exempted from the operation of that schedule by c. 45. of 4 & 5 Will. 4., and

That an intention, at least, is clearly indicated in the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71. s. 11, that the allowances to magistrates on retirement should be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund.

To test the force of these considerations, the magistrates would suggest a comparison between their office and that of a branch of the judicial body—the County Court Judges—most nearly approximating to them, though distinguished by many differences, all of which will, on examination, be found in favour of the case here submitted. The stipends are the same; but, on the other hand, the duties of the magistrate are more onerous and irksome; his powers over the liberty, the character, and the pecuniary interests of the subject much larger; and his responsibilities, both public and private, more serious. If to these disadvantages of his position be added a scantier pension, it is clear that in future the important office and duties of the magistrate must be entrusted to a class less likely to satisfy the just expectations of the public.

They venture, therefore, to hope that, with a view to the amicable solution of legal doubts, to the placing the magistrates upon a footing of equality among themselves, and in a position corresponding with that accorded to the rest of the judicial body, a clause to the following effect may be introduced into the intended Bill for the Regulation of the Civil Service, viz.:—

"And whereas the Magistrates of the Police Courts of "the Metropolis enter upon their appointments at such a "period of life as to render inadequate the scale of pension "upon retirement herein provided for such as from their "youth are engaged in the Civil Service: And whereas also "the said magistrates are selected from the same class as "the judges of the County Courts, receive the same stipends, "and perform duties not less important or laborious: Be it "enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the "claims of the said magistrates to a retiring pension, and "the powers of the Lords of the Treasury to grant the same, "shall in all respects stand upon the same footing as those "by which the pensions of the judges of the County Courts "are now regulated."

* This was in conformity with the fourth recommendation on the Committee of the House of Commons on whose report the Act was framed. "That it would tend to a more satisfactory "administration of justice if Police Magistrates were called upon "to discharge such duties only as are of a judicial character, "and if all duties of an executive nature were committed to the "charge of the Metropolitan Police Force." At the outset, the Committee stated that "one of the most important topics of their "inquiry was the improvement of the Police Magistracy of the "Metropolis by means of a more distinct separation of the judicial "from the executive duties of police."—Report on the Metropolis Police Offices, 1838, pp. 5, 14.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Pension Regulations of Public Companies.

Regulations as to Pensions established by the East India Company, the Bank of England, and the London and North-western Railway Company.

East India Company.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Sir J. C. Melvill, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, East India House, Nov. 20, 1856.

In reply to your letter dated the 12th inst., I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you, for the information of Her Majesty's Civil Service Superannuation Commission, that the pensions to the Company's servants in England are regulated by the 93rd section of the Act 53 Geo. 3. c. 155., a copy of which is enclosed; and that it is the practice of the Court to give to persons retiring with their permission under that enactment the benefit of the scale of pension thereby authorized.

I am, &c.
James C. Melvill.

(Enclosure.)

Copy 93rd Section of the Act 53rd Geo. 3. c. 155.

XCIII. And whereas it is reasonable that the said Court of Directors should have power to grant allowances in the nature of superannuations to such of their officers and servants in England as from age or infirmity may no longer be qualified for the execution of their several offices or employments; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Court of Directors to make allowances, compensations, remunerations, or superannuations to the officers and servants of the said Company in England, subject to the restrictions and according to the conditions and proportions following; (that is to say,) where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors that any such officer or servant, being under sixty years of age, shall be incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his office, in such case, if he shall have served with diligence and fidelity in the service of the said Company for ten years, it shall and may be lawful to grant him, by way of superannuation, any annual sum not exceeding one-third of the salary and allowed emoluments of his office; if above ten years and less than twenty, any such sum not exceeding one-half of such salary and allowed emoluments; if above twenty years, any such sum not exceeding two-thirds of such salary and allowed emoluments. If such officer or servant shall be above sixty years of age, and he shall have served fifteen years or upwards, it shall and may be lawful, without proof of infirmity of mind or body, to grant him, by way of superannuation, any annual sum not exceeding two-thirds of the salary and allowed emoluments of his office; if sixty-five years or upwards, and he shall have served forty years or upwards, any such sum not exceeding three-fourths of such salary and allowed emoluments; if sixty-five years of age or upwards, and he shall have served fifty years or upwards, any such sum not exceeding the whole of such salary and allowed emoluments.

Bank of England.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Mr. Ritchie to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, Bank of England, Nov. 17, 1856.

I am desired by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, addressed to the Secretary, and to hand you the enclosed paper, relating to the salary regulations of the Bank of England.

I shall be happy to furnish you with an explanation upon any point about which you may entertain a doubt.

I have, &c.
David Ritchie.

(Enclosure.)

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Bank of England, Nov. 17, 1856.

Number of Persons employed, &c.

The Bank of England employs 1,016 persons, viz:—

814 officers and clerks,
23 agents and sub-agents,
86 doorkeepers, messengers, and porters, and
93 mechanics and others at weekly wages.

Total 1,016 persons.

Principal Officers and their Salaries.

The principal officers and their salaries are as follows, viz.:—

	£	
Secretary (with residence)	900	per annum.
Deputy do.	650	,,
Assistant do.	469	,,
Chief Accountant (with residence)	1,200	,,
Deputy do.	1,000	,,
Assistant do.	600	,,
Chief Cashier (with residence)	1,200	,,
1st Assistant do.	1,000	,,
2nd do. do. (with residence)	800	,,
Extra do. do.	400	,,
Principal of Branch Banks Office	1,000	,,
Deputy Principal do.	600	,,
1st Clerk do.	450	,,
Principal of Discount Office	1,000	,,
Deputy Principal do.	500	,,
Superintendent of Banking Offices	800	,,
Principal of Private Drawing Office	550	,,
Deputy Principal do.	500	,,
Principal of Public Drawing Office	600	,,
Deputy Principal do.	400	,,
Principal of Bill Office	500	,,
Deputy Principal do.	400	,,
Full Cashier	480	,,
Supernumerary Cashier	380	,,
General Storekeeper	350	,,
Engineer	500	,,
Superintendent of Bank Note Printing Office, &c.	450	,,
Clerk of Works (with residence)	335	,,

Agents and sub-agents at the branches receive incomes varying in amount from 400*l.* to 2,000*l.* per annum, mostly with residences. Residents are allowed their coals.

Ages of Election.

The ages of admission for Clerks is 18 to 25, and for Porters 20 to 35 years.

Ordinary Salary.

The scale of *ordinary* salary for Clerks is, at—

18 years of age,	60*l.*	per annum.
19 ,, ,,	70*l.*	,,
20 ,, ,,	80*l.*	,,
21 ,, ,,	100*l.*	,,

Subject to a deduction at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per day, or 20*l.* per annum, for non-attendance from sickness or otherwise, except by the special permission of the Governor, or for not punctually attending at the proper hour of business. The hours of business generally are from nine till half-past three o'clock.

The increase of the ordinary salary from 100*l.* per annum, at 21 years of age, is at the rate of 5*l.* per annum for the first eight years; and after that term 8*l.* per annum until the maximum is attained; viz., for clerks 250*l.* per annum, and for principals 300*l.* per annum; and these regulations for the increase of the ordinary salary prevail at the branches as well as at the parent establishment.

Additional Salary.

But besides the ordinary salary there is an additional salary, which is a specific distribution of salary to the different offices and branches (irrespective of the ordinary salary), to which a clerk becomes entitled so soon as permanently attached to a particular office, or branch bank, by an order of the Court of Directors. This amount sometimes includes, in addition to the distribution named above, risk money, for duties that incur more than ordinary liability, and compensation for special services, &c. It therefore varies from 5*l.* to 400*l.* per annum. But the additional salary of an ordinary clerk seldom exceeds 80*l.* per annum.

Office Fees abolished.

Office fees are abolished except in the stock offices, and there the amount varies from 7*l.* to 30*l.* per annum each.

Extras.

Sixty clerks are appointed to the duty of nightly superintendence, of whom it is required that two sleep in the Bank every night. Twenty-five are likewise appointed to attend at the Bank on Sundays twice in every year. The former of these receive 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum, and the latter 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum each.

Christmas Gifts disallowed.

Christmas gifts are not allowed to be received. If extra work arise, the pay is the subject of special consideration.

Average Income of Ordinary Clerk and Principal.

The average total income of a clerk, therefore (irrespective of the few fees, &c., above mentioned), who has reached his maximum, may be said to be, in London, 290*l.* per annum; at a branch bank, 315*l.* per annum; and that of an ordinary principal, 430*l.* per annum.

Subject to Deductions.

But these salaries are subject to two deductions:—

1st. On account of "The Bank Provident Society."
2nd. „ "The Guarantee Fund."

Bank Provident Society.

The former of these was established to promote the practice of life assurance amongst the clerks, and of providing for their families by securing the payment of a sum of money to the widow of the clerk at his death, to be paid either in a single sum or an annuity, as he may appoint; and in case of the predecease of the wife, to make provision for the children.

To this society (a recent reconstruction of "The Bank Provident Society" or "Clerks' Widows' Fund") every clerk after two years' probation and confirmation in the service, is compelled to belong; the condition of his continuance in the service being eligibility for life assurance and consequent membership with the "Bank Provident Society," combined with clerical efficiency.

The minimum assurance is 200*l.*, with the option of increasing it to 600*l.*; the premiums are deducted quarterly from the salary, the amount in each case being ascertained from tables calculated upon the bank mortality at an interest of 4*l.* per cent., so that at the age of twenty-one years, the minimum sum of 200*l.* may be assured for a trifle more than 3*l.* per annum.

Guarantee Fund.

The Guarantee Fund is established as a substitute for sureties, to which, at twenty-one years of age and after two years' service, every clerk is required to pay the sum of 5*l.*, or five payments of 2*s.* per cent. on the amount of his bond, viz., 1,000*l.*, given on first entering the service. The original sureties are then discharged from their responsibility, and the fund becomes liable to the same extent.

The Directors' Charitable Fund and Retiring Pension not contributed to.

There are two privileges in the Bank of England to which the clerks are not called upon to contribute, viz.:—

The Directors' Charitable Fund,
And a retiring pension.

The first, as its title implies, is a charitable provision on the part of the Directors of the Bank for the assistance of the widows of clerks, and is administered by the Committee of Treasury in strict relation to the "Bank Provident Society," with a view of encouraging the clerks to subscribe their utmost thereto.

The scale of administration is as follows:—

Pension Regulations of Public Companies.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Age of Widow.	Annuity.
25	£16
30	20
35	21
40	23
45	25
50	28
55	32

but when the annuity provided by the husband in the "Bank Provident Society" is less than the annuity to which she would be entitled by her age according to the above scale, the widow is made to lose the difference, and she receives the same amount as that provided by her deceased husband.

Retiring Pensions.

The Bank pensions are granted to clerks upon length of service when incapacitated by age or infirmity.

The scale is the same as that sanctioned by the Government per 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24.; viz:—

10 years' service and under	17	-	-	$\frac{3}{12}$ths
17 „	„	24	-	- $\frac{4}{12}$ths
24 „	„	31	-	- $\frac{5}{12}$ths
31 „	„	38	-	- $\frac{6}{12}$ths
38 „	„	45	-	- $\frac{7}{12}$ths
45 and upwards	-	-	-	- $\frac{8}{12}$ths

At the elections for clerks one-sixth of the candidates are chosen from the sons of clerks by the Governor, the same being subjected, in common with the nominees of Directors, to an initiatory and two probationary examinations.

Porters.

The salary of an ordinary porter is 76*l.* per annum, but doorkeepers and messengers and bullion porters receive amounts varying from 76*l.* to 150*l.* per annum. There is no scale of retiring pensions for the porters; but in cases of average length of service, say 25 years, the amount granted is about one-half the income.

Porters are not required to belong to the Bank Provident Society, but their widows receive an annuity from the Directors' Charitable Fund of 12*l.* per annum.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Secretary of the London and North-Western Railway Company to Mr. Maitland.

Secretary's Office, Euston Station, London,
Nov. 15, 1856.

SIR

I AM instructed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12th instant, and to enclose you a copy of the Deed Poll, declaring the constitution and regulation of the Superannuation Fund Association of this Company, which I believe will give you all the information you require.

If, however, there should be any further information which you may desire, I shall be happy to furnish it upon hearing from you.

I am, &c.
CHAS. STEWART, *Secretary.*

(Enclosure.)

EXTRACT from the DEED POLL declaring the CONSTITUTION and REGULATION of the SUPERANNUATION FUND ASSOCIATION of the LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Scheme for Superannuation.

1st. All the salaried officers of the Company who join the Association, shall contribute thereto annually a sum equal to two and a half per cent. upon their actual salaries.

2nd. The London and North-Western Railway Company contributing annually a sum equal to the aggregate contribution of the subscribing members.

3rd. In future all persons entering the service of the Company shall, upon attaining the age of twenty years, be required to join the scheme on the above terms; and no officer in the employment of the Company shall hereafter be entitled to any superannuation or other allowance from the Company other than that herein-after set forth.

4th. After the expiration of five years from the establishment of this fund, and thenceforward once in every five years, its condition shall be fully investigated and reported on by two actuaries, one to be named by the Board of Directors, and the other by the contributing members; and

Pension Regulations of Public Companies.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

they shall, from time to time, propose any such re-arrangement of the scheme as may seem to them desirable for its better and more efficient working, and they shall also exhibit any deficiency which may be apparent in the fund, which deficiency shall be provided by a reduction of the benefits assured, and they shall also suggest the equitable appropriation or distribution of any surplus which may in like manner be apparent in the funds, and in case of any difference of opinion between the two so appointed actuaries, an umpire shall be appointed, who shall be approved by the Board of Directors, whose decision shall be conclusive and binding.

5th. The objects of this Association shall be to provide each contributing member of the Railway Company's salaried staff with a superannuation allowance, and with the payment of a sum at death, as herein-after described.

A. In the event of death of any contributing member within ten years from the date of his first contribution, there shall be paid to his family or representatives a sum equal to the whole amount of his own contributions, and that of the Company on his behalf up to the time of his death.

B. In the event of death any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of his first contribution, and before superannuation takes place, there shall be paid to his family or representatives a sum equal to, but not exceeding one half-year's average salary.

C. A superannuation allowance, according to the scale here following, to commence on any contributing member attaining the age of sixty-five years, that is to say, after having paid contributions:—

Years.			Years.		
For 10	and not exceeding	17,	three-twelfths of average salary for that time.		
„ 17	„	„	24	four-twelfths	„
„ 24	„	„	31	five-twelfths	„
„ 31	„	„	38	six-twelfths	„
„ 38	„	„	45	seven-twelfths	„
„ 45	„	upwards		eight-twelfths	„

6th. Persons attaining the age of sixty-five shall not, however, be superannuated, or be entitled to any such allowance so long they remain in the service of the Company.

7th. Persons under the age of sixty-five, who shall have been contributing members for ten years or upwards, shall be entitled to be superannuated on the above scale, provided they are incapacitated by infirmity of body or mind (not the result of their own misconduct) from performing their usual duties; and provided also, that in all such cases satisfactory certificates and evidence of their actual state of health be produced to the Committee, who, with the aid of medical advice, will decide on the fitness of each case for relief.

8th. Superannuation allowance granted to any person under the age of sixty-five, under Rule 7, to cease if the party shall have recovered, and be again in a situation in which an income is earned, but every such case shall be specially considered by the Committee of Management, and equitably dealt with.

9th. The Committee to have the power, at the request of the party interested, and with the sanction of the Board of Directors, to pay to any person who shall have become a recipient of the fund, a sum, in one payment, equal to five years' annual allowance, under the scale, in lieu of all other payments and allowances whatsoever, and thereon such person's connexion with the scheme shall cease.

10th. Persons leaving the service of the Company, in consequence of reduction or alterations in the establishment, to receive back the whole of their own contributions.

11th. Persons resigning the service of the Company of their own accord, shall receive back one-half of their own contributions.

12th. Persons dismissed the service of the Company for fraud or dishonesty, shall forfeit all contributions, and be deprived of any benefit whatever in the funds at the discretion of the Committee, with the approval of the Board.

13th. No person after the formation of the scheme to be admitted whose age shall exceed forty years, except under special arrangement with the Committee.

14th. All allowances shall be payable quarterly, on First January, First April, First July, and the First October, in every year.

15th. All contributions shall be deducted *pro rata* from time to time, as the salaries are or may become payable.

16th. All monies, constituting the fund of this Association, shall be accumulated at interest in the hands and under the trust of the Company, at such average rates of interest as the said Company shall, from time to time, be paying or allowing on their bonds; the interest on the monies accumulated to be ascertained and carried to the credit of the fund at the close of each half-year, and the average to be ascertained from the rates paid by the Company for the half-year immediately preceding.

17th. The Association shall be managed by a Committee to be from time to time appointed. Three members to be named by the Board of Directors, and three members to be named by the contributing members.

18th. Any additional expenses entailed on the Company in the working and management of the fund shall be borne by the monies of the fund.

APPENDIX No. V.

Superannuation Act (1834), and proposed Amending Act.

ANNO QUARTO & QUINTO

GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

Cap. XXIV.

An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the Laws for regulating the Pensions, Compensations, and Allowances to be made to Persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's Service.

[25th July 1834.]

57 G. 3. c. 65.

Whereas by an Act passed in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, to enable His Majesty to recompense the services of persons holding or who have held certain high and efficient civil offices, His Majesty is empowered to grant pensions, as therein provided, to persons who shall have served His Majesty, His heirs or successors, in the offices therein mentioned: And whereas by an

6 G. 4. c. 90.

Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, for amending the said recited Act, it is enacted, that the several other offices therein particularly described shall be deemed to be comprised in the several classes of offices in the said recited Act respectively specified: And whereas it is expedient that the amount of the pensions by the said two Acts authorized to be granted should as to future pensions be reduced, and the conditions under which the same shall be granted be altered and regulated: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act no pension to be granted to any person in respect of his having served in any one or more of the offices of First Lord of the Treasury, or of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Admiralty, or President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, or President of the Committee of Council appointed for the Consideration of Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, shall exceed the sum of two thousand pounds per annum; nor shall any such pension be granted to any person unless he shall have held one or more of the said offices for a period of not less than two years in the whole, either uninterruptedly or at different times; nor shall any more or greater number than four such pensions hereafter to be granted be existing or in force at the same time.

Pensions to the First Lord of the Treasury, Secretaries of State, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the India Board, President of the Board of Trade;

2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act no pension to be granted to any person in respect of his having served in either or both of the offices of Chief Secretary for Ireland or Secretary at War shall exceed the sum of one thousand four hundred pounds per annum; nor shall any such pension be granted to any person unless he shall have held one or both of the said offices for a period of not less than five years in the whole, either uninterruptedly or at different times; nor shall any more or greater number than two such last-mentioned pensions be existing or in force at the same time.

Chief Secretary of Ireland, Secretary at War;

3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act no pension to be granted to any person in respect of his having served in any one or more of the offices of one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, or First Secretary of the Admiralty, or Vice President of the Committee of Commissioners appointed for the Consideration of Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, shall exceed the sum of twelve hundred pounds per annum; nor shall any such pension be granted to any person unless he shall have held one or more of the said offices for a period of not less than five years in the whole, either uninterruptedly or at different times; nor shall any more or greater number than four such last-mentioned pensions be existing or in force at the same time.

Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, First Secretary of Admiralty, Vice President of Board of Trade;

4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act the pension, not exceeding one thousand pounds, authorized by the said recited Act to be granted to any person in respect of his having served in any one or more of the offices of one of the Under Secretaries of State, or Clerk of the Ordnance, or Second Secretary of the Admiralty, or one of the Secretaries of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall not be granted to any such person unless he shall have held one or more of the said offices for a period of not less than ten years in the whole, either uninterruptedly or at different times; nor shall any more or greater number than six such last-mentioned pensions be existing or in force at the same time.

Under Secretaries of State, Clerk of the Ordnance, Second Secretary of Admiralty, Secretaries of India Board

5. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in case it shall happen that any person shall have served His Majesty, His heirs or successors, in more than one class of offices herein-before specified, in respect whereof any pension less than two thousand pounds may be granted, it shall be lawful to grant, under the regulations aforesaid, to such person, any pension annexed to the highest class of office in which such person may have been employed, whenever the whole period of the service of such person in the several offices in which he shall have been employed shall amount to ten years, although the period of the service of such person in such highest class shall not have extended to the period of five years: Provided always, that such person shall have served in such highest class for the period of not less than three years; and in cases in which the service of any such person in any class of those offices shall not be sufficient to entitle him to the pension of that class, it shall be lawful to grant him a pension not exceeding one thousand pounds, provided the period of his aggregate services in that and any inferior class or classes or department of the public service shall amount to ten years: Provided also, that there shall not be more than the aforesaid number of pensions to that amount existing at the same time.

Regulation as to period of service.

6. And whereas the principle of the regulations for granting allowances of this nature is and ought to be founded on a consideration, not only of the services performed by the individual to the State, but of the inadequacy of his private fortune to maintain his station in life: Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act whenever any person shall seek to obtain any one of the pensions before mentioned his application for that purpose shall be made in writing to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to which he shall subscribe his name, and which shall contain, not only a statement of the services performed by him, and the grounds on which such pension is claimed, but a specific declaration that the amount of his income from other sources is so limited as to bring him within the intent and meaning of this Act and the principle herein-above declared, and without such declaration no pension as herein-before provided or authorized shall be granted.

Declaration to be made by persons claiming pensions.

Regulations with respect to pensions contained in recited Acts to apply to pensions under this Act.

7. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the several regulations with respect to the granting of any of the before-mentioned pensions, and to the receipt thereof by the persons to whom such grants may be made, which are contained in the said recited Act of the fifty-seventh year of King George the Third and the sixth year of King George the Fourth, shall continue in full force and effect, and be applicable to pensions to be granted under the authority of this Act, except so far as any such regulations are altered or repealed by the enactments contained in this Act.

Repeal of 50 G. 3. c. 117.

8. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act an Act made in the fiftieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, to direct that accounts of increase and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances shall be annually laid before Parliament, and to regulate and control the granting and payment of such salaries, pensions and allowances; and two several Acts passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of His said late Majesty and in the third year of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, severally to amend the said Act of the fiftieth year of the reign of King George the Third; and also an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, to amend the said Act of the third year of His said Majesty's reign; and so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His said late Majesty, to regulate the payment of salaries and allowances to British consuls, as respects the allowance to be made to such consuls in the nature of superannuation or reward for meritorious public services, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, except so far as relates to any matter or thing already done under the said Acts or either of them.

51 G. 3. c. 21. 3 G. 4. c. 113. 5 G. 4. c. 104. 6 G. 4. c. 87. s. 8.

Superannuation allowance to persons who entered the service before 5th Aug. 1829.

9. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act the superannuation allowances to be granted to such officers and clerks who shall have entered the public service prior to the fifth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (except only as herein-after is authorized) shall not exceed the following proportions with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively; (videlicet,)

To an officer, clerk, or person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under fifteen years, any annual allowance not exceeding in amount four-twelfths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office:

For fifteen years and upwards, and under twenty years, not exceeding five-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For twenty years and upwards, and under twenty-five years, not exceeding six-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For twenty-five years and upwards, and under thirty years, not exceeding seven-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty years and upwards, and under thirty-five years, not exceeding eight-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty-five years and upwards, and under forty years, not exceeding nine-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For forty years and upwards, and under forty-five years, not exceeding ten-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For forty-five years and upwards, and under fifty years, not exceeding eleven-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

And for fifty years or upwards, any annual allowance not exceeding the net amount of the salary and emoluments of his office.

Superannuation allowance to persons who shall have entered the service subsequent to 4th Aug. 1829.

10. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful to grant to any officer or clerk who shall have entered the public service subsequent to the fourth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, except as herein-after authorized, any superannuation or allowance exceeding the following proportions with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively; (videlicet,)

To an officer, clerk, or person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under seventeen years, any annual allowance not exceeding in amount three-twelfths of the salary and emoluments of his office:

For seventeen years' service and upwards, and under twenty-four years, not exceeding four-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For twenty-four years' service and upwards, and under thirty-one years, not exceeding five-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty-one years and upwards, and under thirty-eight years, not exceeding six-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty-eight years and upwards, and under forty-five years, not exceeding seven-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

And for forty-five years and upwards, not exceeding eight-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

And in no case, except as herein-after is especially provided, shall any superannuation or allowance exceeding two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of any such officer, clerk, or person be granted.

Conditions on which allowances are to be granted as to age and infirmity.

11. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance to any officer or clerk who shall be under sixty-five years of age, unless upon certificates from the heads of the department to which such officer or clerk shall belong, and from two medical practitioners, that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation, nor unless he shall have discharged those duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the head officer or officers of his department, which shall be certified by any two of such head officers if there shall be more than one, or by such head officer if there shall be but one; and in case the person claiming such superannuation allowance shall himself be the head officer, or one of the head officers, then such superannuation allowance shall not be granted unless he shall have discharged the duties of his situation with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, if such head officer shall hold any office or situation under the control of that department, and in all other cases to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Treasury; and the said Commissioners of the Admiralty and Treasury respectively shall express such satisfaction in their Minute recommending or authorizing the grant of any such superannuation allowance.

Superannuations not to be granted on advanced amount of salary received for less than three years.

12. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the superannuation allowance to be granted to any officer or person after the passing of this Act shall not be computed upon the amount of the salary enjoyed by him at the time of his retirement, unless he shall have been in the receipt of the same, or in the class from which he retires, for a period of at least three years immediately before the granting of such superannuation allowance; and in case he shall not have enjoyed his then existing salary or have been in such class for that period, such superannuation allowance shall be calculated upon the average amount of salary received by such person for three years next preceding the commencement of such allowance.

Superannuations, &c. to be clear of deductions on account of taxes.

13. And be it further enacted, That all compensations and allowances granted or hereafter under this Act to be granted as pensions or superannuations shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same without any abatement or deduction in respect of any taxes or duties whatever at present existing.

Act to extend to offices enumerated in the Schedule; and others may be added by the Treasury.

14. And be it further enacted, That the superannuation allowances authorized by this Act shall extend to all such civil offices and departments as are set forth and enumerated in the Schedule to this Act, with such exceptions as are specified in the said Schedule: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by any order or

warrant under the hands of any three or more of them, to add to the list of offices and departments enumerated in the said Schedule any other offices or departments which now exist or may hereafter be created or established, and to place the same, and the officers and persons employed therein, under the provisions of this Act, in every which order or warrant the reasons for adding any such office or department shall be stated, and a copy of every such order or warrant shall be laid before Parliament within one month after the making thereof, if Parliament shall be then sitting, and if not, then within one month after the then next sitting of Parliament; and all the provisions of this Act, and all the powers, authorities, regulations, restrictions, and clauses therein contained, shall in every such case apply and be put in force with respect to every office or department which shall be so added as aforesaid, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been originally specified and enumerated in the said Schedule.

Such addition not to extend to offices entitling the holders to half pay, or to offices in Courts of Justice, &c.

15. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to or authorize the adding to such list any offices held under Military or Naval Commissions entitling the holders of the same to half pay, or any military or naval allowance in lieu of or in addition to half pay allowed under the regulation of any order of His Majesty in Council to any persons for services in His Majesty's Army, Navy, or Ordnance, or any offices in any of His Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin, or any other His Majesty's Courts of Justice elsewhere, or the Comptroller of His Majesty's Exchequer, or any offices in relation to which the granting of any allowances for past services has been specially regulated by any Act, or any offices held as sinecures, or executed principally by deputy.

Compensation to military and naval officers for civil services not to exceed two-thirds of salary, except in special cases.

16. And be it further enacted, That no compensation hereafter to be made or superannuation allowance to be granted in respect of civil services to any person entitled to half pay in the Army, Ordnance, Navy, or Marines, who shall have been appointed to the civil service subsequently to the fourth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall in any case, except as in this Act is specially provided, exceed in the whole (computing his half pay in such compensation or allowance) the amount of two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of the office relinquished by him: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to entitle any superintendent of a dockyard or other establishment in the civil department of the Navy, who shall have held any civil appointment prior to the fifth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to any superannuation allowance under this Act beyond the amount stipulated by the terms on which he shall have accepted the office of superintendent, or the amount established by any order of His Majesty in Council concerning superintendents.

Allowances may be made in special cases, such cases to be laid before Parliament.

17. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in any case in which it shall appear to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that any special circumstances afford to any officer or clerk in the several offices or departments mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, or in the addition authorized to be made thereto, who is not within the exceptions therein contained, a just claim to an amount of superannuation allowance not authorized by this Act, or exceeding the amount therein specified with reference to the length of his service, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to grant or give authority for granting any special superannuation which such officer or clerk shall appear to them to deserve; but in every such case the grounds on which such special superannuation shall be granted or authorized shall be stated in the grant thereof, or in the authority for granting the same, and also entered in the Minutes of the Treasury, and shall likewise be laid before Parliament within one month after the fifth day of January in each year, if Parliament be sitting during that period, or if not, then within one month after the ensuing meeting of Parliament.

No compensation to be charged upon the funds of the department, nor without concurrence of His Majesty in Council or of the Treasury.

18. And be it further enacted, That no compensation for any office abolished, nor any special allowance or remuneration for good services to any person holding or having held any civil office in any public department, shall be charged upon the incidents or any other fund of any such department; and that no such compensation, nor any allowance or compensation in the nature of superannuation or retired allowance or reward to any such person in respect of his having held any public office or employment, or having been engaged in any public service, shall be granted, allowed, or paid, other than under the authority of an order of His Majesty in Council, or by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury or any three or more of them.

All who have retired on the abolition or reduction of office, made liable when called upon to take office.

19. And be it further enacted and provided, That every person to whom any compensation or allowance, in consequence of the abolition or reduction of office, shall hereafter be granted, shall at all times, when called upon, be liable to fill, in any part of His Majesty's dominions in which he shall have already served, any public office or situation under the Crown for which his previous public services may render him eligible, and that if he shall decline, when called upon so to do, to take upon himself such office or situation, and execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit his right to any compensation or allowance which may have been granted to him in respect of any former services.

No superannuation or compensation to be enjoyed with salary for efficient services.

20. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case any person enjoying any superannuation allowance, in consequence of retiring from office on account of age, infirmity, or any other cause, or enjoying any compensation for past services upon the abolition or reduction of office, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, every such allowance or compensation shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office formerly held by him, and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office then no more of such superannuation allowance or compensation shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to that of his former office.

Not to extend to half pay, &c.

21. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained with respect to compensation, superannuation, or allowance for civil services shall extend or be construed to extend to any military or naval half pay, or allowance in lieu of half pay, or to any military or naval allowance or pensions granted or to be granted under the regulations of any order of His Majesty in Council, in any of the respective departments of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Secretary at War, and the Master General of the Ordnance, except as hereinafter is provided with respect to the same.

Account of increase and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances to be annually laid before Parliament.

22. And be it further enacted, That between the first day of February and the twenty-fifth day of March in every year, or if Parliament shall not be sitting during any part of that period, then within twenty days after the next meeting of Parliament, there shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament an account of every increase and diminution which shall have taken place within the preceding year, ending on the thirty-first day of December, in the number of persons employed in all public offices or departments under the Crown, and in the salaries emoluments, allowances, and expenses which shall have taken place or been paid, granted, received, or incurred for and in respect of all officers and persons belonging to or employed in all such public offices or departments, specifying the amount and nature thereof, and distinguishing every increase and diminution in the amount of all allowances or compensations granted as retired allowances or superannuations to any person

having held any office, place, or employment in any such public office or department, and also the time and length of service of every such person, and the amount of the salary and emoluments received by such person immediately preceding his superannuation or retirement, and the nature of his services, and the grounds upon which such increase or diminution in the establishment of every such public office or department, or of any such salary, emolument, allowance, compensation, or superannuation, shall have been granted or made; and also specifying the name of every person receiving such allowance or compensation who may have died in the course of the year, together with the amount of the annual allowance payable to such person.

Civil allowances, &c. to be laid before Parliament.

23. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That accounts of all compensations for offices abolished, and of all allowances in the nature of superannuation or retired allowances to all other persons in respect of their having held any public office or employment under the Crown, shall annually, at the period lastly provided, be laid before the Commons House of Parliament.

Orders of His Majesty in Council and Minutes of Treasury, making general rules respecting superannuation allowances to be laid before Parliament.

24. And whereas the scale of allowance under this Act specifies the highest rate which a superannuated officer can receive unless his case be specially laid before Parliament: And whereas it is expedient that the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury and the Lords of the Admiralty for the time being respectively should consider the health, age, meritorious conduct, and other circumstances of each party applying for a superannuation allowance, in order to exercise their discretion in fixing the amount of such allowance, subject always to the limitation prescribed by this Act: And whereas it is expedient that Parliament should be made acquainted with the manner in which such discretion shall be exercised: Be it therefore enacted, That all orders of His Majesty in Council, and Minutes of the Lords of the Treasury, which shall at any time be framed or passed laying down any general rule or regulation respecting the granting of superannuation allowances, shall, within one month of the date thereof if Parliament should be then sitting, or if not then within one month after the commencement of the next ensuing Session of Parliament, be laid before the two Houses of Parliament respectively.

Half pay and military and naval pensions to be laid before Parliament in separate estimates.

25. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all half pay and allowances in lieu of half pay in the several departments of the army, ordnance, navy, and marines, and all military and naval allowances or pensions granted or which shall be granted in any of such departments under the authority of any order in council, shall be annually laid before the Commons House of Parliament, in separate estimates, at the same time with the ordinary estimates of those respective departments, and shall be kept distinct from all pensions, compensations, superannuation and retired allowances in any of the civil offices of those departments respectively.

Compensations not provided for to be charged on funds of departments.

26. And be it further enacted, That the compensations, superannuations, and allowances authorized as well by this as any former Act or Acts shall, when not specially provided for by Parliament, be charged upon and paid and payable by the respective departments or offices in which the persons receiving such allowances shall have served.

Abatement to be made from the salaries of those who have taken office since the 4th Aug. 1829.

27. And whereas the Commissioners of the Treasury did, by a Minute dated the fourth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, record their intention to adopt certain regulations with a view to reduce prospectively the charge incurred in providing for superannuation allowances, of which notice was given in the several public departments, for the information of those who should thereafter enter the public service: And whereas in pursuance of the said Minute, an annual abatement hath been made from the salaries and emoluments of the several persons who have entered the public service subsequent to the date thereof: And whereas it is expedient to continue such abatement in those cases, and to extend it to others as herein-after provided: Be it therefore further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act there shall be an annual abatement made, in quarterly proportions, by the proper officer in each respective department, from the salaries and emoluments of the several officers and persons employed in the several civil offices and departments specified in the Schedule to this Act, or to be specified in the addition authorized to be made thereto, and not within the exceptions thereof, who have since the date of the said Minute entered or shall hereafter enter the public service, in such manner and under such directions as shall from time to time be given in this respect by the Commissioners of the Treasury or of the Admiralty, as the case may be, the amount of which abatement shall be according to the respective rates following; (that is to say,)

From salaries and emoluments not exceeding the annual sum of one hundred pounds, an abatement after the rate of two pounds ten shillings per centum;

And from salaries and emoluments exceeding one hundred pounds five pounds per centum;

And in the cases of all persons whomsoever at present holding office and entitled to superannuation allowance under this Act, who shall have been appointed to such office subsequently to the issue of the Minute of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the fourth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, for the future regulation of the several civil departments of the public service, and who shall hereafter, upon promotion, obtain any increase of salary or allowances in respect of their offices, an annual abatement, after the like rates respectively, shall be made from the amount of such increase from time to time, commencing from the period when the same shall take place.

Average of emoluments to be made by heads of departments.

28. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons at the head of any department in which any fees or other sources of profit may form part of the emoluments of any office in such department, to fix, with the approbation of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or for the Commissioners of the Admiralty if the office shall be in that department, an average sum upon which the compensation or superannuation allowance shall be granted, as well as the sum to be annually abated, as herein-before provided, from such person's salary, in respect of such emoluments, which sum so to be fixed shall not exceed the average amount of such emoluments for the three last preceding years.

Vice-treasurer of Ireland to transmit accounts of his execution of the Act.

29. And be it further enacted, That the Vice-treasurer of Ireland shall at all times when required so to do by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, transmit to the said Commissioners accounts of the execution of this Act, and of all matters and things relating thereto, in his execution of the powers thereof, in such manner and form, and containing such particulars, as he shall in that behalf be from time to time directed.

Act not to give an absolute right to allowances, or to prevent dismissal of persons for misconduct.

30. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to give any person an absolute right to compensation for past services, or to any superannuation or retiring allowance under this Act, or to deprive the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the heads or principal officers of the respective departments, of their power and authority to dismiss any person from the public service without compensation.

Act may be amended this session.

31. And be it further enacted, That this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

Offices or Departments.	Exceptions.
Treasury	Lords of the Treasury and Joint Secretaries.
Office of Vice Treasurer in Ireland.	
Office Privy Council, Great Britain and Ireland	President of the Council.
Office of Committee for Trade	President and Vice President.
Offices of Secretaries of State	Secretaries and Under Secretaries.
Office of Secretary for Ireland	Chief Secretary, the Parliamentary Counsel for Irish Affairs.
Alien Office.	
Consuls General and Consuls restricted from being engaged in Trade.	
State Paper Office.	
Office of Registrar of Slaves.	
Police Offices in London and Middlesex and Borough of Southwark.	
Commander of the Forces Office, England and Ireland	Commander in Chief and his Secretary, and Officers acting under military commissions.
Quartermaster General's Office, ditto	
Adjutant General's Office, ditto	
War Office	Secretary-at-War.
Army Medical Board.	
Board of General Officers	Officers acting under military commissions.
Chaplain General's Office.	
Judge Advocate General's Office	Judge Advocate General.
Army Pay Office	Paymaster General.
Ordnance Office	Master General. Clerk of the Ordnance. Surveyor General. Principal Storekeeper. Secretary to Master General, and all persons holding their situations by military commission. Treasurer of the Ordnance.
Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	Persons who, being Military Officers, may be entitled to full or half pay as such, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act.
Royal Military College	
Royal Military Asylum	
Admiralty and Naval Establishments at home and abroad	Lords of the Admiralty and Secretaries. Superintendents of Dock Yards and Victualling Yards, and Naval Medical Establishments or Hospitals, not having been employed in the civil service of the navy prior to the fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and officers acting by virtue of naval or military commissions or warrants, and entitled to half pay.

Offices or Departments.	Exceptions.
Navy Pay Office	The Treasurer.
Tax Office and Stamp Office.	
Customs.	
Excise.	
Post Office	The Postmaster General.
Royal Mint	The Master of the Mint.
Audit Office.	
Comptrollers of Army Accounts.	
National Debt Office.	
Office of Comptroller of the Exchequer	The Comptroller General.
Exchequer Bill Office.	
Stationery Office.	
Office of Woods, Forests, Works, &c.	First Commissioner.
King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer of Scotland.	
Office of Auditor of the Exchequer of Scotland	Auditor.
Signet and Privy Seal Offices, Scotland.	
British and Irish Fishery.	

IRELAND.

Office of Teller of the Exchequer	The Teller.
Commissariat	Persons holding commissions entitling them to half pay, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act.
Hibernian School for Soldiers' Children.	
Board of Education.	
Privy Seal Office.	
Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests.	
Registrar of Deeds.	

Bill introduced in the Session of 1856.

1.

As prepared and brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Wilson.

Ordered to be printed 15th February 1856.

Whereas an Act was passed in the session holden in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, "to alter, amend, and consolidate the Laws regulating the Pensions, Compensations, and Allowances to be made to Persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's Service:" And whereas it is expedient to amend the said Act as herein-after mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

4 & 5 W. 4. c. 24. ss. 9, 10, 11, and 17 repealed.

1. Sections nine, ten, eleven, and seventeen* of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth shall be repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any compensation or allowance granted or act done before the passing of this Act.

2.

As proposed to be amended.

Whereas an Act was passed in the session holden in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, "to alter, "amend, and consolidate the Laws for "regulating the Pensions, Compensa- "tions, and Allowances to be made to "Persons in respect of their having "held Civil Offices in His Majesty's "Service:" And whereas it is desirable to do away with the system by which a portion of the salaries of civil servants is deducted on account of superannuation allowances, and otherwise to amend the said Act as herein-after mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows;

4 & 5 W. 4. c. 24. ss. 10, 11, 14, 17, and 27 repealed.

1. Sections ten, eleven, fourteen, seventeen, and twenty-seven of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth shall be repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any compensation or allowance granted or act done before the passing of this Act.

Salaries to be revised, with due regard to the abolition of deductions.

2. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall, with all convenient speed after the passing of this Act, cause the salaries or rates of payment in the several branches of the Civil Service of the State not excepted from the provisions of this Act as to superannuation allowances to be revised, with a due regard to the amount of the deductions which will be remitted by reason of the repeal of section twenty-seven of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth; and such modification of salaries as, by order of the said Commissioners of the Treasury, may be made on such revision, shall take effect on the first day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a report of such revision, and of all Minutes of the Commissioners of the Treasury thereon, shall be laid before Parliament in the month of March One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or if Parliament be not then sitting within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament.

3.

As amended by the Select Committee.

[Note.—*Clauses* A. *to* D. *were added by the Select Committee.*]

[*Same as the Preamble of Bill No.* 2.]

4 & 5 W. 4. c. 24. ss. 10, 14, and 27 repealed.

1. Sections ten, fourteen, and twenty-seven of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth shall be repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any compensation or allowance granted or act done before the passing of this Act.

2. [*Same as s.* 2 *of Bill No.* 2., *Clause* A.]

Clause B.—*Revision of salaries in the case of offices not under the provisions of 4 & 5 W. 4. c. 24., but to which the superannuation allowances under this Act will be extended.*

3. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall also, with all convenient speed after the passing of this Act, cause to be revised the salaries or rates of payment payable in respect of offices not now under the

* Section 9 fixes the rate of superannuation allowance to persons who entered the service before 5th August 1829. Section 10 fixes the rate of superannuation allowance to persons who entered the service subsequent to 4th August 1829. Section 11 specifies the conditions on which allowances are to be granted as to age and infirmity. Section 17 enacts that the Act shall extend to offices enumerated in the Schedule, and empowers the Treasury to add others. Section 17 provides that allowances may be made in special cases, such cases to be laid before Parliament.

1.	2.	3.
		provisions of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, as to superannuation allowances, but to which the provisions of this Act as to such allowances may be extended, due regard being had in such revision to the advantages accruing to the holders of such offices from the provisions of this Act; and such modification of salaries shall take effect on the first day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a report of such revision, and of the Minutes of the Commissioners of the Treasury thereon, shall be laid before Parliament at the time mentioned in the last preceding clause.

Ordinary scale of superannuation allowances for permanent offices.

2. After the passing of this Act, the superannuation allowance to be granted to persons who shall have served in any one or more of the civil offices and departments set forth and enumerated in the Schedule (A.) to this Act, with such exceptions as are specified in the said Schedule, shall be in the following proportions, with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively; (that is to say,)

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards and under eleven years, an annual allowance equal to sixteen-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office:

For eleven years and under twelve years, seventeen-sixtieths of such salary and emoluments:

And in like manner a further addition of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, as shown in the scale set forth in the Schedule (B.) to this Act, until the completion of a period of service of thirty-four years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths of the amount of the salary may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond the period of thirty-five years.

3. After the commencement of this Act, the superannuation allowance to be granted to persons who shall have served in the civil service of the State, and for whom provision has not been otherwise made by Act of Parliament, Order in Council, or Royal Warrant, or who may not be specially excepted by the authority of Parliament or by a Minute of the Treasury, shall be in the following proportions, with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively; (that is to say,)

[*Same scale as in Bill No.* 1.]

4. After the commencement of this Act the superannuation allowance to be granted to persons who shall have served in the civil service of the State, and who shall have entered into such service subsequently to the fourth of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall not exceed the following proportions, with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively; (that is to say,)

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards and under eleven years, an annual allowance not exceeding ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office:

For eleven years and under twelve years, an annual allowance not exceeding eleven-sixtieths of such salary and emoluments:

And in like manner an annual allowance not exceeding a further addition of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, as shown in the scale set forth in the Schedule (A.) to this this Act, until the completion of period of service of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths of the amount of the salary may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond the period of forty years:

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, concerning the superannuation allowances to be granted to officers and clerks now under the provisions of that Act, who entered the public service before the fifth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Proviso as to persons who entered the service before 5th Aug. 1829.

3. Provided always, That where any such person entered the public service before the fifth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and shall have served thirty-five years or upwards, a further addition of one-sixtieth shall be made in respect of each additional year of service beyond thirty-four years up to and including forty-nine years, and where he shall have served fifty years or upwards the superannuation allowance shall be equal to the net amount of the salary and emoluments of his office.

1. 2. 3.

Special scale of allowances for professional and other offices.

4. And whereas the duties of certain offices require professional or other peculiar qualifications, and it may be for the interest of the public service that persons shall be appointed thereto at a more advanced period of life than the holders of offices to which the scale herein-before mentioned is applicable:

It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, by their order or warrant, to direct, in respect of any such office, that, having regard to the nature thereof or the circumstances of the appointment thereto, the holders thereof should be entitled to superannuation allowance according to the special scale authorized by this Act, and in all such cases the superannuation allowances to the persons who shall have held any of the offices to which such orders or warrants relate shall be in the following proportions, with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively; (that is to say,)

To any person who shall have served ten years and under eleven years in any such office, an annual allowance equal to thirty-sixtieths of the annual salary of his office:

For eleven years and under twelve years, thirty-one sixtieths of such salary;

And in like manner a further addition of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of twenty years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted; but no addition shall be made to any such superannuation allowance in respect of service beyond the period of twenty years.

4. And whereas the duties of certain offices require professional or other peculiar qualifications which ordinarily cannot be acquired in the public service, and it is for the interest of the public service that persons shall be appointed thereto at a more advanced period of life than the holders of office generally:

The superannuation allowances to be granted to persons who shall have served in the offices mentioned in Schedule (B.) to this Act shall be in the following proportions, with reference to their salaries and periods of service; viz.

[*Same scale as in Bill No.* 1.]

And it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, from time to time, by their order or warrant, to add to such Schedule such offices as may be considered to come within the principle of this enactment.

5. And whereas the duties of certain offices require professional or other peculiar qualifications which ordinarily cannot be acquired in the public service, and it is for the interest of the public service that persons shall be appointed thereto at a more advanced period of life than the holders of office generally:

The superannuation allowances to be granted to persons who shall have served in the offices mentioned in Schedule (B.) to this Act shall be in the following proportions, with reference to their salaries and periods of service; viz.

To any person who shall have served ten years and under eleven years in any such office, an annual allowance not exceeding twenty-sixtieths of the annual salary of his office:

For eleven years and under twelve years, an annual allowance not exceeding twenty-one sixtieths of such salary:

And in like manner an annual allowance not exceeding a further addition of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of thirty years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted; but no addition shall be made to any such superannuation allowance in respect of service beyond the period of thirty years:

And it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, from time to time, by their order or warrant, to add to such Schedule such offices as may be considered to come within the principle of this enactment.

Conditions on which allowances are to be granted as to life and infirmity.

5. It shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance to any person who shall be under sixty years of age, unless upon such certificates from the heads or head of the department to which such person shall belong, and from two medical practitioners, one of whom shall be nominated by the head or heads of such department or by the Commissioners of the Treasury, or if the person claiming superannuation be the head or one of the heads of the department, then upon such certificates as may be satisfactory to the Commissioners of the Treasury of such two medical practitioners alone, that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation.

5. The conditions subject to which all the allowances before mentioned are to be granted shall be as follows:

If the person to be superannuated be under sixty years of age, upon such certificates as shall be satisfactory to the Commissioners of the Treasury of infirmity of mind or body incapacitating him for the discharge of the duties of his office:

If he be above sixty then upon proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Treasury of his being above the age of sixty years:

When any person holding office entitling him to superannuation shall have attained the age of sixty-five years, he shall retire on the allowance to which he may then be entitled, except in special cases where his continuance in office shall be deemed advantageous to the public service, and shall on that ground be authorized by the Commissioners of the Treasury.

Allowances may be increased or reduced by the Treasury in respect of special circumstances appearing on the records of the department, but not otherwise.

6. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person a superannuation allowance of greater or less amount than the amount fixed by this Act where the circumstances of the case, as shown by the records of the department in which he may have served, shall appear to them

6. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person a superannuation allowance of greater or less amount than the amount fixed by this Act where the circumstances of the case, as shown by the records of the department in which he may have served, shall appear to

1.	2.	3.
to justify such increase or diminution, but so that such superannuation allowance shall in no case exceed the salary enjoyed by the grantee at the time of retirement; and the grounds of every such increase or diminution shall be entered in the Minutes of the Treasury, and shall be laid before Parliament with the annual accounts of superannuation allowances; and, except in such cases as aforesaid, all superannuation allowances shall be granted according to the scales provided by this Act.	them to justify such increase or diminution, but so that such superannuation allowance shall in no case exceed the salary enjoyed by the grantee at the time of retirement; and the grounds of every such increase or diminution shall be entered in the Minutes of the Treasury, and shall be laid before Parliament; and, except in such cases as aforesaid, all superannuation allowances shall be granted according to the scales provided by this Act.	

Treasury may grant allowances by way of compensation on abolition of office.

7. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person retiring or removed from the public service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, such special annual allowance by way of compensation as on a full consideration of the circumstances of the case may seem to the said Commissioners to be a reasonable and just compensation for the loss of office; but such compensation allowance shall in no case exceed two-thirds of the salary or emoluments of such office.	7. [*Same as in Bill No.* 1.]	6. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person retiring or removed from the public service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency or economy can be effected, such special annual allowance by way of compensation as on a full consideration of the circumstances of the case may seem to the said Commissioners to be a reasonable and just compensation for the loss of office; and if the compensation shall exceed the amount to which such person would have been entitled by the length of his service under the scale of superannuation provided by this Act, such allowance shall be granted by special Minute, stating the special grounds for granting such allowance, which Minute shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after such Minute shall have passed, if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within fourteen days after the meeting of Parliament which shall next follow the passing of such Minute; but such compensation allowance shall in no case exceed two-thirds of the salary or emoluments of such office.

Treasury may grant gratuity to persons incapacitated from ill health where not entitled to superannuation.

8. Where any person holding any office or employment in respect of service in which a superannuation allowance might be granted under this Act is constrained, from infirmity of mind or body, to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to superannuation allowance, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, upon certificate from the heads or head of the department, and from two medical practitioners, that such person was incapable from such infirmity to discharge the duties of his situation, to grant to such person by way of gratuity such sum of money as the said Commissioners may think fit, under the circumstances of the case, but so that no such gratuity shall exceed the amount of one quarter's pay or salary for two years of the service of such person, and so in proportion for his length of service.	8. Where any person holding any office or employment in respect of service in which a superannuation allowance might be granted under this Act is constrained, from infirmity of mind or body, to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to superannuation allowance, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, upon certificate from the heads or head of the department, accompanied by medical certificates to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners of the Treasury, that such person was incapable from such infirmity to discharge the duties of his situation, to grant to such person by way of gratuity such sum of money as the said Commissioners may think fit, under the circumstances of the case, but that no such gratuity shall exceed the amount of one quarter's pay or salary for two years of the service of such person, and so in proportion for his length of service.	7. [*Same as s.* 8 *of Bill No.* 2.]

Treasury may grant gratuity or superannuation to persons incapacitated by injury received in execution of office.

9. In the event of a person being compelled to quit the service by reason of severe bodily injury unavoidably occasioned in the execution of his public duty, such person not being entitled to a superannuation allowance under this Act, the Commissioners of the Treasury may grant a gratuity not exceeding one quarter's pay or salary for every two years of service, or a	9. [*Same as s.* 9, *of Bill No.* 1.]	8. [*Same as s.* 9 *of Bills Nos.* 1 *and* 2, *omitting the words*, " and the production of satisfactory proof that the " injury was not caused by carelessness " or neglect of his own."]

1.	2.	3.
superannuation allowance not exceeding the lowest amount fixed by this Act as applicable to the salary of such person, upon an application and recommendation from the head or heads of the department, and the production of satisfactory proof that the injury was not caused by carelessness or neglect of his own.		
Provision as to retirement of officers after sixty years of age. 10. Whenever any person holding any employment entitling him to superannuation under this Act shall have reached the age of sixty years, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, if he be an officer of the Treasury, upon their own discretion, and if he be not an officer of the Treasury, on representation being made by the department to which he belongs that it would be for the convenience of the public service to permit him to retire on such allowance as he may then be entitled to under this Act; and after sixty-five years of age every person holding any such employment as aforesaid shall retire on the superannuation allowance to which he may then be entitled, except in special cases, in which his continuance in office shall be deemed of utility to the public service, and shall on that ground be specially authorized by the Commissioners of the Treasury.		
Persons to retain right to superannuation on transfer to other employment under the Crown. 11. And whereas it will be for the advantage of the public service that persons holding employments entitling them to superannuation allowances under this or other Acts shall be eligible for other public employments at home and abroad, without forfeiting their claims to such allowances: Every person transferred from employment entitling him to superannuation allowance under the provisions of this Act or of any other Act to public employment under the Crown not so entitling him, shall, in the event of his paying while so subsequently employed such annual rate of abatement in respect of a right to superannuation as the Commissioners of the Treasury may at the time of such transfer fix, but not less than the abatement leviable under this Act from the salary of the appointment vacated, be entitled, on his ultimate retirement from the public service, to the same allowance as if he had continued to hold the vacated appointment and at the same rate of salary as when the same was vacated; subject nevertheless to the conditions as to health, age, and length of service which would in that case have been applicable with respect to the grant of such allowance; provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the case of persons transferred to governorships and lieutenant-governorships of colonies, and other high offices abroad, conferred for a limited period, to assign the prescribed rate of superannuation allowance to such persons on the expiration of such term of service without a renewal of public employment; provided also, that any such person, being pensioned under these circumstances at any age under sixty years, shall be liable to reappointment to any office under the Crown as herein provided in the case of persons to whom compensation or allowance is granted on the abolition of their offices.	10. [*Same as s.* 11., *with the omission of the following words*:—"In the "event of his paying while so sub- "quently employed such annual rate "of abatement in respect of a right to "superannuation as the Commissioners "of the Treasury may at the time of "such transfer fix, but not less than "the abatement leviable under this "Act from the salary of the appoint- "ment vacated."]	9. And whereas it will be for the advantage of the public service that persons holding employments entitling them to superannuation allowances under this or other Acts shall be eligible for other public employments at home and abroad, without forfeiting their claims to such allowances: If any person be transferred from employment entitling him to superannuation allowance under the provisions of this Act or of any other Act to public employment under the Crown not so entitling him, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, if they shall think fit, on his ultimate retirement from the public service, to grant him the same allowance as if he had retired from the public service on the ground of infirmity of mind or body at the time he resigned such vacated appointment, and at the same rate of salary as when the same was vacated.

1.	2.	3.
	Act not to prevent dismissals for misconduct.	
12. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to deprive the Commissioners of the Treasury, and the heads or principal officers of the respective departments, of their power and authority to dismiss any person from the public service without compensation.	11. [*Same as s.* 12. *of Bill No.* 1.]	10. [*Same as s.* 12 *of Bill No.* 1.]
	4 & 5 W. 4. c. 24. and this Act to be read as one Act.	
13. So much of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth as is not hereby repealed and this Act shall be construed together as one Act; and where in the provisions not hereby repealed of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth the Schedule to that Act is mentioned or referred to, such provisions shall be construed as if the Schedule (A.) to this Act had been mentioned or referred to in such provisions in lieu of the Schedule to the said Act.	12. So much of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth as is not hereby repealed and this Act shall be construed together as one Act.	11. [*Same as s.* 12 *of Bill No.* 2.]
	As to construction of s. 46. *of* 15 *&* 16 *Vict. c.* 87.	
	13. The forty-sixth section of an Act passed in the session holden in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-seven, shall be read and construed as if this Act had been mentioned and referred to in such forty-sixth section, instead of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four.	12. [*Same as s.* 13 *of Bill No.* 2.]
	Commencement of Act.	
	14. Save as herein-before expressly provided as to the revision of salaries, this Act shall come into operation on the first day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.	13. [*Same as s.* 14 *of Bill No.* 2.]

SCHEDULES.

Bill No. 1.	Bill No. 2.	Bill No. 3.
Schedule (A.)		
[*Offices or Departments, and Exceptions.*]		
Schedule (B.)	Schedule (A.)	Schedule (A.)
Scale of ordinary superannuation allowances applicable to the offices and departments mentioned in Schedule (A.)—(*See Report, p.* xv.)	Scale of ordinary superannuation allowances.—(*See Report, p.* xv.)	Scale of ordinary superannuation allowances.—(*See Report, p.* xv..)
	Schedule (B.)	Schedule (B.)
	Solicitors to Public Boards. Police Magistrates—England and Ireland (Metropolitan). Commissioners of Police.	[*Same as Bill No.* 2.]

APPENDIX No. VI.

(1.)

LIST of certain ACTS OF PARLIAMENT by which the Salaries of Public Offices or Departments have been subjected, immediately or prospectively, to the Abatements directed by 4 & 5 W. 4. c. 24. s. 27.

DEPARTMENTS.	ACTS.	REMARKS.
Officers of the Queen's Prison	5 & 6 Vict. c. 22.	
Crown Office, Queen's Bench	6 & 7 Vict. c. 20.	
Crown Office, Chancery	7 & 8 Vict. c. 77.	
Officers, Assistants, and Clerks of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Dublin, appointed under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107.	7 & 8 Vict. c. 107.	
Officers of Convict Prisons (Ireland)	17 & 18 Vict. c. 76.	
Assistant Commissioners of Metropolitan Police	19 & 20 Vict. c. 2.	New office.
Clerks and Examiners, Assistant, Clerks, and other Officers of the Court of Chancery in Ireland*	13 & 14 Vict. c. 89.	

* The salaries of these officers are payable out of "The Suitors Fee Fund," and the deductions are to be placed to the credit of that fund.

(2.)

RETURN (furnished by the Treasury) of all ORDERS or WARRANTS adding to the LIST of OFFICES and DEPARTMENTS enumerated in the Schedule to the Act 4 & 5 W. 4. c. 24. other Offices or Departments which existed at the passing of the said Act, or have since been created or established.

Departments.	Authority.	Date of Order or Warrant.	Observations.
Convict Department.	Warrant.	8 April 1835.	Subsequently relieved from the payment of abatements by the Treasury Minute, dated the 15th April 1851.
Registrar General's Office.	Warrant.	24 September 1836.	
Paymaster General's Office.	Warrant.	24 December 1836.	Excepting the Paymaster General.
Public Works Loan Commissioners Office.	Warrant.	18 May 1844.	Excepting the Commissioners and the Solicitor.
Officers of the Inspectors of Factories.	Warrant.	28 June 1845.	
Colonial Land and Emigration Office.	Warrant.	2 July 1847.	
London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazette Offices.	Order.	12 October 1849.	These Offices were placed under the control of the Stationery Office, which was included in the Schedule annexed to the Superannuation Act; and it was decided that the Gazette Officers would be entitled to claim Superannuation Allowances from the period from which they had paid Abatements.
Nurses attached to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.	Order.	27 August 1850.	
Works, Board of.—Officers connected with the Royal Forests and Parks, who have been appointed by the Commissioners for Works.	Order.	14 March 1851.	
Inspectors of Coal Mines.	Warrant.	28 November 1851.	
Record Department.	Warrant.	23 January 1852.	
Solicitor to the respective Departments of Woods and Works.	Order.	27 February 1852.	The entire services of the Solicitor having been placed at the disposal of the Department of Woods and Works, the benefits of the Superannuation Act were extended to the solicitor and to his principal clerk. The Department of Woods and Works is included in the Schedule annexed to the Superannuation Act.
Metropolitan Police Surveyor.	Warrant.	8 June 1852.	

Departments.	Authority.	Date of Order or Warrant.	Observations.
Inspectors of Factories.	Warrant.	16 December 1852.	
Registrar of Seamen's Office.	Order.	13 January 1853.	
Officers of the West India Relief Commissioners.	Order.	29 September 1854.	These Officers formed part of the Staff of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and the benefits of the Superannuation Act were extended to them in reference to the Emoluments received by them for their duties under the West India Relief Commissioners.
SCOTLAND.			
Officers of the Board of Manufactures and British Fisheries.	Warrant.	20 March 1845.	
Registry of Sasines Office.	Warrant.	9 June 1853.	
IRELAND.			
Paymaster of Civil Services Office.	Warrant.	20 June 1837.	The Right Honourable T. F. Kennedy, the Paymaster, was exempted from the operation of the Superannuation Act at his own request.
Board of Public Works.	Warrant.	6 March 1844.	
Stipendiary Magistrates.	Warrant.	15 December 1847.	Excepting those who were appointed prior to the passing of the Act of the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 100.
The Clerks, Messengers, and other Civil Officers attached to the Constabulary Department.	Warrant.	,,	Excepting the then existing Receiver of Constabulary and his Clerks.
The Officers of Justice, Receiver, Clerks, and other Persons attached to the Dublin Metropolitan Police Office.	Warrant.	,,	Excepting Constables or Sub-Constables, or other Persons appointed prior to the passing of the Act of the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 100.
Inspectors General of Prisons.	Warrant.	8 January 1849.	
Inspector General of Lunatic Asylums.	,,	,,	
Taxing Masters in Common Law.	,,	,,	If their Appointments were made subsequently to the passing of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107.
Office of Registrar General of Marriages.	,,	,,	
Office of the National Education Board.	,,	,,	
Smithfield Male Penitentiary.	,,	,,	
Richmond Female Penitentiary.	,,	,,	
Offices of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in respect to Appointments made subsequently to the passing of the Act of the 5 & 6 W. 4. c. 42.	,,	,,	The Commissioners are excluded.
Inspector and Marshal of the Four Courts Marshalsea, if appointed subsequently to the passing of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107.	,,	,,	
Receiver of Constabulary, and the Clerks, Messengers, and other Persons employed in his Department.	Warrant.	11 July 1851.	

APPENDIX No. VII.

ABSTRACT of a RETURN to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March 1856, for a Return "of the Salaries and Emoluments on the 1st day of January 1856, in the several Branches of the Civil Service now subject to Superannuation Deductions."

	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.
		£		£
Treasury	-	-	83	36,571
Privy Council Office	-	-	24	10,342
Board of Trade	82	26,000		
Joint Stock Companies Registration Office	8	2,090		
Seamen's Registry and Record Office	49	8,919		
			139	37,009
Home Office	38	13,471		
Factory Office	21	10,170		
Metropolitan Police Courts	98	38,770		
Metropolitan Police Office	17	6,534		
Public Carriage Office	9	775		
			183	69,720
Foreign Office	-	-	89	30,600
Colonial Office	44	17,039		
Colonial Land and Emigration Office	17	7,390		
			61	24,429
War Department:—				
Secretary of State's Office	24	5,560		
The (late) War Office	128	32,707		
Commander-in-Chief's Office	26	7,144		
Adjutant-General's Office	17	3,545		
Recruiting Department	6	1,570		
Quartermaster-General's Department	16	3,004		
Judge Advocate-General's Office	7	1,795		
Army Medical Department	12	3,197		
Commissariat Department	17	4,925		
Army Clothing Department	16	4,140		
Royal Military College	24	5,214		
Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea	52	2,664		
Royal Hibernian Military School	6	902		
Ordnance	849	175,900		
General Commanding in Ireland	5	548		
Quartermaster-General, Ireland	7	1,345		
Deputy Adjutant-General, Ireland	9	1,388		
Kilmainham Hospital	18	1,363		
			1,239	256,911
Admiralty and Navy Offices:—				
Admiralty Office	350	95,457		
Transport Department	18	6,043		
Scientific Branch	32	9,380		
Dockyards at Home	257	65,919		
Victualling Yards at Home	34	9,156		
Medical Establishment at Home	10	2,312		
Naval Yards Abroad	42	11,600		
Victualling Establishments Abroad	14	3,784		
Medical Establishments Abroad	5	933		
			762	204,584
Audit Office	-	-	154	42,615
Royal Mint	-	-	99	11,694
Paymaster-General's Office	-	-	73	20,830
Exchequer	-	-	17	5,290
Customs	-	-	5,526	658,782
Inland Revenue	-	-	5,335	693,309
General Post Office:—				
England	743	136,887		
Ireland	137	24,804		
Scotland	93	17,503		
			973	179,194
Stationery Office	-	-	78	11,043
Record Office*	-	-	39	10,188
General Register Office	-	-	64	13,249
Insolvent Debtors' Court (including emoluments)	-	-	16	7,483
National Debt Office	-	-	40	11,898
Office of Woods	-	-	36	12,430
Office of Works*	-	-	61	18,994
Scotland (Offices in)	-	-	12	3,665
Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland	-	-	41	9,404
Board of Public Works, Ireland	-	-	47	13,500
Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	-	-	23	6,545
Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle	-	-	21	3,347
Constabulary of Ireland	-	-	34	10,780
General Register Office, Dublin	-	-	7	1,632
Charitable Donations and Bequests Commission, Ireland	-	-	3	1,020
Inspector-General of Prisons, Ireland	-	-	6	1,402
Government Prisons Office, Dublin	-	-	9	2,773
Office of Lunatic Asylums	-	-	5	2,096
Dublin Metropolitan Police	-	-	12	3,370
Totals	-	-	15,311	£2,426,699

* These Departments are included in the Return; but the salaries not being there given, the Estimates for 1856–7 have been referred to.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

List of Civil Departments, or Classes of Civil Servants, which are not placed in the Schedule to the Act of the 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24.; showing the several Classes of Officers, Clerks, and others into which each of such Departments is divided, and the Rates of Salary.

*** A considerable amount of labour has been bestowed on the preparation of the following List, which has been compiled from the authorities mentioned in the margin, and from information supplied by Public Departments; but it is probable that there are some errors both of insertion and of omission.

Note 1.—Political Heads of Departments, and Public Officers to whom pensions may be granted under the earlier sections of 4 & 5 Will. 4. cap. 24. are not included in the following Return.

2.—Permanent Extra Officers, paying no deductions, are employed in many of the Departments. Their numbers and salaries are not generally here given.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY.

	£	s.	d.
I.—Parliamentary Departments	60,336	0	0*
II.—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	4,857	4	4
III.—Admiralty	977,661	0	0
IV.—War Department	466,892	0	0
V.—Services connected with the Foreign Office	212,526	0	0
VI.—Colonies: Emigration, &c.	97,509	0	0
VII.—Revenue and Financial Departments	721,975	0	0
VIII.—Poor Law Boards	190,401	0	0
IX.—Board of Health	11,882	0	0
X.—Education, Science and Art:—			
1. England £ 75,569 13 4			
2. Scotland 6,160 3 4			
3. Ireland 168,322 7 10			
	250,052	4	6
XI.—Legal Departments:—			
1. England £ 569,785 2 3			
2. Scotland 153,012 9 3			
3. Ireland 191,254 17 0¾			
	914,052	8	6¾
XII.—Police:—			
1. England £ 323,695 4 0			
2. Ireland 435,028 13 11			
	758,723	17	11
XIII.—Prison and Convict Services	151,856	14	10
XIV.—Miscellaneous:—			
1. England £ 59,261 3 0			
2. Scotland 16,122 15 0			
3. Ireland 16,494 3 1			
	91,878	1	1
£	4,910,602	11	2¾

DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY.

I.—Parliamentary Departments.			
House of Lords	16,900	0	0*
House of Commons	43,436	0	0
II.—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.			
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	4,857	4	4

* This amount includes only a portion of the annual expenditure on salaries in the Department of the House of Lords, the residue being paid out of the Fee Fund.

DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
III.—Admiralty.			
Admiralty	977,661	13	5
IV.—War Department.			
War Departments	466,892	0	0
V.—Services connected with the Foreign Office.			
Diplomatic Service	144,360	0	0
Consuls	58,180	0	0
Slave Trade Suppression	9,986	0	0
VI.—Colonies: Emigration, &c.			
1. Colonial Office.			
Western Coast of Africa	4,230	0	0
Bermudas	4,050	0	0
Falkland Islands	3,859	0	0
Heligoland	960	0	0
West Indies	49,028	0	0
Clergy, North America	7,397	0	0
Clergy, West Indies	20,300	0	0
Indian Department, Canada	2,255	0	0
Lighthouses Abroad	518	0	0
2. Emigration.			
Emigration Officers	4,912	0	0
VII.—Revenue and Financial Departments.			
Post Office	684,889	0	0
Irish Revenue Police	30,332	0	0
Office of Woods	2,904	0	0
Exchequer	2,000	0	0
Mint	1,500	0	0
Public Works Loan Commission	350	0	0
VIII.—Poor Law Boards.			
Poor Law Board, England and Wales	152,426	0	0
Ditto Scotland	13,680	0	0
D tto Ireland	24,295	0	0
IX.—Board of Health, &c.			
Board of Health	9,510	0	0
Inspectors of Anatomy	770	0	0
Vaccine Establishment	1,602	0	0
X.—Education.			
1. England.			
Committee of Council on Education	27,317	0	0
Department of Science and Art	18,315	6	0
Professors at Cambridge	1,053	0	0
University of London	930	6	0
British Museum	24,770	18	4
National Gallery	3,183	3	0
2. Scotland.			
Universities, &c., in Scotland	6,160	3	4
3. Ireland.			
Board of National Education, Ireland	139,794	7	10
Queen's University	350	0	0
Queen's Colleges	25,800	0	0
Royal Hibernian Academy	178	0	0
Royal Irish Academy	400	0	0
Theological Professors at Belfast	1,800	0	0

DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
XI.—Legal Departments.			
1. England.			
Courts of Justice, England	515,947	11	8
Charitable Trusts Commissioners	14,622	10	0
Lunacy Commissioners	10,687	0	0
Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission	12,247	9	0
Statute Law Commission	1,811	0	0
Counsel for advising the Treasury in matters relating to the Slave Trade	1,200	0	0
Queen's Remembrancer's Office	4,737	11	7
County Courts' Registry	1,175	0	0
Patent Office	3,670	0	0
Counsel for Drawing Bills	2,330	0	0
Registrar of Friendly Societies	1,355	0	0
2. Scotland.			
Courts of Justice in Scotland	95,910	0	0
Court of Session	17,411	10	7
Court of Justiciary	3,220	0	0
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (Legal Branch)	790	0	0
General Register House, Edinburgh	6,944	5	0
Procurators-Fiscal	12,167	10	0
Commissary Clerk, Edinburgh	559	10	0
Sheriffs' Clerks	14,605	1	8
Accountant in Bankruptcy	1,204	12	0
Registrar of Friendly Societies	200	0	0
3. Ireland.			
Courts of Justice, Ireland	139,405	8	4¾
Registrar of Judgments, Ireland	2,220	0	0
Clerk of Court of Errors	266	18	8
Registrar to Judges	5,232	10	0
Process Servers	9,000	0	0
Consolidated Writ Office, Dublin	1,950	0	0
Criminal Prosecutions and Law Charges	17,000	0	0
Incumbered Estates Commission	16,180	0	0
XII.—Police.			
1.—England.			
Metropolitan Police	314,479	4	0
Hackney Carriage Attendants	9,216	0	0
2. Ireland.			
Dublin Metropolitan Police	51,488	13	11
Constabulary of Ireland	383,540	0	0
XIII.—Prison and Convict Services.			
Prison and Convict Services at Home, &c.	93,626	14	10
Convict Establishments in the Colonies	58,230	0	0
XIV.—Miscellaneous.			
1. England.			
India Board			
Privy Seal Office	700	0	0
Ecclesiastical Commission	3,478	3	0
County Roads, South Wales	600	0	0
Inspectors of Corn Returns	3,800	0	0
Civil Service Commission	2,433	0	0
Registrar General's Office	1,907	0	0
Trinity House	46,343	0	0

DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY—*continued.*

XIV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
2. *Scotland.*			
Miscellaneous	2,832	15	0
Lord Lyon	805	0	0
Commissioners of Northern Lights	8,895	0	0
Registrar-General of Births, &c.	3,210	0	0
Commissioners of Highland Roads, &c.	380	0	0
3. *Ireland.*			
Dublin Hospitals	5,380	3	1
Port of Dublin Corporation	11,114	0	0

I. Parliamentary Departments.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. II., 1.

I.—PARLIAMENTARY DEPARTMENTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

	£
Salary of Chairman of Committees (paid at the Treasury)	2,500
„ of Counsel to Committees (paid at the Treasury)	1,500
„ of Serjeant-at-Arms (paid at the Treasury)	1,500
Extra Doorkeepers and other expenses, to be paid by the Usher of the Black Rod	2,400
	7,900
The Amount required in aid of the Fee Fund	9,000

Estimates, 1856–7, No. II., 1.
Finance Accounts, 1855–6, No. 33.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.*

	£
The Speaker	5,000
1. Department of the Clerk of the House.	
The Clerk	2,000
Clerk Assistant	1,750
Second Clerk Assistant	1,250
4 Principal Clerks	3,800
6 Senior Clerks	5,382
12 Assistant Clerks	5,685
12 Junior Clerks	1,945
2 Accountants	1,210
2. Department of the Speaker.	
The Chaplain	400
The Speaker's Secretary	500
The Counsel to the Speaker	1,500
His Clerk	150
Examiners of Standing Orders	800
The Taxing Officer	700
His Clerk	125
The Library.	
Librarian	1,000
Assistant Librarian	400
Messenger	200
Vote Office.	
Deliverer of Votes	800
First Assistant	300
Second Assistant	180
Third Assistant	120
Carried forward	35,197

* The retired Allowances in this Department amount to £7,625.

House of Commons—*continued.*

	£
Brought forward - -	35,197
3. Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms.	
The Serjeant-at-Arms - - - - -	1,200
Deputy Serjeant - - - - - - -	800
Assistant Serjeant - - - - - -	500
First Doorkeeper - - - - - -	300
Second Doorkeeper - - - - - -	250
3 Messengers, at 300*l.* each - - - -	900
Messenger - - - - - -	180
2 Messengers, at 170*l.* each - - - -	340
Messenger - - - - - -	160
,, - - - - - - -	140
,, - - - - - - -	130
,, - - - - - - -	110
Superintendent of Members' Waiting Room - -	200
Assistant ,, ,, - -	80
2 Porters ,, ,, at 52*l.* each -	104
Attendant on Ventilation - - -	105
2 Fire Lighters at 52*l.* each - - - -	104
6 Watchmen at 52*l.* each - - - -	312
4 Office Keepers at 78*l.* each - - - -	312
Office Keeper - - - - - -	60
Attendant on the Office of Chairman of Ways and Means -	52
Allowance to the Keeper of the Refreshment Rooms for Servants' Wages - - - - - -	300
Temporary Messengers - - - - -	500
Porters for carrying Letters for the several Departments of the House - - - - - - -	500
Additional Persons to clean the House of Commons, Lobbies, Corridors, Libraries, &c. - - - -	600
	£43,436

II.—LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Estimates, 1856-7, No. II., 17.

Household.

	£	s.	d.
Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for himself and clerks	829	0	8
4 Aides-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant, 161*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* each -	647	13	4
Steward to the Household - - - - -	505	19	4
Comptroller of ,, - - - - -	413	13	4
Chamberlain - - - - - - -	200	0	0
Gentleman Usher - - - - - -	200	0	0
Gentleman of the Bed Chamber - - - -	184	12	8
2 Gentlemen at Large, 128*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* - -	257	17	4
Master of the Horse - - - - - -	200	0	0
Surgeon to the Household - - - - -	100	0	0
Office of Arms.			
Ulster King at Arms (salary) - - - -	200	0	0
Cork Herald, salary 12*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, allowance for clothing 18*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*	31	6	6
Athlone Pursuivant, salary 11*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*, allowance for clothing 9*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* - - - - - -	20	18	7
Allowance for clothing for one Kettle Drummer and three State Trumpeters, at 12*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* each - - - -	49	4	0
Keeper of the Records at the Record Tower, salary - -	200	0	0
Clerk, Porter, and Messenger at ditto - - -	86	18	4
Chapel.			
Chaplain to the Castle of Dublin - - - -	184	12	8
Reading Clerk - - - - - -	41	10	0
Organist and Master, including an allowance of 147*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for 6 Singing Boys - - - - -	240	3	8
2 Singing Men - - - - - -	74	0	8
Keeper of the Chapel - - - - -	98	0	0
State Porter of Dublin Castle - - - -	61	13	3
Serjeant of the Riding House - - - -	30	0	0
	£ 4,857	4	4

II. Admiralty.

III.—ADMIRALTY.*

Class.	Number in Class. No.	Number in Class. Salary of the Class.	Aggregate Amount of Salaries and Emoluments.	If entitled to Pension on Retirement.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Second Secretary of the Admiralty -	1	- - -	1,500 0 0	Entitled, subject to condition of 4 & 5 W. 4. c. 24. s. 4.
Private Secretary to First Lord -	1	From 500 0 0 to 600 0 0	520 0 0	
Vice-Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.	1	- - -	434 1 9	
Rear-Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.	1	- - -	342 9 0	
Advocate-General of the Office of Lord High Admiral.	1	- - -	13 6 8	Not entitled. (See Schedule of Act 4 & 5 W. 4. c. 24.)
Counsel and Judge Advocate for the Affairs of the Admiralty and Navy.	1	- - -	100 0 0	
Solicitor for do. - - - - - -	1	- - -	1,600 0 0	
Superintendents of Dock and Victualling Yards (7).	1	900 0 0	3,644 6 0	
	2	800 0 0		
	2	200 0 0		
	1	384 15 0		
	1	359 11 0		
Master Attendants of Dock and Victualling Yards (9).	6	480 0 0	3,730 0 0	No claim to superannuation per Order in Council of 6th July 1836.
	2	400 0 0		
	1	50 0 0		
Assistant do. - - - - - -	4	380 0 0	1,520 0 0	
Timber Converters in Dockyards (12).	1	180 0 0	1,760 0 0	
	3	160 0 0		
	4	150 0 0		
	4	125 0 0		
Foremen of Dockyards to superintend Joiners.	5	180 0 0	900 0 0	
Master Sailmakers in Dockyards -	3	200 0 0	600 0 0	
Master Riggers do. - -	3	200 0 0	600 0 0	
Foremen of Sailmakers do. (2) -	1	180 0 0	340 0 0	
	1	160 0 0		
Foremen of Smiths do. (9) -	4	150 0 0	1,225 0 0	
	5	125 0 0		
Foremen of Riggers do. - -	2	125 0 0	250 0 0	Entitled to Pensions under the scale of fortieths, under Order in Council of 4th Feb. 1833.
Foremen of Painters do. -	1	- - -	200 0 0	
Foremen of Caulkers do. - -	3	180 0 0	540 0 0	
Foremen of Ropemakers do. - -	3	200 0 0	600 0 0	
Foremen of Line Spinners do. -	1	- - -	160 0 0	
Foremen of Millwrights do. - -	1	- - -	150 0 0	
Measurers do. (22) -	21	150 0 0	3,275 0 0	
	1	125 0 0		
Inspectors do. (75) -	17	150 0 0	9,800 0 0	
	58	125 0 0		
Foremen of Boiler Makers do. (3) -	1	200 0 0	547 10 0	
	1	180 0 0		
	1	167 10 0		
Timekeepers do. - -	3	120 0 0	360 0 0	
Layers in Ropeyards do. (7) -	5	100 0 0	670 0 0	
	2	85 0 0		
Leading Men of Storehouses do. (22) -	1	120 0 0	2,010 0 0	
	7	100 0 0		
	14	85 0 0		
Schoolmasters do. (7) -	1	150 0 0	920 0 0	
	1	140 0 0		
	4	130 0 0		
	1	110 0 0		
Assistant to the Master Attendant, Deptford Victualling Yard.	1	- - -	150 0 0	
Master Miller, Deptford Victualling Yard.	1	- - -	200 0 0	
Leading Men of Millers, Victualling Yards	2	100 0 0	200 0 0	
Do. Coopers, do. -	1	- - -	100 0 0	
Do. Bakers, do. -	3	100 0 0	300 0 0	Entitled to Pension under the scale of fortieths, under Orders in Council of 4th Feb. 1833, and 18th July 1833.
Foremen of Coopers, do. (3)	2	150 0 0	430 0 0	
	1	130 0 0		
Leading Men of Storehouses, do. (16)	8	100 0 0	1,480 0 0	
	8	85 0 0		
Dispensary Assistant do. -	1	- - -	100 0 0	
Superintendent of the Watering Place at Staddon Point.	1	- - -	120 0 0	
Foremen of Shipwrights, Naval Yards abroad (2).	1	180 0 0	340 0 0	
	1	160 0 0		
Foreman of Smiths, do.	1	- - -	160 0 0	
Foreman of Engineer Smiths, do.	1	- - -	160 0 0	
Foreman of Fitters, do.	1	- - -	160 0 0	
Inspector of Police, do.	1	- - -	140 0 0	
Cabin Keeper, do.	1	- - -	120 0 0	
Store Porters, do.	2	120 0 0	240 0 0	
Gate Porter, do.	1	- - -	100 0 0	
Schoolmaster, do.	1	- - -	100 0 0	

* For Superannuation Allowances granted to classes exempt from deductions, see p. 127.

ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

III. ADMIRALTY.

Class.	Number in Class. No.	Number in Class. Salary of the Class.	Aggregate Amount of Salaries and Emoluments.	If entitled to Pension on Retirement.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Master Attendants, do.	2	400 0 0	800 0 0	No claim to Superannuation, per Order in Council of 6th July 1836.
Agents for Transports - -	1	400 0 0	550 0 0	Not entitled. (See Schedule of Act 4 & 5 W. 4. c. 24.)
Deptford and Leith Lieutenants, R.N. (2)	1	150 0 0		
TOTAL -	262	- - -	44,661 13 5	

In addition to the foregoing, the following Classes, who are paid daily or weekly wages, are granted pensions under Her Majesty's Orders in Council, dated 20th September 1809, and 22nd May 1839, without being required to pay deductions, viz. :—

Leading Men in charge of Stores.
Single Stationed Artificers, do.
Shipwrights.
Caulkers.
Pump Makers.
Joiners
Masons.
Wheelwrights.
Coopers.
Blockmakers.
Trenailmakers.
Carvers.
Oar Makers.
Plumbers.
Glaziers.
Braziers.
Founders.
Locksmiths.
Tinmen.
Armourers.
Sailmakers.
Painters.
Ropemakers.
Smiths.
Ropemakers' Labourers.
House Carpenters.
Millers.
Bakers.
Salters.
Matrons in Naval Hospital.
Porters do.
Barbers do.
Attendants on Lunatics, do.
Cooks in Naval Hospital.
Nurses do.
Watchmen do.
Washers do.
Sempstresses in Naval Hospital.
Bricklayers.
Storehouse Labourers.
Riggers, who are allowed to count their sea time in calculating their Pensions, under Her Majesty's Order in Council.
Watermen.
Tailors.
Sawyers.
Warders.
Color Grinders.
Messengers.
Scavelmen.
Labourers of every description, except Storehouse and Ropemakers' Labourers.
Pitch-heaters.

These latter number about 12,000, and their wages are estimated at the sum of 933,000*l.* per annum.

IV. WAR DEPARTMENT.

IV.—WAR DEPARTMENT.*

Extract from the Commissariat Regulations.

PERSONS IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES.

71. The persons of this class on the establishment of the department are—1st, assistant clerks who are specially appointed by the Treasury Board at certain foreign stations, with fixed rates of pay, but without any military allowances whatever, unless they should be employed with an army in the field, or in places where they might find it difficult or impracticable to provide themselves with the necessaries of life.

72. If the conduct of the assistant clerks shall have been in all respects satisfactory to the officers under whom they have served, the Lords of the Treasury will entertain favourably their claims to a provision from the public, under the Act 4th & 5th Wm. 4. c. 24., and the Treasury Minutes relating thereto, in the event of their being incapacitated by reason of mental or bodily infirmity from rendering further useful service.

73. 2nd, storekeepers, assistant storekeepers, and issuers, whose appointment and duties are governed by the following rules:—1st, the grades are storekeeper with the daily pay of 6*s.*, assistant storekeeper with ditto, 4*s.*, issuer with ditto, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and in addition for each grade a personal ration of provisions, for which the stoppage of 3½*d.* is to be deducted, and fuel and light, free quarters or lodging money, according to the rates and extent of accommodation assigned to a barrack sergeant, or non-commissioned officer in a staff employment. * * * * 12th, the Lords of the Treasury will take into favourable consideration, the cases of the individuals in these three grades who may be incapacitated, by reason of mental or bodily infirmity, from rendering further useful service, with a view to grant them superannuation allowances under the Act 4th & 5th Will. 4. c. 24., and the Treasury Minutes relating thereto, if their conduct shall have been in all respects satisfactory to the officers under whom they may have served.

* For Superannuation Allowances granted to classes exempt from deductions, see p. 124.

IV. War Department.

Classes.	Numbers.	Aggregate Salaries Emoluments.	Remarks.
		£	
Assistant Clerks (Commissariat)	35	5,595	Entitled to Pensions by Treasury Commissariat Regulations, Article 72.
Storekeepers, Assistant Storekeepers, and Issuers (Commissariat).	157	10,447	
Civil Assistants, Engravers, and Labourers, Survey Department.	1,441	129,320	Entitled after long Service to Pensions under Regulations approved by the Treasury.
Masters of Trades, Foremen, Artificers, Labourers, Masters of Vessels and Crews.	5,105	274,699	
Extra and Temporary Clerks, Writers.	356	30,569	Not entitled to Pensions, but the latter are granted in cases of long and faithful Service.
Foremen, Artificers, Viewers, Masters of Vessels, Labourers' Boys, Crews (Commissariat).	500	16,262	
	7,594	466,892	

V. Services connected with the Foreign Office.

V.—SERVICES CONNECTED WITH THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Finance Accounts, 1856-7, No. 34.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.*

Extract from Act of 2 & 3 *Will.* 4. *c.* 116.

§ 6. And be it further enacted, That no new diplomatic pension which may hereafter be granted under the authority of this Act shall exceed one thousand seven hundred pounds per annum to any one person for the first class, one thousand three hundred pounds per annum to any one person for the second class, nine hundred pounds per annum to any one person for the third class, and seven hundred pounds per annum to any one person for the fourth class; and that such pensions shall only be so granted under the following regulations and restrictions; (that is to say,)

First, That no diplomatic pension whatever shall be granted to any person until the expiration of fifteen years from the date of his first commission, nor unless he shall have actually served ten years:

Second, That no person shall be qualified to receive a pension of the first class unless he shall have actually resided three years as Ambassador at some foreign court.

Third, That no person shall be qualified to receive a pension of the second class who shall not have actually resided five years as an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at some foreign court:

Fourth, That no person shall be qualified to receive a pension of the third class who shall not have actually resided five years as Minister Plenipotentiary or Minister resident at some foreign court:

Fifth, That pensions in the remaining class shall not exceed seven hundred pounds per annum, under the same conditions as to time of residence.

§ 7. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all diplomatic pensions shall be subject to forfeiture in case of refusal of the person holding the same to proceed to any mission of equal or higher rank than that in respect of which such pension may have been granted, and of suspension or abatement in any case in which the person holding the same may be appointed to any office of profit under the Crown.

		£
2	Ambassadors	17,000
23	Ministers	97,150
2	Secretaries of Embassy	1,800
1	Oriental Secretary	500
23	Secretaries of Legation	12,950
29	Paid Attachés	9,110
8	Chargés d'Affaires and Consuls General	5,850
		£144,360

* Amount of Pensions (1857), £25,124.

CONSULS NOT RESTRAINED FROM TRADE, AND MEMBERS OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

V. Services connected with the Foreign Office.

Estimates, 1856-7, No. V., 13.

	£
7 Consuls General	6,800
98 Consuls	36,850
72 Vice-Consuls	13,040
1 Vice-Consul Cancellier	300
3 Consular Agents	340
1 Chaplain	250
1 Physician	300
2 Surgeons	300
	£ 58,180*

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION COMMISSION.

(Established by Treasury Minute of 22nd Nov. 1842.)

Estimates, 1856-7, No. V., 12.

	£	s.	d.
Sierra Leone.			
Judge (vacant)			
Arbitrator	1,500	0	0
Registrar	750	0	0
Clerk to Her Majesty's Commissioners	375	0	0
Office Keeper	24	0	0
Clerk to Registrar	130	0	0
Havana.			
Judge	500	0	0
Arbitrator	800	0	0
Clerk to Her Majesty's Commissioners	385	0	0
Moiety of Salary of Alguazil (Marshal)	12	0	0
Cape of Good Hope.			
Commissioner	1,200	0	0
Arbitrator	800	0	0
Registrar	500	0	0
Clerk to Her Majesty's Commissioners	260	0	0
Loanda.			
Commissioners	1,500	0	0
Arbitrator	1,000	0	0
Clerk to Her Majesty's Commissioners	250	0	0
	£ 9,986	0	0

VI.—COLONIES: EMIGRATION, &c.

VI. Colonies: Emigration, &c.

1. Colonies.

WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

Estimates, 1856-7, No. V., 6.

	£	s.	d.
Sierra Leone.			
Governor	2,000	0	0
Gambia.			
Governor	1,000	0	0
Judge	800	0	0
Secretary	300	0	0
Commandant	130	0	0
	£4,230	0	0

BERMUDAS.

Estimates, 1856-7, No. V.—1.

	£
Salary of Governor	2,200
„ of Chief Justice	800
„ of Colonial Secretary	550
„ of Attorney General	500
	£4,050

* It has not been found practicable to obtain information distinguishing between Consuls *personally* exempt (as having entered the service before the 5th August 1829), and Consuls who, not being restrained from trade, have an *official* exemption. The number of the former is understood to be small.

VI. Colonies: Emigration, &c.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Estimates, 1856-7, No. V., 9.

	£
Governor	800
Magistrate	400
Chaplain	350
Surgeon	350
Surveyor General	350
Acting Colonial Secretary	350
Government Clerk	150
Clerk to Magistrate and Courts	120
Contribution to Schoolmaster	44
Governor's Department	174
Magistrate's Department	100
Surveyor General's Department and Public Works	501
Police and Gaols	100
Boats and Boat-keeper	70
	£ 3,859

Estimates, 1856-7, No. V., 8.

HELIGOLAND.

	£
Lieutenant-Governor	500
Clerk to Lieutenant-Governor and Interpreter	160
Two Clergymen at 50*l.*	100
Two Magistrates at 30*l.*	60
Town Clerk	60
Mail Carrier	80
	£960

Estimates, 1856-7, No. V., 4.

WEST INDIES.

Governors of the West Indies and certain other Colonies.

	£
Governor of Jamaica	3,500
Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands	3,000
Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica	1,300
Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christophers	1,300
Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands	4,000
Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent	1,300
Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada	1,300
Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago	1,300
Governor of Bahamas	1,200
Secretaries to the Governors-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands each, £300 a year	600
Allowance to the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands on account of Clerks and Stationery	300
Allowance to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands on account of Clerks	250
The Officer administering the Government of Tortola	800
The Officer administering the Government of Montserrat	500
The Officer administering the Government of Nevis	500
Chief Justice of Tortola	178
Chief Justice of Anguilla	100
Governor of Prince Edward Island	1,500
Governor of Western Australia	1,800
	£24,728

Estimates, 1856-7, No. V., 5.

West Indies, Mauritius, &c.

Estimate of Salaries, &c., of Stipendiary Justices.

			£
Jamaica	17	Magistrates at £450, viz. £300 Salary and 150*l.* allowances	7,650
Guiana	10	,, ,, ,,	4,500
Trinidad	2	,, ,, ,,	900
Barbadoes	2	,, ,, ,,	900
St. Vincent	3	,, ,, ,,	1,350
		Carried forward	15,300

			£
		Brought forward - - -	15,300
Grenada	2	Magistrates at £450, viz. £300 Salary and £150 allowances	900
St. Lucia	3	„ „ „	1,350
Tobago	2	„ „ „	900
Dominica	4	„ „ „	1,800
St. Kitts	2	„ „ „	900
Nevis	1	„ „ „	450
Tortola	1	„ „ „	450
Montserrat	1	„ „ „	450
Bahamas	1	„ „ „	450
Mauritius	3	„ „ „	1,350
	54		£24,300

CLERGY, NORTH AMERICA.

Estimates, 1856-7, No. V., 2.

	£	£
Canada.		
Bishop of Quebec	1,990	
Rector of Montreal	300	
Minister of Trinity Chapel, Quebec	200	
Rector of Three Rivers	200	
Rector of Caldwell Manor	100	
Rector of St. Armand	100	
Presbyterian Minister, Argenteuil	100	
		2,990
Nova Scotia.		
Archdeacon	300	
Presbyterian Minister	75	
Pension to President of King's College	400	
To Foreign Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	2,762	
		3,537
Archdeacon of New Brunswick		300
Bishop of Newfoundland		500
Rector of Christchurch, Bahamas		70
		£7,397

CLERGY IN THE WEST INDIES.

Finance Accounts, 1855-6, No. .

Extract from Act of 6 *Geo.* 4. *c.* 88.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, by any letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to give and grant unto any person who may or shall execute the office of Bishop of the diocese of Jamaica, or the office of Bishop of the diocese of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands respectively, and who shall resign the same respectively, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of one thousand pounds to any such bishop respectively, to commence and take effect immediately from and after the period whenever the person to whom such annuity or yearly sum of money shall be granted shall resign or shall have resigned the said offices respectively, and to continue from thenceforth for and during the natural life of the person to whom such annuity shall be granted as aforesaid; and such annuity or yearly sum shall be issued and payable out of and charged and chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, next in order of payment to and after paying and reserving sufficient to pay all such sum and sums of money as have been directed by any former Act or Acts of Parliament to be paid out of the same, but with preference to all other payments which shall and may be charged upon or payable out of the said fund; and such annuity or yearly sum shall from time to time be paid and payable quarterly, free and clear of all taxes and deductions whatsoever, at the four usual days of payment in the year; that is to say, the fifth day of January, fifth day of April, fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October, in each and every year, by even and equal portions, the first payment to be made on such of the said days as shall happen next after such resignation as aforesaid of the said office: Provided always, that no such annuity or yearly sum of money granted to any person having executed either of the said offices respectively shall be valid, unless such person shall have continued in the said office for the period of ten years, or shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office of Bishop, which shall be distinctly recited in the said grant.

	£
Salaries of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the West Indies -	20,300

VI. Colonies: Emigration, &c.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. V., 3.

	£
Salaries	2,255

LIGHTHOUSES ABROAD.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. VII., 38.

Bahamas.

	£
Wages of 3 Light-keepers, at 70*l.* each	210
„ of 3 Assistant ditto, at 36*l.* each	108

Falkland Islands.

Wages, &c. of Light-keepers	200
	£518

Estimates, 1856–7, No. V., 10.

2. Emigration.

EMIGRATION OFFICERS.

	£
At London	358
Assistants at London	740
At Liverpool	400
Assistants at Liverpool	1,200
At Plymouth, Southampton, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Sligo, Limerick, Cork (9 Officers at 208*l.* 5*s.* each)	1,874
At Galway and Waterford (2 Officers at 120*l.* each)	240
At Tralee and Tarbert (1 Officer at 100*l.*)	100
	£ 4,912

VII. Revenue and Financial Departments.

VII.—REVENUE AND FINANCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.*

Class of Persons not liable to Superannuation Abatements.	Numbers in each Class.	Aggregate Salaries and Emoluments of the Persons on each Class.	If entitled to Pensions on Retirement.
		£	
Letter Carriers, Sorters, Stampers, Messengers, Labourers, &c. at the chief offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh	2,386	156,869	Entitled to Pensions on Retirement.
Mail Guards	180	21,230	
Mail Porters employed in Provincial Post Offices	24	916	Not entitled to Pensions on Retirement.
Extra Clerks	6	470	
Female Servants	27	961	
Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Letter Receivers†	10,866	182,258	
Clerks employed in Provincial Post Offices	703	52,962	
Letter Carriers, Sorters, Stampers, Messengers, &c. employed in the Provincial Post Offices	8,020	253,461	
Persons employed in the Colonies	168	15,762	
Totals	22,380	684,889	

Estimates, 1856–7. Revenue Departments, Vote IV.

IRISH REVENUE POLICE.

(Under the Management of the Inland Revenue Department.)

Sergeants and Privates of the Force:—

	£
66 Sergeants	2,409
1,020 Men	27,923

* For Superannuation Allowances granted to persons exempt from deduction, see page 131.

† Seven Postmasters who were formerly employed in the Metropolitan Offices, and were liable to Superannuation Abatements, are still liable, and entitled to pensions on retirement.

VII. Revenue and Financial Departments.

OFFICE OF WOODS.

	£
48 Foremen and Woodmen in the Royal Forests and Woodlands	2,904

EXCHEQUER.

Finance Accounts, 1855–6, No. 33.

	£
The Comptroller General	2,000

MINT.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. II., 14.

	£
Master of the Mint	1,500

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. II., 28.

	£
Solicitor	350

VIII.—POOR LAW BOARDS.

VIII. Poor Law Boards.

POOR LAW BOARD, ENGLAND AND WALES.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. II., 13.

	£
1 President	2,000
1 Secretary	1,500
1 „	1,000
1 Assistant Secretary	1,200
1 „	900
12 Inspectors, at 700*l.*	8,400
1 Private Secretary to the President	150
1 Chief Clerk for Correspondence	560
1 Chief Clerk for Office Management	560
4 Clerks, 1st Class, Senior Division, at 460*l.* to 365*l.*	1,685
4 „ „ Junior „ at 355*l.* to 345*l.*	1,055
6 „ 2nd Class, Senior „ at 280*l.* to 110*l.*	1,310
6 „ „ Junior „ at 250*l.*	1,500
9 „ 3rd Class, Senior „ at 210*l.* to 190*l.*	1,870
6 „ „ Junior „ at 150*l.* to 135*l.*	885
1 Architect	300
5 Clerks, Supplementary Class, at 115*l.* (employed under the designation of Copyists in 1853)	575
1 Office Keeper	110
4 Messengers from 80*l.* to 85*l.*	330
1 Housekeeper	36
Auditors of Poor Law Unions (Great Britain)	15,500
Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses (Great Britain)	24,500
Medical Officers of Poor Law Districts (England)	86,500
	£152,426

POOR LAW BOARD, SCOTLAND.

(Established 1845, under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83.)

Estimates, 1857–8, No. II.

	£
1 Chairman	1,200
1 Secretary	800
2 General Superintendents, at 300*l.* each†	600
6 Clerks from 80*l.* to 245*l.*	1,040
1 Messenger	40
Auditors of Poor Law Unions (Scotland) } included under	
Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses (Scotland) } "England."	
Medical Officers of Poor Law Districts (Scotland)	10,000
	£13,680

* These persons are labourers in the Royal Forests and Woodlands. They are paid by the day, and their numbers vary according to the season of the year. Pensions described as "Compassionate Allowances" have been usually granted to this class.

† By the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 117., the Board are empowered to appoint two General Superintendents; the salary of each is not to be less than 300*l.*, nor more than 400*l.* per annum.

VIII. Poor Law Boards.

POOR LAW BOARD, IRELAND.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. II., 13. (C.)

		£
1	Chief Commissioner	2,000
2	Commissioners, at 1,200*l.* each	2,400
3	Inspectors, at 700*l.* each	2,100
7	„ at 500*l.* each	3,500
4	Medical Inspectors, at 500*l.* each	2,000
1	Chief Clerk	590
8	Clerks of the 1st Class, from 375*l.* 10*s.* to 430*l.*	3,167
12	„ „ 2nd „ 200*l.* to 220*l.*	2,415
12	„ „ 3rd „ 130*l.* to 150*l.*	1,690
16	„ „ 4th „ 94*l.* to 100*l.*	1,583
1	Office Keeper	70
1	Housekeeper	30
	Auditors of Poor Law Unions (Ireland)	2,750
		£24,295

IX. Board of Health, &c.

IX.—BOARD OF HEALTH, &c.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. VII., 1.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

(Established 10th August 1854, under 17 & 18 Vict. c. 95.)

		£
1	President	2,000
1	Medical Officer	1,500
1	Secretary	1,000
1	Assistant Secretary	600
1	Private Secretary to the President	150
5	Clerks	870
3	Messengers	220
	Office Keeper, Housekeeper, &c.	320
3	Superintending Inspectors	2,600
	Surveyor and Draughtsmen	250
		£9,510

Finance Accounts, 1855–6, No. 33.

INSPECTORS OF ANATOMY.

		£
2	Inspectors in England	200
1	Inspector in Scotland	100
2	Inspectors in Ireland	470
		£770

Estimates 1856–7, No. VI., 3.

VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

		£	£
	President of the College of Physicians Senior Censor President		300
	Registrar		200
	Inspector of Vaccinators		200
	Messenger		52
	16 Stationary Vaccinators:—1 at	£100	
	15 at £50 each	750	
		— —	850
		£	1,602

X.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

1. England.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.*

Estimates, 1856–7, No. IV.

(Established 10 April 1839, by Order in Council.)

		£
1	Secretary	1,200
2	Assistant Secretaries, from 700*l.* to 1,000*l.*	1,800
8	Examiners from 300*l.* to 600*l.*	2,605
5	Clerks, from 110*l.* to 300*l.*	923
34	Assistant Clerks, from 80*l.* to 250*l.*	3,918
1	Advising Counsel	300
1	Architect	400
	Inspection.	
41	Inspectors, Salaries from 200*l.* to 600*l.*	16,171
93		£27,317

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Estimates, 1855–6, No. IV., 1.

(Established 1852, under a Minute of the Board of Trade.)

1. General Management.

		£	s.	d.
1	Secretary	1,000	0	0
1	Registrar	625	0	0
6	Clerks:—1 Senior at	177	10	0
	,,	162	10	0
	,,	150	0	0
	1 Junior at	86	5	0
	,,	86	5	0
	,,	80	0	0
1	Messenger	80	0	0
1	,,	67	10	0
1	Housekeeper	60	0	0
11		£2,575	0	0

2. Central Institutions, Schools, and Museums.

Salaries of Principal Officers; viz.:—

Jermyn Street.

	£	s.	d.
Director of School of Science (300*l.*) and Director-General of Geological Survey (800*l.*)	1,100	0	0
Keeper of the Mining Records	400	0	0
Librarian and Curator	310	0	0
Clerk and Assistant to ditto	115	0	0
Assistant to Keeper of Mining Records and Draftsman	164	5	0
Naturalist to Geological Survey	200	0	0
Local Director of Survey in Great Britain	400	0	0
Mining Geologist to the Survey	250	0	0

Marlborough House, &c.

Curator of Museum and Keeper of Casts	350	0	0
Librarian	200	0	0
Superintendent of Female Classes	50	0	0
Clerk (Museum)	100	0	0
,, (Library)	150	0	0
,, (Drawings, &c.)	160	0	0
Carried forward	£3,949	5	0

* The Estimates for 1856–7 contain also the following item:—"For grants on account of retiring pensions for incapacitated teachers, 1,000*l.*" The following explanation is given:—

"The pensioners must have served for fifteen years in school, and their schools must have been, during seven of those years, under inspection. Age or infirmity is a condition of every pension (30*l.* per annum being the maximum for an elementary teacher), and the pension may be withdrawn on proof of misconduct, or of sufficient means of livelihood from other sources. The object of the pensions is to facilitate the appointment of competent successors in the place of meritorious but disabled teachers, whose removal may, by such assistance, be effected in a manner consistent with their claims. The number of pensioners at present is fourteen, and six have received gratuities (not to be renewed) on retirement."

Department of Science and Art—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,949	5	0
Industrial Museum, Scotland.			
Director	300	0	0
Royal Dublin Society.			
Assistant Secretary	300	0	0
Registrar and Housekeeper	200	0	0
Clerk (Secretary's Office)	75	0	0
„ (Registrar's Office)	40	0	0
Museum of Natural History.			
Director	250	0	0
Library.			
Librarian	200	0	0
Botanic Gardens.			
Curator	175	0	0
Allowance to Widow of late Curator	25	0	0
Agricultural Museum.			
Curator	100	0	0
Museum of Irish Industry.			
Director	400	0	0
Curator	100	0	0
Clerk	100	0	0
	£6,214	5	0

Salaries of Professors, Masters, &c.:—

	£	s.	d.
Jermyn Street.			
Lecturer on Natural History	200	0	0
„ Geology	100	0	0
„ Mining and Mineralogy	200	0	0
„ Chemistry and Chemist to the Museum	200	0	0
	100	0	0
Assistant ditto	100	0	0
Lecturer on Metallurgy and Metallurgist to the Museum	200	0	0
	100	0	0
Assistant ditto	100	0	0
Lecturer on Applied Mechanics	200	0	0
„ Physical Science	200	0	0
Marlborough House.			
Superintendent	200	0	0
2 Assistant ditto, 50*l.* each	100	0	0
Industrial Museum, Scotland.			
Chemist	100	0	0
Royal Dublin Society.			
Laboratory, &c.			
Professor of Agricultural Chemistry	200	0	0
„ Mineralogy	150	0	0
Assistant in Laboratory	50	0	0
Museum of Irish Industry.			
Chemist	200	0	0
Assistant ditto	100	0	0
Lecturers: Chemistry	200	0	0
Lecturers: Natural History	200	0	0
Lecturers: Geology, Mineralogy, &c.	200	0	0
Lecturers: Physical Science	200	0	0
	£3,600	0	0

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Subordinate Officers:—			
JERMYN STREET.			
Office Keeper and Resident Attendant	115	0	0
3 Attendants and Messengers	232	10	0
Doorkeeper	77	10	0
3 Cleaners	163	15	0
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.			
5 Attendants (Museum)	450	10	0
Attendant — Schools at Marlborough House	105	0	0
2 Attendants, 85*l.* each — Schools at Marlborough House	175	0	0
Attendant (Library)	75	0	0
„ (Casts)	85	10	0
„ (Schools at Gore House)	105	0	0
4 Attendants for Exhibitions (70*l.* each)	280	0	0
2 Attendants (Gower Street)	125	0	0
Printer	95	0	0
Assistant ditto	39	0	0
3 Female Attendants	104	0	0
2 Porters	77	0	0
INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.			
Assistant in Museum of Natural History	80	0	0
Resident Attendant	75	0	0
Attendant	46	16	0
3 Messengers	117	0	0
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.			
2 Porters	91	0	0
2 Messengers (at 32*l.* 10*s.* each)	65	0	0
House Porter	32	10	0
3 Housemaids (at 24*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* each)	72	16	0
Museum of Natural History.			
2 Attendants (at 27*l.* 6*s.* each)	54	12	0
Library.			
2 Attendants	106	12	0
Botanic Gardens.			
24 Foremen and Labourers	468	0	0
Agricultural Museum.			
Attendant	26	0	0
Laboratory			
Porter	52	0	0
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.			
4 Attendants	156	0	0
Hall Porter	39	0	0
Messenger	39	0	0
	£3,826	1	0

3.—SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM IN CONNEXION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

	£
1 Inspector	1,000
2 Assistants	600
1 Art Superintendent	500
	£2,100

X. Education, Science, and Art.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. VII., 34.

PROFESSORS AT CAMBRIDGE.

	£	s.	d.
Professor of Chemistry	100	0	0
,, Anatomy and Philosophy	100	0	0
,, Mineralogy	100	0	0
,, Civil Law	100	0	0
,, Modern History	371	0	0
,, Botany	182	0	0
Jacksonian Professor	100	0	0
	£1,053	0	0

Note.—The Salaries of the Professors at *Oxford* are no longer payable out of the vote of Parliament, an arrangement having been made by which the charge is transferred to the University Chest in consideration of the remission of Stamp Duty on matriculations and degrees. The like arrangement will eventually be made with the University of Cambridge.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. IV., 4.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

	£	s.	d.
Registrar	500	0	0
Clerk to the Senate	250	0	0
Two Messengers	144	6	0
Housekeeper	36	0	0
	£930	6	0

Estimates, 1856–7, No. IV., 11.

BRITISH MUSEUM.*

1. *Principal Librarian and Secretary's Office.*

	£	s.	d.
1 Principal Librarian*	800	0	0
,, ,, as Secretary	200	0	0
1 Chief Clerk	300	0	0
1 Accountant	150	0	0
5 Other Officers	400	7	8

2. *Department of Printed Books.*

1 Keeper*	600	0	0
1 Assistant Keeper	400	0	0
1 Supernumerary	300	0	0
10 First-class Assistants	2,055	0	0
13 Second-class Assistants			
1 Receiver of Books under Copyright Act	120	0	0
1 Assistant Receiver	120	0	0
1 Deputy Receiver	10	0	0
12 Transcribers	1,100	0	0
38 Attendants	3,052	0	0

3. *Department of Manuscripts.*

1 Keeper*	600	0	0
1 Assistant Keeper	400	0	0
4 First-class Assistants	860	0	0
2 Second-class Assistants	320	0	0
9 Attendants	613	17	8

4. *Reading Room.*

1 Clerk	200	0	0
9 Attendants	712	11	8
Carried forward	13,313	17	0

* The Principal Librarian, as well as the Six Keepers of Departments marked with an asterisk, have an official Residence, unfurnished, but kept in repair, with Parish and other Rates paid for them by the Trustees. The two Messengers, the Housemaids, and the Fireman, are provided with furnished Apartments, Coals, and Candles. The Rates are paid for them as above.

British Museum—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	13,313	17	0
	5. Department of Natural History.			
1	Superintendent	800	0	0
	6. Zoological Department.			
1	Keeper*	600	0	0
4	First-class Assistants	890	0	0
11	Attendants	907	10	0
	7. Mineralogical and Geological Department.			
1	Keeper*	450	0	0
1	First-class Assistant	215	0	0
1	Supernumerary	93	0	0
5	Attendants	418	10	0
	8. Botanical Department.			
1	Keeper	350	0	0
1	Assistant Keeper	225	0	0
3	Attendants	207	16	4
	9. Department of Antiquities.			
1	Keeper*	600	0	0
1	Assistant Keeper	400	0	0
4	First-class Assistants	855	0	0
1	Supernumerary	300	0	0
20	Attendants	1,424	0	0
	10. Print Room.			
1	Keeper*	400	0	0
2	Attendants	190	0	0
	11. House Servants, &c.			
36	Messengers, &c.	2,131	5	0
210		£24,770	18	4

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. IV., 12.

(Established 30th March 1824, under Treasury Minute of same date.)

		£	s.	d.
1	Director	1,000	0	0
1	Keeper and Secretary	750	0	0
1	Travelling Agent	300	0	0
1	Accountant	50	0	0
3	Curators (Trafalgar Square)	327	12	0
2	Curators (Marlborough House)	218	8	0
11	Porters, &c.	537	3	0
20		£3,183	3	0

2. Scotland.

UNIVERSITIES, &c., IN SCOTLAND.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. IV., 5.

St. Andrews.

St. Mary's College.

	£	s.	d.
Principal and three Professors	352	3	4

United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard.

The Factor or Steward for the use of the Principal and Masters	157	17	0
Principal and eight Professors	499	19	0
	£1,009	19	4

X. Education, Science, and Art.

UNIVERSITIES, &c., IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

ABERDEEN.

King's College.

	£	s.	d.
Principal and eight Professors	255	0	8
Additional allowance to Principal and Professors	700	0	0

Marischal College.

Principal and eight Professors receiving less than £100 per annum	415	3	4
Professor of Surgery	100	0	0
„ Medicine	100	0	0
„ Chemistry	210	0	0
„ Anatomy and Physiology	150	0	0
„ Humanity	200	0	0
	£2,130	4	0

GLASGOW.

	£
Professor of Natural History	150
„ Chemistry	200
„ Botany	100
„ Materia Medica	100
„ Civil Engineering and Mechanics	275
Fourteen Professors receiving less than £100 per annum each	535
	£1,360

EDINBURGH.

	£
Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres	100
„ Natural History	100
„ Clinical and Pathological Surgery	100
„ Military Surgery	100
„ Botany	100
„ Church History	100
„ Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Police	100
„ Practical Astronomy	300
First Assistant Observer at Royal Observatory	200
Second ditto ditto	100
Seven Professors receiving less than £100 per annum each	210
Conservator of the Botanic Garden	150
	£1,660

3. Ireland.

BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.*

Estimates, 1856-7, No. IV., 2.

	£	s.	d.
Two Professors	600	0	0
Two Assistants to Professors	492	10	0
One Medical Attendant	110	0	0

MODEL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Male School.

Head Teacher	152	10	0
Seven other Teachers	536	5	0

Female School.

Head Teacher	100	0	0
Four other Teachers	260	0	0

Infant School.

Master, Mistress, and Assistant	250	0	0

* The Board of National Education is named among Departments placed in the Schedule to the Superannuation Act by Treasury Warrant of 8th January 1849; but its officers have never contributed, although called upon to do so. (See Appendix, p. 172.)

BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND—*continued.*

DUBLIN WEST MODEL SCHOOLS.

	£	s.	d.
Male School, Master and three Assistants	185	0	0
Female School, Teacher and Assistant Teacher	65	0	0
Infant School, Teacher and Assistant Teacher	65	0	0

GLASNEVIN NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Male School, Master and Assistant	88	0	0
Female School, Mistress and Assistant	70	0	0

INCHICORE RAILWAY SCHOOL.

Male School, Master	70	0	0
Female School, Mistress	40	0	0
Infant School, Mistress	40	0	0

ALBERT AGRICULTURAL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT AND MODEL FARM, GLASNEVIN.

First Agriculturist	120	0	0
Literary Teacher and Agricultural Lecturer	100	0	0
Assistants, Lecturers, Gardeners, and Matron	325	0	0

THIRTEEN DISTRICT MODEL LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Lecturer on Physical Science	250	0	0
Salaries of Principal and Assistant Teachers	4,500	0	0
Salaries of Teachers of Music and Drawing (including Materials)	700	0	0

Teachers of National Schools.

Salaries of Teacher and Assistant Teachers	101,000	0	0

Inspection Department.

Six Head Inspectors (at 400*l.* each)	2,400	0	0
Twelve First-class District Inspectors (including Travelling Expenses)	4,000	0	0
Thirty-eight Second-class District Inspectors (ditto)	10,450	0	0
Six Sub-Inspectors (ditto)	1,300	0	0

School Apparatus, &c.

Superintendent	150	0	0
Assistant	78	0	0
Porter (at 15*s.* per week)	41	16	0

Architect's Department.

Architect's Salary	350	0	0
Three Clerks of Works, Salary at 3*l.* per week each	468	0	0

Official Establishment in Dublin.

Estimates, 1857–8, No. 4.

Resident Commissioner	1,000	0	0
Two Secretaries	1,412	10	0
Accountant	518	15	0
Chief of Inspection and Statistical Department	568	15	0
Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper	298	15	0
Storekeeper	262	10	0
6 Clerks, 1st Class	1,893	15	0
8 „ 2nd „	1,472	18	0
1 Pay Clerk	172	10	0
15 Clerks, 3rd Class	1,612	10	10
10 Supplemental Clerks	780	0	0
One Housekeeper	190	0	0
One Messenger	75	0	0
Two Messengers	93	12	0
Two Gatekeepers	85	16	0
	£139,794	7	10

X. Education, Science, and Art.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. IV., 6.

	£	s.	d.
Secretary's Salary - - - - - -	350	0	0

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. IV., 7. Finance Accounts, 1855–6, No. 33.

	£	s.	d.
Belfast - - - - - - -	25,800	0	0
Cork - - - - - - - -			
Galway - - - - - - -			

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF PAINTING, SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. IV., 9.

	£	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries and Servants' Wages - - - -	178	0	0

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

(Incorporated 1786.)

Estimates, 1856–7, No. IV., 8.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Officers, Clerk, and Porters' Wages - - -	400	0	0

THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORS AT BELFAST.*

Estimates, 1856–7, No. IV., 10.

	£	s.	d.
Professor of Divinity - - - - - -	250	0	0
,, Ecclesiastical History - - -	250	0	0
,, Biblical Criticism - - - - -	250	0	0
,, Hebrew - - - - -	250	0	0
,, Christian Ethics - - - - -	250	0	0
,, Sacred Rhetoric - - - - -	250	0	0
	£1,500	0	0
Professor of Divinity, Non-subscribing Association - -	150	0	0
Ditto ditto - - -	150	0	0
	£1,800	0	0

XI. Legal Departments.

XI.—LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

1. England.

Finance Accounts, 1855–6, No. 35.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Extract from Act of 14 *&* 15 *Vict. c.* 83.

Judge of Court of Appeal.

§ 20. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by letters patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom, to grant to any person appointed to and executing the office of a Judge of the said Court of Appeal in pursuance of this Act, an annuity not exceeding three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, to commence and take effect immediately after the period when the person to whom such annuity is granted resigns his office, and to continue from thenceforth during the natural life of such person; and such annuity shall be issued and payable out of and charged upon the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom, after

* At the opening of the Queen's College, Belfast, the Parliamentary Grant for the Belfast Academical Institution ceased, and retired allowances were granted to the Professors.

COURT OF CHANCERY—*continued.*

paying or reserving sufficient to pay all such sums of money as by any Acts of Parliament now in force have been directed to be paid thereout, but with precedence to all other payments which shall hereafter be charged thereupon; and such annuity shall be paid on the days and according to the provisions mentioned and contained in the said Act of the fifth year of Her Majesty, in relation to the annuities granted on resignation of office to the Vice Chancellors appointed under that Act: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to limit the duration of such annuity or any part thereof to such periods of time during the natural life of such person as he shall not exercise any office of profit under Her Majesty, so that such annuity, together with the profits of such office, shall together not exceed the said sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds: Provided also, that no annuity granted to any person having executed the said office of a Judge of the said Court of Appeal shall be valid unless such person have held such office for the period of fifteen years, or have held such office, and any of the offices of Master of the Rolls, Vice Chancellor, or Judge of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster, for periods amounting together to fifteen years, or be affected with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, which shall be distinctly recited in the said grant.

Extract from Act of 5 Vict. c. 5.

Vice-Chancellor.

§ 36. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any letters patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom, to give and grant unto any person executing the office of Vice Chancellor in pursuance of this Act an annuity not exceeding three thousand five hundred pounds, to commence and take effect immediately after the period when the person to whom such annuity shall be granted shall resign the said office of Vice Chancellor, and to continue from thenceforth during the natural life of the person to whom the same shall be granted; and such annuity shall be issued and payable out of and charged and chargeable upon the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, next in order of payment to, and after paying and reserving sufficient to pay, all such sums of money as by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force have been directed to be paid thereout, but with preference to all other payments which shall hereafter be charged upon or payable out of the same fund; and such annuity shall be paid quarterly, free from all taxes and deductions whatsoever, on the four usual days of payment in the year; (that is to say,) the fifth day of January, the fifth day of April, the fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October in every year, by equal portions; and the first quarterly payment, or a proportionate part thereof, to be computed from the time of the resignation of the said office, shall be made on such of the same days as shall next happen after the resignation of the said office; and that the executors or administrators of the person to whom the same annuity shall be granted as aforesaid shall be paid such proportionate part of the said annuity as shall accrue from the commencement or the last quarterly payment thereof, as the case may be, to the day of his death: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, in and by such letters patent, to limit the duration of payment of such annuity, or any part thereof, to such periods of time during the natural life of such person in which he shall not exercise any office of profit under Her Majesty, so that such annuity, together with the salary and profits of such other office, shall together not exceed in the whole the said sum of three thousand five hundred pounds: Provided also, that no annuity granted to any person having executed the office of Vice Chancellor under this Act shall be valid unless such person shall have continued in the said office, or in the said office and the office of a Judge in one or more of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster, for the period of fifteen years, or shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, which shall be distinctly recited in the said grant.

Extract from Act of 46 Geo. 3. c. 128.

Masters.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, or the Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal of Great Britain, by any order or orders of the High Court of Chancery, to be made from time to time, on a petition presented to him or them for that purpose, to order (if he or they shall so think fit) an annuity or clear yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, to be paid out of the dividends and interest of the government or parliamentary securities purchased or to be purchased, as herein-before mentioned, to any of the said eleven Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery who shall have been a Master in Ordinary of the said Court of Chancery for the term of twenty years, or who shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, and who shall be desirous of resigning the same, in which order or orders the cause or ground of making the same shall be distinctly stated and specified, and the annuity or yearly sum mentioned in such order or orders shall be paid by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England out of the interest and dividends of the said government or parliamentary securities (but subject and

Court of Chancery—*continued.*

without prejudice as aforesaid) by even and equal quarterly payments, on the fifth day of January, the fifth day of April, the fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October in every year, to such Master in Ordinary from the period when he shall resign his said office, for and during the term of his natural life, free from parliamentary taxes.

Extract from Act of 3 *&* 4 *Will.* 4. *c.* 94.

Masters.

§ 50. And whereas it is expedient that allowance should not be made to any of such Masters hereafter to be appointed in respect of length of service, but only in case of permanent infirmity and disability: Be it therefore enacted, that no Master in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery to be appointed after the passing of this Act shall receive or be entitled to receive any annuity or allowance whatsoever in respect only of length of service, anything in the said last-recited Act [46 Geo. 3. c.128.] to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from Act of 10 *&* 11 *Vict. c.* 97.

Clerks of Affidavits, and Clerks to Masters.

§ 5. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by any order made on a petition presented to him for that purpose after the tenth day of August next after the passing of this Act, to order (if he shall think fit) to be paid to any person executing the office of Clerk of Affidavits, assistant Clerk of Affidavits, or second assistant Clerk of Affidavits, or of chief clerk or junior or copying clerk to the Master in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery, who shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, and shall be desirous of resigning the same, an annuity not exceeding two third parts of the yearly salary which such person shall be entitled to at the time of presenting such petition, to be paid out of the interests and dividends of the government or parliamentary securities which may be at any time standing in the name of the Accountant-General.

Extract from Act of 5 *Vict. c.* 5.

Registrars.

§ 56. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, by any order or orders of the said Court of Chancery, to be made from time to time on a petition presented to him for that purpose, after the said fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, to order (if he shall think fit) an annuity or clear yearly sum of money to be paid to any person executing the office of registrar under this Act, not exceeding two third parts of the yearly salary which such person shall under this Act be entitled to at the time of presenting such petition, to be paid out of the interest and dividends that have arisen or may arise from the securities now or hereafter to be placed in the name of the said Accountant General to the two accounts, intituled "Account of monies placed out for the benefit and better security of the suitors of the High Court of Chancery," and "Account of securities purchased with surplus interest arising from securities carried to an account of monies placed out for the benefit and better security of the suitors of the High Court of Chancery," or either of them, (but subject and without prejudice as aforesaid,) if and when such person shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, or shall have continued in the office of registrar and the office of clerk to the registrars for the period of forty years, and shall be desirous of resigning the same.

Extract from Act of 5 *&* 6 *Vict. c.* 103.

Clerk of Enrolments, Clerks of Records and Writs, and Taxing Masters.

§ 19. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, by any order made on a petition presented to him for that purpose after the twenty-eighth day of October next after the passing of this Act, to order (if he shall think fit) to be paid to any person executing the office of clerk of enrolments in chancery, clerk of records and writs, or taxing master, under this Act, who shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, or shall have continued in his office for twenty years, and shall be desirous of resigning the same, an annuity not exceeding two third parts of the yearly salary which such person shall under this Act be entitled to at the time of presenting such petition, to be paid out of the funds and in the manner upon and in which salaries under this Act are charged: Provided always, that the time during which any person hereby appointed or to be hereafter appointed to the office of clerk of enrolments in chancery, clerk of records and writs, or taxing master, under this Act, shall have been a six clerk, sworn clerk, waiting clerk, or agent, shall be added to the time during which such person shall be clerk of enrolments in chancery, clerk of records and writs, or taxing master, under this Act, and shall for the purposes of this clause be deemed and taken as part of the time during which such person shall have continued in the office of clerk of enrolments in chancery, clerk of records and writs, or taxing master, under this Act: Provided always, that the retiring allowance to any person to whom compensation shall have been granted under this Act shall merge in such compensation, except so far as such allowance shall exceed in yearly amount the yearly sum so granted to such person for compensation.

COURT OF CHANCERY—*continued.*

XI. LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

Extract from Act of 50 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 164. (*Local and Personal*).

Examiners and their Clerks.

§ 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, or the Lord Keeper or the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal of Great Britain, by any order or orders of the High Court of Chancery to be made from time to time on a petition presented to him or them for that purpose by any of the said examiners or their clerks who shall have acted in the capacity of examiner or clerk in the said office for the space of thirty years, or in case any of the examiners of the said court or their sworn clerks for the time being shall happen to be afflicted with any permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, then and in either of such cases it shall and may be lawful for the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, or the Lord Keeper or Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being respectively, to remove from the office of examiner of the said court, or clerk to such examiner, any of the examiners of the said court or their clerks who shall have been thirty years in the said office, or who shall, in the judgment of the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper or Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being, be so afflicted; and then and in either of the above cases, by an order or orders of the High Court of Chancery, to be made from time to time when occasion shall require, to order an annuity or clear yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of three hundred pounds to any examiner or examiners, and not exceeding the sum of one hundred pounds to any sworn clerk or clerks to any examiner, to be paid out of the dividends and interest of the government or parliamentary securities purchased or to be purchased as herein-before mentioned, to any examiner, or clerk to any examiner, who shall be removed from the office of examiner or clerk to such examiner for such causes as aforesaid, or any of them; in which order or orders the cause or ground of making the same shall be distinctly stated and specified, and the said annuity or yearly sum mentioned in such order or orders shall be paid by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, out of the interest and dividends of the said government or parliamentary securities (but subject and without prejudice as aforesaid), by even and equal quarterly payments on the fifth day of January, the fifth day of April, the fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October in every year, to such examiner or clerk to such examiner from the period when he shall have so resigned or be so removed from his said office or employment, for and during the term of his natural life, together with a proportionable part thereof up to the time of his decease; and in the room of such examiner or clerk of such examiner so removed or incapacitated, some other able and sufficient person shall be appointed to be examiner or clerk to such examiner in the manner prescribed by this Act.

Extract from Act of 16 *&* 17 *Vict. c.* 22.

Examiners.

§ 3. And whereas by the said last-recited Act, section sixty-five,* provision was made for the payment of the salaries of the examiners of the said court, and for their retiring pensions, and doubts have arisen respecting the construction thereof, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and the payment of the salaries and retiring pensions of examiners appointed after the passing of the said Act provided for: Be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor and he is hereby empowered to order and direct to be paid to each examiner of the High Court of Chancery appointed since the passing of the above-recited Act, or hereafter to be appointed, out of the fund entitled "The Suitors Fee Fund," the annual sum of one thousand five hundred pounds in lieu and instead of the sums now payable under the several Acts of Parliament now in force relating to the salaries of the examiners of the said court, such annual sum of one thousand five hundred pounds to commence and be payable from the appointment to office of the examiner so appointed or to be appointed; and that it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor to order to be paid to every such examiner, out of the aforesaid suitors fee fund, an annuity not exceeding three fourths of the above-mentioned sum, to commence and take effect immediately after the period when such examiner shall resign or vacate his office, and to continue during the period of his natural life: Provided always, that no annuity granted to any person having executed the office of such examiner shall be valid unless such person shall have held such office for a period of twenty years, and be not under sixty-five years of age, or unless the Lord Chancellor shall be satisfied by evidence to be laid before him that such person is afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution thereof: Provided also, that if at any time any of the said examiners shall hold any office or employment connected with any court of law or equity, or under the Crown, or in any public department under the Crown, and if the salary attached to such office or employment, or any retiring pension or allowance in respect thereof, shall equal or exceed in amount the retiring pension payable under this Act, such last-mentioned retiring pension shall, during the continuance of such examiner in such office or employment, or so long as he shall be in the receipt of any retiring pension or allowance in respect thereof equal to or greater than his retiring pension under this Act, cease to be payable to such examiner; and if the salary attached to such office, or the retiring pension in lieu thereof, shall be less than the amount of such examiner's retiring pension under this Act, such retiring pension under this Act shall be reduced by the amount of such salary, or of such retiring pension or allowance, as the case may be.

* This section refers exclusively to the Examiners then in office.

XI. Legal Departments.

COURT OF CHANCERY—*continued.*

Extract from Act of 15 *&* 16 *Vict. c.* 80.

Chief and Junior Clerks to Judges in Chancery.

§ 45. It shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by any order made on a petition presented to him for that purpose, to order (if he shall think fit) to be paid to any person executing the office of chief clerk or junior clerk to the Master of the Rolls or any of the Vice Chancellors, who shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, and shall be desirous of resigning the same, an annuity not exceeding two third parts of the yearly salary which such person shall be entitled to at the time of presenting such petition, to be paid and payable at the same times and out of the same funds as compensations under this Act are directed to be paid.

Extract from Act of 52 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 54. (*Local and Personal*).

Clerks in Accountant General's Office.

§ 1. It shall and may be lawful for the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, or the Lord Keeper or the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being, by any order or orders of the High Court of Chancery to be made from time to time on a petition presented to him or them for that purpose by the Accountant General, or any of the clerks in his said office, to order such an annuity or clear yearly sum of money to be paid to any clerk, who shall have acted in the capacity of clerk in the said office for the space of thirty years, or who having acted in the capacity of clerk in the said office for the space of fifteen years, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties of a clerk in the said office through permanent illness or infirmity, as the said Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper or Lords Commissioners shall think fit and see occasion, not exceeding the yearly salary payable to such clerk at the time of making such application, the same to be paid out of the interest and dividends arising from securities purchased and to be purchased in pursuance of the said several Acts or any of them; in which order or orders the cause or ground of making the same shall be distinctly stated and specified, and the annuity or yearly sum mentioned in such order or orders shall be paid by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England out of the interest and dividends of the said government or parliamentary securities (but subject and without prejudice to the payment of all salaries and other sums of money which by the several Acts hereinbefore mentioned or referred to, or any other Act heretofore made and passed, are directed or authorized to be paid thereout), by even and equal quarterly payments, on the fifth day of January, the fifth day of April, the fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October in every year, to the clerk named in such order, from the time therein to be mentioned, for and during the term of his natural life, together with a proportionable part thereof up to the time of his decease.

Extract from Act of 15 *&* 16 *Vict. c.* 87.

Other Officers of the Court of Chancery.

§ 46. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, by any order made on a petition presented to him for that purpose, to order (if he shall think fit) to be paid to any person now or hereafter holding any office or appointment in the Court of Chancery, other than and except any clerk of enrolments, clerk of records and writs, or taxing master, to whom, subsequently to the passing of this Act, the Lord Chancellor, under the Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for abolishing certain offices of the High Court of Chancery, shall have ordered a retiring allowance to be paid, and to any officer or person employed in the offices of the Masters in Lunacy, or the Registrar in Lunacy, who shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, or shall have continued in any office or offices for twenty years and shall be desirous of resigning the same, a superannuation allowance under this Act, and thereupon such officer or person shall be entitled to receive such superannuation allowance as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think proper to direct; and in ascertaining and awarding the amount of such superannuation allowance, the said Commissioners shall take into consideration the whole period during which any such officer or person shall have been permanently employed in any office or situation in the said courts or offices, and shall proceed according to the principles laid down by an Act passed in the session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, "to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service:" Provided always, that the Lord Chancellor shall in every such order state the cause for making the same, and shall cause a copy of such Order to be laid on the table of the House of Commons within fourteen days next after the making of the same if Parliament shall be then assembled, and if Parliament shall not be then sitting then within fourteen days next after the assembling thereof.

Extract from Act of 16 *&* 17 *Vict. c.* 70.

Masters in Lunacy.

§ 12. The masters shall receive salaries of two thousand pounds per annum each; and the Lord Chancellor may, on a petition presented to him for that purpose, order (if he shall so think fit) annuities, not exceeding the sum of one thousand two hundred pounds

XI. Legal Departments.

COURT OF CHANCERY—*continued.*

each, to be paid to the persons continued and to be appointed masters respectively, if and when they respectively shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling them respectively from the due execution of their respective offices, and shall be desirous of resigning the same.

§ 13. The Lord Chancellor may by order remove any one of the masters in lunacy to be appointed after the commencement of this Act, who shall be afflicted with any permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, and who shall refuse to resign or be incapable of resigning the same, and may, upon such removal, order to paid to him an annuity or retiring allowance not exceeding in amount two equal third parts of his yearly salary.

Return presented to Parliament, 17th Feb. 1857.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid out of Consolidated Fund:—						
2 Lords Justices of Appeal	12,000	0	0			
Master of the Rolls*	6,000	0	0			
3 Vice-Chancellors	15,000	0	0			
				33,000	0	0
Paid out of the Suitors' Fund:†—						
9 Masters	20,638	11	9			
Accountant-General (Salary as Master)	560	0	0			
„ (Salary as Accountant-Gen.)	840	0	0			
Secretaries to Lords Justices and Vice Chancellors	1,517	5	10			
Solicitor to Suitors	1,200	0	0			
Surveyor	74	13	4			
33 Clerks	7,337	15	9			
Ushers	1,306	13	5			
Courtkeeper	84	0	0			
Trainbearers	472	5	5			
Persons to keep order	784	0	0			
Tipstaff	186	13	4			
				35,001	18	10
Paid out of the Suitors' Fee Fund:—						
Officers of the Courts	7,962	6	11			
8 Senior Clerks to the Master of the Rolls and the Vice Chancellors	12,000	0	0			
16 Junior Clerks to ditto	4,000	0	0			
5 Masters' Chief Clerks	5,000	0	0			
5 „ Junior Clerks (including compensations)	3,150	0	0			
11 Registrars	16,041	8	9			
Registrars' Clerks	6,653	7	11			
Bag-bearers to Registrars	300	0	0			
Master of Reports and Entries	1,000	0	0			
3 Clerks in Report Office	580	0	0			
2 Clerks of Entries	635	0	0			
Clerk of Searches	150	0	0			
2 Examiners	3,000	0	0			
2 Clerks to Examiners	740	0	0			
Salaries under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 84, and Lunacy Regulation Act, 1853:—						
2 Masters in Lunacy	4,000	0	0			
7 Clerks to ditto	3,500	0	0			
Registrar in Lunacy	800	0	0			
4 Clerks in Registrars' Office	930	0	0			
Visitors of Lunatics	1,300	0	0			
Secretary to Visitors	300	0	0			
Clerk to Secretary	150	0	0			
Salaries under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103:—						
6 Taxing Masters	11,500	0	0			
12 Clerks to Taxing Masters	2,700	0	0			
Clerk of Enrolments	900	0	0			
3 Clerks of Records and Writs	4,200	0	0			
16 Clerks to ditto	3,520	0	0			
3 Clerks to Clerk of Enrolments	750	0	0			
Carried forward	94,962	3	7	68,0001	18	10

* For the Acts granting retiring pension to the Master of the Rolls, see p. 76.

† The following Pensions are paid out of this Fund :—

	£	s.	d.
1 Retired Master	1,400	0	0
2 Chief Clerks to Masters	1,633	6	8
2 Junior Clerks to Masters	1,042	4	8
4 Retired Registrars	4,244	6	1
Registrar's Bag-bearer	182	0	0
2 Retired Clerks to Accountant-General	1,166	13	4

XL LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Suitor's Fee Fund—continued.						
Brought forward	94,962	3	7	68,001	18	10
2 Clerks of the Petty Bag Office (under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 109) - - - -	750	0	0			
Accountant-General in lieu of Brokerage (under 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87. § 19.) - -	2,700	0	0			
Increased Salary to some of the Clerks in the Accountant-General's Office (under 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87. § 39.) - - -	2,237	10	0			
				101,449	13	7
			£	169,451	12	5

COURTS OF COMMON LAW.

Extract from Act of 39 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 110.

Master of the Rolls and Judges of the Courts of Common Law.

§ 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, by any letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, to give and grant unto any person who may or shall have executed the office of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and shall have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of three thousand pounds; and to any person who may or shall have executed the office of Master of the Rolls, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, or Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and who shall respectively have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds; and to any person who may or shall have executed the office of Puisne Judge of the Courts of King's Bench or Common Pleas, or of Baron of the Coif of the Court of Exchequer, and who shall have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of two thousand pounds; the said several last-mentioned annuities to commence from and after the period when the person to whom any such annuity or yearly sum of money shall be granted as aforesaid shall have resigned his said office, and to continue from thenceforth for and during the natural life of the person to whom the same shall be granted as aforesaid; and every such annuity or yearly sum of money shall be issued and payable out of, and charged and chargeable upon the consolidated fund, next in order of payment to, and after paying or reserving sufficient to pay, the said several annuities herein-before granted, and all such sum or sums of money as have been directed by any former Act or Acts of Parliament to be paid out of the same, but with like preference to all other payments as aforesaid; and the same shall from time to time be paid and payable quarterly, free and clear of all taxes and deductions whatever, on the four usual days of payment in the year before mentioned in each and every year, by even and equal portions, the first payment thereof to be made on such of the said days as shall next happen after such resignation as aforesaid of the person to whom any such annuity or yearly sum of money shall be granted: Provided always, that no such annuity or yearly sum of money granted to any person having executed the office of Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, Chief Baron, Justice, or Baron of the Coif, of the said Courts respectively, shall be valid unless such Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, Chief Baron, Justice, or Baron respectively, shall have continued in one or more of the said last-mentioned offices for the period of fifteen years, or shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, which shall be distinctly recited in the said grant.

Extract from Act of 53 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 153.

§ 1. It shall be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, by any letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, to give and grant unto any person who may or shall have executed the office of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, or Chief Baron of the Exchequer respectively, and who shall respectively have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of eight hundred pounds; and to any person who may or shall have executed the office of Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, or of Baron of the Coif of the Court of Exchequer, and who shall have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of six hundred pounds; which said several and respective annuities shall be in addition to and in augmentation of the respective annuities or yearly sums allowed to be given and granted to such persons respectively under the provisions of the said recited Act of the thirty-ninth year aforesaid.

Extract from Act of 6 *Geo.* 4. *c.* 82.

Chief Justice of Queen's Bench.

§ 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, by any letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to give and grant unto any person who may or shall have executed the office of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of two hundred pounds, and the said annuity shall be in addition to and in augmentation of the respective annuities or yearly sums allowed to be given and granted to such Chief Justice, under the provisions of an Act of the thirty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty, and under an Act of the fifty-third year of the reign of His said late Majesty, for enabling His Majesty

COURTS OF COMMON LAW—*continued.*

to grant additional annuities to the Judges of the Courts in Westminster Hall, on their resignation of their offices, and in like manner to commence from and after the period when the person to whom any such annuity or yearly sum of money shall be granted as aforesaid shall have resigned his said office, and to continue for and during the natural life of the person to whom the same shall be granted as aforesaid.

Extract from Act of 6 *Geo.* 4. *c.* 83.

Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

§ 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, by any letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to give and grant unto any person who may or shall have executed the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds, and the said annuity shall be in addition to and in augmentation of the respective annuities or yearly sums allowed to be given and granted to such Chief Justice under the provisions of an Act of the thirty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty, and under an Act of the fifty-third year of the reign of His late Majesty, for enabling His Majesty to grant additional annuities to the Judges of the Courts in Westminster Hall, on their resignation of their offices, and in like manner to commence from and after the period when the person to whom any such annuity or yearly sum of money shall be granted as aforesaid shall have resigned his said office, and to continue for and during the natural life of the person to whom the same shall be granted as aforesaid.

Extract from Act of 6 *Geo.* 4. *c.* 84.

Master of the Rolls, Chief Baron of Exchequer, and Puisne Judges of three Common Law Courts.

§ 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, by any letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, to give and grant unto any person who may or shall have executed the office of Master of the Rolls, or Chief Baron of the Exchequer respectively, and who shall respectively have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds; and to any person who may or shall have executed the office of a Puisne Judge or Justice of the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, or of a Baron of the Coif of the Court of Exchequer, and who shall have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of nine hundred pounds; and the said several and respective annuities shall be in addition to and in augmentation of the respective annuities or yearly sums allowed to be given and granted to such persons respectively, under the provisions of the said recited Act of the thirty-ninth year of His said late Majesty's reign, and under an Act of the fifty-third year of His said late Majesty's reign for enabling His Majesty to grant additional annuities to the Judges of the Courts in Westminster Hall, on their resignation of their offices; and in like manner to commence from and after the period when the person to whom any such annuity or yearly sum of money shall be granted as aforesaid shall have resigned his said office, and to continue for and during the natural life of the person to whom the same shall be granted as aforesaid.

Extract from Act of 1 *Vict. c.* 30.

Masters in Common Law Courts.

§ 21. And be it further enacted, That every person appointed or to be appointed under the provisions of this Act as a Master of the said Courts respectively, or as a clerk or messenger in the offices of any of such Masters, and who was entitled to and has received compensation or salary in respect of the office formerly held by him under the Act herein-before mentioned, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of King George the Fourth and the first year of the reign of His said late Majesty, or under that Act and any other Act or Acts of Parliament regulating or relating to his office or situation, who shall hereafter resign his office or situation, giving two months notice in writing of such resignation to the Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chief Baron of the Court to which he shall belong, shall be entitled to receive, during his life, such annual sum as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think proper to fix and appoint, not exceeding in any case the net annual value of the office or situation formerly held by him, and not being less in any case than three fourths thereof, provided that such annual sum shall exceed the superannuation allowance to be ascertained as herein-after mentioned; and every person appointed or to be appointed to any situation as aforesaid under this Act, where such annual sum shall amount to a less sum than the superannuation allowance to be ascertained as herein-after mentioned, or who was not entitled to and has not received compensation in respect of any former office held by him under the provisions of the said Act, and who shall hereafter resign his office or situation with the sanction and under the authority of the Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chief Baron of the Court to which he shall belong, in consequence of his being incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties thereof, shall be entitled to receive such superannuation allowance as the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think proper to direct; and in ascertaining and awarding the amount of such superannuation allowance the said Commissioners shall take into consideration the whole period during which any such person shall have been permanently employed in any office or situation in either of the said Courts, or in any other public office or situation prior to the passing of this Act, and shall proceed according to the principles laid down by an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His said late Majesty, intituled an Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's

XI. Legal Departments.

Courts of Common Law—*continued.*

service; and all such sums and allowances which shall be so awarded and granted under the authority aforesaid shall be paid and payable and be charged and chargeable in the same way as is herein-before provided in respect of the salaries of the masters, clerks, and messengers of the said Courts respectively, and the necessary expenses of the said offices.

Associates, &c

Extract from Act of 15 & 16 *Vict. c.* 73.

§ 15. Every person appointed or to be appointed under the provisions of this Act as an officer of the said courts respectively, who shall hereafter resign his office or situation with the sanction and under the authority of the Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chief Baron of the court to which he shall belong, in consequence of his being incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge tne duties thereof, shall be entitled to receive such superannuation allowance as the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think proper to direct; and in ascertaining and awarding the amount of such superannuation allowance the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall take into consideration the whole period during which any such person shall have been permanently employed in any office or situation in either of the said Courts, or in any other public office or situation, prior to the passing of this Act, and shall proceed according to the principles laid down by an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His said late Majesty, intituled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service;" and all such sums and allowances which shall be so awarded and granted under the authority aforesaid shall be paid and payable and be charged and chargeable in the same way as is herein-before provided in respect of the salaries of the officers of the said courts respectively, and the necessary expenses of the said offices.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Court of Queen's Bench.						
Lord Chief Justice	8,000	0	0			
4 Puisne Judges	20,000	0	0			
5 Masters, at 1,200*l.* each	6,000	0	0			
23 Clerks to Masters	6,726	0	0			
Associate	1,000	0	0			
Clerks to Associate	500	0	0			
Messenger and Housekeeper to ditto	90	0	0			
				42,316	0	0
Court of Common Pleas.						
Lord Chief Justice	7,000	0	0			
4 Puisne Judges	20,000	0	0			
5 Masters	6,000	0	0			
10 Clerks to Masters	3,180	0	0			
Associate	1,000	0	0			
Clerks to Associate	390	0	0			
Messenger and Housekeeper to ditto	90	0	0			
Registrar of Certificates of Deeds acknowledged by Married Women	700	0	0			
Clerks to Registrar	350	0	0			
				38,710	0	0
Court of Exchequer.						
Lord Chief Baron	7,000	0	0			
4 Puisne Judges	20,000	0	0			
5 Masters	6,000	0	0			
18 Clerks to Masters	5,150	0	0			
Associate	1,000	0	0			
Clerks to Associate	500	0	0			
Messenger and Housekeeper to ditto	90	0	0			
				39,740	0	0
Circuit Officers.						
Clerks of Assize for the performance of the duties of Associate:						
Northern Circuit	1,000	0	0			
Western Circuit	1,000	0	0			
Oxford Circuit	1,000	0	0			
Midland Circuit	1,000	0	0			
Home Circuit	1,000	0	0			
Norfolk Circuit	800	0	0			
North Wales Circuit	500	0	0			
South Wales Circuit	500	0	0			
				6,800	0	0
Carried forward				127,566	0	0

COURTS OF COMMON LAW—*continued.*

XI. LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				127,566	0	0
Assistants to Clerks of Assize:						
(On the Northern, Western, Oxford, Midland, and Home Circuits.)						
5 Clerks of Indictments	1,000	0	0			
5 Clerks of Arraigns	1,000	0	0			
5 Associates	1,000	0	0			
5 Circuit Bailiffs	500	0	0			
(Welsh Circuits.)						
2 Principal Officers	600	0	0			
2 Assistant Officers	300	0	0			
(Norfolk Circuit.)						
1 Deputy Clerk of Assize	400	0	0			
1 Clerk of Indictments	300	0	0			
1 Associate	300	0	0			
1 Circuit Bailiff	100	0	0			
				5,500	0	0
SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE COURTS OF COMMON LAW. (*See* 15 & 16 Vict. c. 73. s. 21.)						
12 Ushers and Criers (at 120*l.* each)	1,440	0	0			
3 Tipstaves (at 150*l.* each)	450	0	0			
3 Courtkeepers (at 150*l.* each)	450	0	0			
3 Messengers and Porters (at 100*l.* each)	300	0	0			
3 Trainbearers (at 100*l.* each)	300	0	0			
				2,940	0	0
			£			

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Extract from Act of 5 & 6 *Vict. c.* 122.

Commissioners.

§ 77. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, by any order or orders of the Lord Chancellor, to be made from time to time on a petition presented to him for that purpose, to order (if he shall so think fit) to be paid out of the interest and dividends that have arisen or may arise from the securities now or hereafter to be placed in the Bank of England to the account intituled "The Bankruptcy Fund Account," (but subject and without prejudice to the payment of all salaries and sums of money by any Act or Acts now in force directed or authorized to be paid thereout,) the annuities following; that is to say, an annuity or clear yearly sum of money not exceeding one thousand five hundred pounds to Sir John Cross, Knight, judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, or any of his successors in the office of such judge; an annuity or clear yearly sum of money not exceeding one thousand two hundred pounds to any Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy appointed under the said recited Act, or any of his successors in the office of such Commissioner; an annuity or clear yearly sum of money not exceeding one thousand pounds to any Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy to be appointed under this Act, or any of his successors in the office of such Commissioner, if and when any such Judge or Commissioner shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, and shall be desirous of resigning the same; and the annuity or clear yearly sum mentioned in any such order shall be paid by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England out of the interest and dividends of the said securities (but subject and without prejudice as aforesaid) by equal quarterly payments on the fifth day of January, the fifth day of April, the fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October in every year, to such Judge or Commissioner from the period when he shall resign his said office, for the term of his life, free from taxes, except the tax on income.

Extract from Act of 5 & 6 *Vict. c.* 122.

Other officers, viz. Accountant in Bankruptcy, Chief Registrar, Registrar, and Deputy Registrar.

§ 84. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, by any order or orders of the Lord Chancellor, to be made from time to time on a petition presented to him for that purpose, to order (if he shall think fit) an annuity or clear yearly sum of money to be paid to any person executing the office of accountant in bankruptcy, or of registrar or deputy registrar under the said recited Act or this Act, not exceeding two third parts of the yearly salary which such person shall under this Act be entitled to at the time of presenting such petition, to be paid out of the interest and dividends that have arisen or may arise from the securities now or hereafter to be placed in the Bank of England to the account intituled "The Bankruptcy Fund Account," (but subject and without prejudice as aforesaid,) if and when such person shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, and shall be desirous of resigning the same.

XI. Legal Departments.

Court of Bankruptcy —*continued.*

Extract from Act of 7 & 8 *Vict. c.* 96.*

§ 51. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, by any order or orders to be by him from time to time made on a petition to be presented to him for that purpose, to order (if he shall think fit) an annuity or clear yearly sum of money to be paid to any person executing the office of chief registrar, registrar, or deputy registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, and acting in London or in the country, not exceeding two thirds of the yearly salary which such person shall under this Act be entitled to at the time of presenting such petition, to be paid out of the interest and dividends that have arisen or may arise from the securities now or hereafter to be placed in the Bank of England to the account intituled "The Bankruptcy Fund Account," (but subject and without prejudice as aforesaid,) if and when such person shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, and shall be desirous of resigning the same; and the annuity or yearly sum mentioned in such order or orders shall be paid by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England out of the interest and dividends of the said securities (but subject and without prejudice as aforesaid) by equal quarterly payments, on the fifth day of January, the fifth day of April, the fifth day of July, and the tenth day of October in every year, to such person, from the period when he shall resign his said office, for the term of his life, free from taxes, except the tax on income.

Return to an Order of the House of Lords, dated 27th March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
5 London Commissioners, at 2,000*l.*	10,000	0	0
12 Country Commissioners, at 1,800*l.*	21,600	0	0
6 London Registrars, at 1,000*l.*	6,000	0	0
12 Country Registrars, at 800*l.*	9,600	0	0
Accountant	1,500	0	0
Chief Clerk to ditto	800	0	0
16 Clerks to ditto	4,320	0	0
Chief Registrar	1,200	0	0
Chief Clerk to ditto	500	0	0
4 Clerks to ditto	800	0	0
Taxing Master	1,200	0	0
9 London Ushers	830	0	0
12 Country Ushers	960	0	0
2 Messengers	196	10	0
	£59,506	10	0

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Extract from Act of 5 & 6 *Will.* 4. *c.* 42.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by any warrant under the hands of any three or more of them, to grant to any Commissioners of the said courts respectively who from age or infirmity of body or mind shall be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, or whose office shall be abolished by law, or cease in consequence of the expiration of any Act of Parliament, a superannuation allowance equal to such proportion of the amount of the salary and emoluments of his office as they shall think fit, and to grant to any of the officers of such courts respectively who shall be from age or infirmity of mind or body incapable of discharging the duties of his office, or whose office shall cease or be abolished as aforesaid, a superannuation allowance, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as it could or might now be granted under the provisions of the said in part recited Act of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His present Majesty if the officers of the said courts respectively were mentioned in the Schedule to that Act annexed.

Estimates, 1856-7, No. III., 8; and Return to an Order of the House of Lords, dated 27th March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
3 Commissioners (one at 2,000*l.* and two at 1,500*l.*)	5,000	0	0
Chief Clerk	800	0	0
Provisional and Official Assignee	1,398	12	11
10 Clerks	1,500	0	0
5 Additional Clerks	650	0	0
3 Criers and Ushers	260	0	0
Keeper of Insolvents' Books and Papers	100	0	0
Assistant Book-keeper	52	10	0
3 Messengers and House Porter	250	0	0
3 Housekeepers	140	0	0
8 Messengers for Service of Notices, &c.	1,743	4	6
3 Appraisers	1,055	1	6
	£12,949	8	11

* By this Act it was provided, that the Registrars and Deputy Registrars who had previously received the surplus of certain fees should be paid in future only by salary.

COUNTY COURTS

(*See* 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.)

Extract from Act of 15 *&* 16 *Vict. c.* 54.

§ 15. That it shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, from time to time, on a petition presented to him for that purpose, to recommend to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that there shall be paid quarterly out of the said consolidated fund to such of the Judges of the County Courts as shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, and who shall be desirous of resigning the same, an annuity or clear yearly sum of money for the term of his life, not exceeding two-thirds of the yearly salary which such Judge shall be entitled to as a Judge of County Court at the time of presenting his petition; and such annuity or sum shall be paid out of the said consolidated fund quarterly or otherwise, as the said Commissioners may direct.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. III., 9.

	£	s.	d.
Judges:			
18 at 1,500*l.* a year each	27,000	0	0
2 at 1,350*l.* ,,	2,700	0	0
40 at 1,200*l.* ,,	48,000	0	0
Treasurers:			
10 at 700*l.* a year each	7,000	0	0
13 at 550*l.* ,,	7,150	0	0
13 Clerks	7,500	0	0
High Bailiffs			
	99,350	0	0

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Extract from Act of 3 *&* 4 *Vict. c.* 66.

Judge of Admiralty Court.

§ 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, to give and grant an annuity, not exceeding the yearly sum of two thousand pounds, to any person who shall have executed the office of Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and shall have resigned the same, to be paid quarterly, and to be charged upon and paid out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, such annuity to commence from the time at which such Judge of the said Court shall have resigned his said office, and to continue thenceforth during the natural life of the grantee: Provided always, that no such annuity shall be granted unless either the grantee shall have been Judge of the said Court during at least fifteen years, or unless such person shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his said office, which shall be expressly recited in the grant: Provided also, that if the grantee of any such annuity shall hold any other office of profit under Her Majesty he shall be entitled to receive so much only of the said annuity as, together with the salary and profits of such other office, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand pounds.

Extract from Act of 17 *&* 18 *Vict. c.* 78.

Officers of Admiralty Court.

§ 22. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the recommendation of the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, to order to be paid to any person now or hereafter holding any office or employment in the said Court, who shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, or shall be desirous of resigning the same, a superannuation or allowance; and in ascertaining and awarding the amount of such superannuation or allowance the said Commissioners shall proceed according to the principles laid down in the Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. III., 7.

		£
	Judge	£4,000
	Registrar's Office.	£
1	Registrar	1,800
1	Chief Clerk	500
1	Second-class Clerk	280
1	Accountant	250
1	Third-class Clerk	230
1	Ditto	220
1	Ditto	220
1	Supplemental Clerk	130
1	Ditto	90
1	Ditto	85
1	Ditto	85
1	Ditto	85
2	Messengers	160
14	Carried forward	8,135

XI. Legal Departments.

Return to an Order of the House of Lords, dated 27th March 1855.

		£	£
	High Court of Admiralty—*continued.*		
	Brought forward		8,135
	Marshal's Office.		
1	Marshal	700	
1	Clerk	145	
1	Superintendent of Ship Keepers	135	
1	Supplementary Clerk	90	
1	Messenger	40	
5			1,110
	Add for salaries and expenses of the Admiralty Court, Dublin		50
		£	9,295

Ditto.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.	£	s.	d.
Judge	3,786	3	5
Principal Registrar	7,860	3	5
3 Deputy Registrars	2,453	10	0
2 Record Keepers	1,083	12	2
5 Principal Clerks of Seats	1,136	12	1
13 Assistant Clerks of Seats Clerk of the Papers Assistant ditto Clerk of the Calendars Clerk of the current Wills Clerk of Stamp Office Department Assistant to ditto Sealer Assistant to Record Keepers	4,524	11	4
Examiner of registered Wills	254	10	6
Engrossing, registering, and copying Clerks	4,752	1	2
	£ 25,851	4	1

Ditto.

ARCHES COURT OF CANTERBURY.	£	s.	d.
Judge	9	12	0
Registrar	90	15	1
Seal Keeper	0	5	10
Apparitor	16	12	0
	£ 117	4	11

Ditto.

FACULTY OFFICE.	£	s.	d.
Master	435	9	8
Registrar	569	3	6
Deputy Registrar	398	4	9
Sealer	35	5	8
Archbishop's Secretary	16	9	0
	£ 1,454	12	7

Ditto.

CONSISTORY COURT OF LONDON.	£	s.	d.
Judge	361	14	9
Principal Registrar	438	14	4
Deputy Registrar	289	15	10
Seal Keeper	26	14	0
Apparitor	24	19	10
Deputy Apparitor	24	0	0
Record Keeper	200	0	0
Clerks	(not stated)		
	£ 1,365	18	9

Finance Accounts, 1855-6, No. 35.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES.	£	s.	d.
Assistant Judge (Middlesex Session)	1,200	0	0
Clerk of Patents	400	0	0
	£ 1,600	0	0

XI. Legal Departments.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS COMMISSIONERS.

(Established under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137.)

Estimates, 1856-7. No. VII. 3.

1	Commisioner receives no Salary.			
1	Chief Commissioner	1,500	0	0
2	Commissioners at 1,200*l.* each	2,400	0	0
1	Secretary	600	0	0
2	Inspectors at 800*l.* each	1,600	0	0
3	(additional)	2,400	0	0
1	Chief Clerk, 500*l.* to 700*l.*	520	0	0
1	Accountant, 400*l.* to 600*l.*	400	0	0
1	Record Keeper, 200*l.* to 300*l.*	200	0	0
7	First class Clerks, 300*l.* to 500*l.*	2,205	0	0
9	Second class Clerks, 160*l.* to 280*l.*	1,460	0	0
10	Third class Clerks 90*l.* to 150*l.*	970	0	0
1	Office Keeper 1 Housekeeper	120	0	0
2	Maid Servants, 30*l.*	60	0	0
3	Messengers, 60*l.* to 80*l.*	187	10	0
46		£14,622	10	0

LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

Extracts from Act of 8 & 9 *Vict. c.* 100.

Finance Accounts, 1855-6, No. 33.

§ 5. And be it enacted, That any superannuation allowance to be granted to any Commissioner appointed or to be appointed under this Act shall be granted only in respect of services performed under this Act, and shall be subject to the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensation, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service, so far as such provisions relate to officers and clerks who had entered or might enter the Public Service subsequent to the fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine."

§ 10. And be it enacted, That any superannuation allowance to be granted to any Secretary appointed or to be appointed under this Act shall be granted only in respect of services performed under this Act, and shall be subject to the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensation, and allowances to be madeto persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service, so far as such provisions relate to officers and clerks who had entered or might enter the Public Service subsequent to the fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine."

		£	*s.*	*d.*
6	Commissioners	9,000	0	0
1	Secretary	800	0	0
6	Clerks	887	0	0
		£10,687	0	0

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

(The Tithe Commission was established in 1836, and in 1842 the duty of superintending the enfranchisement of copyholds was added to its other functions.)

Estimates, 1856-7, No. II., 23.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
3	Commissioners	4,500	0	0
1	Secretary	800	0	0
1	Resident Assistant Commissioner	942	19	0
1	Board Clerk	450	0	0
5	Clerks of 1st Class from 300*l.* to 500*l.*	1,825	0	0
3	Clerks of 2nd Class from 100*l.* to 300*l.*	1,565	0	0
1	Record Keeper from 100*l.* to 200*l.*	140	0	0
1	Assistant Keeper from 80*l.* to 150*l.*	92	10	0
4	Assistant Commissioners and Local Agents, Allowances, and Travelling Expenses	600	0	0
6	Draftsmen, Survey Department	994	10	0
1	Office Keeper	100	0	0
1	Housekeeper	30	0	0
3	Messengers	207	10	0
36		£ 12,247	9	0

XI. Legal Departments.

STATUTE LAW COMMISSION.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. VII., 4.

	£
One Commissioner	1,000
Secretary	600
Clerk	100
Messenger	80
Housekeeper	31
	£1,811

Estimates, 1856–7, No. III., 1.

COUNSEL FOR ADVISING THE TREASURY ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

	£	s.	d.
Salary	1,200	0	0

Estimates, 1856–7 No. III., 6, (A.)

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
The Queen's Remembrancer's Salary	1,200	0	0
The Chief Clerk	600	0	0
1st Clerk in Registry Department	337	15	6
2nd ditto ditto	163	17	9
1st ditto in Sheriffs' Department	400	0	0
2nd ditto ditto	277	15	6
3rd ditto ditto	116	12	3
4th ditto ditto	93	6	4
1st ditto in Revenue Prosecutions Department	385	0	0
2nd ditto ditto	272	10	0
3rd ditto ditto	250	0	0
4th ditto ditto	136	14	3
5th ditto ditto	100	0	0
Court Clerk or Bag Bearer	200	0	0
Messenger	60	0	0
Additional ditto at 20s. per week	52	0	0
Court Woman	12	0	0
Deputy Registrar of Middlesex	50	0	0
Housekeeper's Salary	30	0	0
	£4,737	11	7

Estimates 1856–7, No.

COUNTY COURTS REGISTRY OFFICE.

(Established 30th June 1852, under 15 & 16 Vict. c. 54. sec. 18.)

	£
1 Registrar	700
1 First Clerk	225
1 Second	150
1 Third	100
4	£1,175

Estimates, 1856–7, No. VII., 7.

PATENT OFFICE.

	£
1 Clerk of the Commissioners	600
1 Chief Clerk	400
5 Clerks	870
1 Superintendent of Specifications	1,000
1 Chief Clerk in the Office of the Superintendent of Specifications	300
2 Clerks	500
	£3,670

Estimates, 1856–7, No. II.

HOME OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Counsel for Drawing Bills	2,000	0	0
Clerks	330	0	0
	£2,330	0	0

REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115.)

Estimates, 1856-7, No. II., 32.

		£	s.	d.
1	Registrar's Salary	1,000	0	0
1	First Clerk	142	10	0
2	Junior Clerks	162	10	0
1	Messenger	50	0	0
5		£1,355	0	0

2. Scotland.

COURTS OF JUSTICE IN SCOTLAND.

Extract from Act of 48 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 145.

Courts of Session and Justiciary, and Barons of Exchequer in Scotland.

§ 1. Whereas by an Act, passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the augmentation of the salaries of the Judges in the Courts in Westminster Hall, and also of the Lords of Session, Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, and Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, and for enabling His Majesty to grant annuities to persons in certain offices in the said Courts of Westminster Hall, on the Resignation of their respective offices," it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, to give and grant unto any person who may have executed the office of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, or shall have executed the office of the Master of the Rolls, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, or Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or of Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, or of Baron of the Coif of the Court of Exchequer respectively, certain annuities therein mentioned, upon the resignation of their several offices: And whereas by the said in part recited Act, passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of His present Majesty, it is further enacted that the successor of every such person so dying or resigning should be entitled to have and receive from all persons whatsoever, such salaries and profits as should arise and become due from the death or resignation of his predecessor, in like manner as if his patent had borne date the day next subsequent to the day of the death or resignation of his predecessor: And whereas it is reasonable and expedient that annuities should in like manner be granted to the Judges of the Courts of Session and Justiciary, and to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, upon the resignation of their respective offices; and also that the successor of every such Judge should in like manner be entitled to have and receive such salaries and profits as may arise and become due from the death or resignation of his predecessor: May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, by His Majesty's sign manual, to give and grant unto any person who shall have executed the office of Lord President of the said Court of Session, or of the Lord Justice Clerk, or of the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, or of any Judge or Lord of Session, or of any Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, or of a Baron of the said Court of Exchequer, as well before as after the passing of this Act, and who shall have respectively resigned any such office, an annuity or yearly sum of money, not exceeding three fourth parts of the salary appertaining to each such office at the period of the resignation thereof; and every such annuity or yearly sum of money shall commence from and after the period when the person to whom any such annuity or yearly sum of money shall be granted as aforesaid shall have resigned his office, and to continue from thenceforth for and during the natural life of the person to whom the same shall be granted as aforesaid; and every such annuity or yearly sum of money shall be paid out of the monies that shall arise from any of the duties and revenues in Scotland, which by Acts made in the seventh and tenth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Anne, were charged or made chargeable with the fees, salaries, and other charges allowed or to be allowed by Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, for keeping up the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer in Scotland; and every such annuity or yearly sum of money shall be paid and payable, free of all taxes and deductions whatsoever, (property tax excepted,) at such and the same times and in such and the same manner as the salaries of the Judges of the said Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer are now paid and payable: Provided always, that no such annuity or yearly sum of money, granted to any person having executed the office of Lord President of the Court of Session, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Lord Justice Clerk, Judge or Lord of Session, Lord Commissioner of the Court of Justiciary, or Baron of the Court of Exchequer respectively, shall be valid, unless such Lord President, Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice Clerk, Judge or Lord of Session, Lord Commissioner of the Court of Justiciary, or Baron of Exchequer respectively, shall have continued in one or more of the said offices for the period of fifteen years, or shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, which shall be distinctly recited in the said grant.

XI. Legal Departments.

Courts of Justice in Scotland.—*continued.*

Extract from Act of 1 & 2 *Vict. c.* 119.

Sheriff Substitutes.

6. And be it enacted, That Her Majesty, and Her heirs and successors, may grant an annuity, payable in like manner as salaries to Sheriff Substitutes, to any person who has held, now holds, or may hereafter hold the office of Sheriff Substitute, according to the proportions and with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services as herein-after mentioned, if from old age or any permanent infirmity such person has been or shall hereafter be disabled from the due exercise of his office: Provided always, that such annuity shall not exceed one-third of the salary payable to such person in case the period of his service shall have been not less than ten years, and shall not exceed two-thirds of such salary in case the period of service shall have been not less than fifteen years, and shall not exceed three-fourths of such salary in case the period of service shall have been not less than twenty years or upwards: Provided also, that no such annuity shall be granted unless such Sheriff Substitute shall have duly fulfilled the duties of his office during one of the periods before mentioned, and is from old age or permanent infirmity disabled from the due exercise of his office, which facts shall be certified by the Lord President, the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Lord Advocate for the time being, as having been established to their satisfaction by proper evidence.

Sheriffs and Sheriff Substitutes.

Extract from Act of 16 & 17 *Vict. c.* 80.

§ 38. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to grant to any person who has held, now holds, or may hereafter hold the office of Sheriff Substitute such annuity as is by the said second-recited Act authorized to be granted in respect of long service for one or other of the periods specified in the said second-recited Act, notwithstanding such service may not have been continuous, and may have been in different counties; and the said Commissioners shall have the same powers of granting annuities to Sheriffs in respect of long service as are conferred by the said second-recited Act and by this Act with reference to Sheriff Substitutes, and such annuities shall be payable out of the Funds from which the salaries of Sheriffs are payable: Provided always, that no such annuity shall be granted to any Sheriff or Sheriff Substitute, unless the periods of his actual service as Sheriff or Sheriff Substitute, as the case may be, shall, when taken together, extend to one or other of the periods of service specified in the said second-recited Act; and that in computing the amount of retiring allowance of such Sheriffs the emoluments drawn by them on average of the five preceding years shall be held to constitute their salary.

Sheriff of Chancery.

Extract from Act of 17 & 18 *Vict. c.* 72.

§ 2. And whereas by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to facilitate Procedure in the Sheriff Courts in Scotland," it was enacted, that it should be lawful to grant to any Sheriff any salary as to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury might seem meet, not being less than five hundred pounds by the year, and also to grant to any Sheriff a retiring allowance or annuity in respect of long service: And whereas doubts exist whether the said enactments apply to the office of Sheriff of Chancery, and it is just and proper that such doubts should be removed: Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful to grant to the Sheriff of Chancery such salary as to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may seem meet, not exceeding five hundred pounds by the year, commencing from the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and also a retiring annuity in respect of long service, subject to the provisions and conditions set forth in the thirty-eighth section of the said last-recited Act, which salary and annuity shall be payable out of the same funds from which the salaries and annuities of Sheriffs of Counties are payable.

	£
Lord Justice General and President, Court of Session	4,800
Lord Justice Clerk	4,500
11 Judges	33,000
Sheriffs of Counties and Sheriff of Chancery	19,825
Sheriff Substitutes	33,785
	£95,910

COURT OF SESSION.

(50 Geo. 3. c. 112., 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 38., and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 118.)

Extract from Act of 1 & 2 *Vict. c.* 118.

Judges' Clerks, &c.

§ 17. And whereas a fund has been accumulated under the provisions of the said recited Acts of the first and second years of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, and the Acts of Sederunt of the Court of Session relative thereto, for the purpose of providing eventual life rent annuities to the said judges' clerks and keepers of the Inner House Rolls; and the present judges' clerks and keepers of the Inner House Rolls, and certain existing annuitants, are interested in the said fund and in the contributions directed to be made thereto under the provisions of the said Act which are hereby repealed as aforesaid: And whereas it is expedient to provide for the continuance of

COURT OF SESSION—*continued.*

equivalent life-rent annuities to the said existing annuitants, and also to the judges' clerks and keepers of the Inner House Rolls, and their successors in office, out of the public revenue: Be it enacted, That the holders of the said accumulated fund shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to pay over and assign the said accumulated fund to the Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, or to such person or persons as they shall appoint, who is or are hereby empowered to require an account thereof, and call for and receive the same, and discharge the holders thereof, and which shall be applied and disposed of as the said Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners may think fit to direct: and life-rent annuities shall be payable and paid to the said existing annuitants and judges' clerks and keepers of the Inner House Rolls, and their successors in office, equivalent to those which they would have had right to receive under the provisions of the said last-recited Act and Acts of Sederunt relative thereto, and in the manner and under the conditions therein contained, out of the monies which by the Acts of the seventh and tenth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Anne were made chargeable with the fees, salaries, and other charges allowed or to be allowed for keeping up the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer in Scotland.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. III., 14.

		£	s.	d.
4	Principal Clerks of Session, 1,000*l.* each	4,000	0	0
5	Depute Clerks of Session, 400*l.* each	2,000	0	0
9	Assistant Clerks of Session, 350*l.*	3,150	0	0
1	Principal Clerk of Teinds	300	0	0
1	Depute ditto	250	0	0
2	Clerks to the Bills and Sequestrations	600	0	0
1	Keeper of the Minute Book and Edictal Citations	300	0	0
1	Clerk to ditto	130	0	0
1	Principal Extractor	500	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	300	0	0
1	Clerk of Records	100	0	0
2	Keepers of the Inner House Rolls, 400*l.* each	800	0	0
11	Judges' Clerks, from 200*l.* to 300*l.* each	2,586	10	7
1	Auditor of Court	700	0	0
1	Ditto Allowance for a Clerk	150	0	0
1	Collector of the Fee Fund	400	0	0
1	Accountant of ditto	60	0	0
7	Macers, 2 at 120*l.* and 5 at 100*l.*	740	0	0
2	Gownkeepers, at 80*l.* each	160	0	0
1	Superintendent of the Court-house Buildings	125	0	0
1	Doorkeeper of the Court of Session	60	0	0
55		£17,411	10	7

COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. III., 15.

(2 & 3 Vict. c. 36., 11 Geo. 4. & 1 Will. 4. c. 69., and Treasury Minute of 9th May 1856.)

		£	s.	d.
1	Clerk in Crown Agent's Office	400	0	0
1	Ditto ditto	220	0	0
1	Clerk of Justiciary	700	0	0
2	Clerks	450	0	0
3	Circuit Clerks of Justiciary 100*l.* each	300	0	0
1	Macer of Justiciary	400	0	0
2	Macers ditto at 375*l.* each	750	0	0
11		£3,220	0	0

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER.—Legal Branch.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. III., 17.

	£	s.	d.
Clerk to Port Bonds	40	0	0
Presenter of Signatures	300	0	0
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery and Clerk to the Presenter of Signatures	450	0	0
	£790	0	0

XI. Legal Departments.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. III., 22.

GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

(57 Geo. 3. c. 64.)

Salaries and Expenses of Sundry Departments.

	£	s.	d.
Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet	1,200	0	0
Deputy Clerk Register	462	10	0
Deputy Keeper of the Records	600	0	0
Two Clerks	211	15	0
Deputy Keeper of the Signet	350	0	0
Substitute Keeper	150	0	0
Clerk and Extractor	120	0	0
Officer and Messenger	30	0	0
Director of Chancery	600	0	0
First Clerk in Chancery	500	0	0
Second ditto	250	0	0
Deputy Clerk Register for continuation of Abridgment and Indices of Registers of Sasines	1,400	0	0
Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Interruptions, and Adjudications	600	0	0
Clerk to the Admission of Notaries	100	0	0
4 Searchers at 400*l.* each	1,600	0	0
Superintendent of Literary and Antiquarian Department	300	0	0
3 Clerks, at 120*l.* each	360	0	0
1 Clerk, at 110*l.*	110	0	0
	£ 6,944	5	0

Estimates, 1856–7, No. III., 19.

PROCURATORS FISCAL.

	£	s.	d.
Procurator Fiscal at Aberdeen	410	0	0
,, ,, Ayr	630	0	0
,, ,, Kilmarnock	580	0	0
,, ,, Dunse	400	0	0
,, ,, Dumfries	410	0	0
,, ,, Edinburgh	1,500	0	0
,, ,, Cupar Fife	560	0	0
,, ,, Forfar	550	0	0
,, ,, Dundee	900	0	0
,, ,, Inverness	470	0	0
,, ,, Airdie	450	0	0
,, ,, Paisley	450	0	0
,, ,, Jedburgh	410	0	0
,, ,, Falkirk	630	0	0
,, ,, Stirling	630	0	0
,, ,, Stranraer	450	0	0
,, ,, Glasgow	1,500	0	0
,, ,, Additional salary on account of the criminal business of the City of Glasgow transferred to their department, and other criminal business, from 1st Oct., 1855, at the rate of 425*l.* per annum	637	10	0
,, ,, Perth	600	0	0
	£ 12,167	10	0

Estimates, 1857–8, No. III., 23.

COMMISSARY CLERK OF EDINBURGH.

(Regulated by Royal Warrant, dated 4th Oct. 1849, under 4 Geo. 4. c. 97.)

	£	s.	d.
Commissary Clerk, Salary and Allowances	409	10	0
Depute, Salary	150	0	0
	£ 559	10	0

XI. Legal Departments.

SHERIFFS' CLERKS.

(1 & 2 Vict. c. 119., and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 80.)

Estimates, 1857-8, No. III.

	£	s.	d.
Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeen	1,200	0	0
,, Berwick	500	0	0
,, Clackmannan	320	0	0
,, Dumfries	615	0	0
,, Haddington	500	0	0
,, Peebles	120	0	0
,, Ross	730	0	0
,, Wigtown	500	0	0
,, Zetland	180	0	0
,, Inverness	1,120	0	0
,, Orkney	200	0	0
,, Argyle	935	0	0
Eight Sheriffs' Clerks	7,685	1	8
	£14,605	1	8

ACCOUNTANT IN BANKRUPTCY.

(19 & 20 Vict. c. 79.)

Estimates, 1857-8.

	£	s.	d.
Accountant in Bankruptcy	850	0	0
Two Clerks at 150*l.*	300	0	0
Messenger	54	12	0
	£1,204	12	0

REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

(18 & 19 Vict. c. 63.)

Estimates, 1857-8.

	£
Registrar	150
Allowance for a Clerk	50
	£200

3. Ireland.

COURT OF CHANCERY.*

Master of the Rolls.

Extract from Act of 55 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 114.

§ 2. It shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, by any letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, to give and grant unto any person who, having executed the said office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland, shall at any time after the passing of this Act resign the said office, a further annuity or yearly sum of six hundred pounds Irish currency, which said annuity or yearly sum shall be in addition to and in augmentation of the annuity or yearly sum allowed to be given and granted to the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, under the provisions of an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland in the fortieth year of the reign of His present Majesty.

Extracts from Act of 13 *&* 14 *Vict. c.* 51.

Masters in Chancery.

§ 28. And whereas it is expedient that the salary affixed to the office of Master in Chancery in England and of Master in Chancery in Ireland should be assimilated, and for

* The Act of 40 Geo. III. c. 69. (Irish) empowers the Crown to grant the following retired allowances (after 20 years' service or upon permanent infirmity in the case of the Chairman of Sessions or Assistant Barristers, and after 15 years' service or upon permanent infirmity in the case of all the others, except the Lord Chancellor) :—

	£
Lord Chancellor	4,000
Chief Justice of King's Bench	3,000
Master of the Rolls	2,700
Chief Justice of Common Pleas	2,700
Chief Baron of Exchequer	2,700
Puisne Judges, each	2,000
Judge or Commissary of Prerogative Court	1,000
Judge of Admiralty Court	400
Chairman of Sessions of the Peace of the County of Dublin	500
Assistant Barristers	300

Court of Chancery (Ireland)—*continued.*

this purpose that the salary of any Master to be hereafter appointed in the Court of Chancery in Ireland shall be reduced to the same sum as is now by law payable for the salary of a Master in the Court of Chancery in England: Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the better Administration of Justice in Ireland," as directs the payment of the annual sum of three thousand pounds Irish currency to every Master of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and authorizes the grant of annuities to persons who may or shall have executed the office of Master as therein mentioned, shall, so far as regards every such Master to be appointed after the passing of this act, be repealed, and in lieu of such annual sum there shall be issued and paid and payable, during good behaviour, to each and every Master of the said Court of Chancery in Ireland who shall be appointed after the passing of this Act, the annual sum of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling, out of and charged and chargeable upon the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, every such annual sum to be issued in pursuance of this Act to be from time to time payable and paid quarterly, free and clear from all taxes and deductions whatever, on every fifth day of January, fifth day of April, fifth day of July, and tenth day of October in each year.

Master in Chancery.

§ 29. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, by letters patent under the great seal of Ireland, to give and grant unto any person who may or shall have executed the office of Master in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery for the term of twenty years, or to any person having executed such office for any shorter period not less than ten years, who shall after his appointment to such office have become afflicted with any permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, and who shall be desirous of resigning the same, an annuity not exceeding one-half of his salary in case the said Master shall have served in such office twenty years, and not exceeding one-third of his salary in case he shall have served for a shorter period, and an annuity not exceeding two-thirds of his salary in case such Master shall have served in such office twenty-five years, and an annuity not exceeding five-sixths in case such Master shall have served in such office for thirty years or more, in which letters patent the cause or ground for making thereof shall be distinctly stated and specified; and the annuity so granted shall be paid accordingly out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by even and equal quarterly payments on the fifth day of January, fifth of April, fifth of July, and tenth of October in every year, to such Master, from the period at which he shall resign his said office, for the term of his natural life, without any deduction for fees, poundage, or otherwise: Provided always, that no annuity shall in any case be granted under this Act to any Master unless such Master shall have served in office during the full term of ten years.

Extract from Act of 19 *&* 20 *Vict. c.* 92.

Judge of Appeal.

§ 20. Her Majesty, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, may grant unto any person executing the office of Judge of Appeal, in pursuance of this Act, who shall not be in receipt of any such pension, an annuity not exceeding two thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, to commence immediately after the period when the person to whom such annuity shall be granted shall resign the said office of Judge of Appeal, and to continue from thenceforth during the natural life of the person to whom the same shall be granted; and such annuity shall be issued and payable out of and charged upon the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and such anuuity shall be paid quarterly, free from all taxes and deductions whatsoever, except income tax, by equal portions, on the same quarterly days as the salary of such Judge of Appeal was payable; and the first quarterly payment, or a proportionate part thereof, to be computed from the time of the resignation of the said office, shall be made on each of the same days as shall happen next after the resignation of the said office; and the executors and administrators of the person to whom the same annuity shall be granted as aforesaid shall be paid such proportionate part of the said annuity as shall accrue from the commencement of the last quarterly payment thereof, as the case may be, to the day of his death; provided that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, in and by such letters patent, to limit the duration of payment of such annuity or any part thereof to such periods of time durnig the natural life of such person in which he shall not exercise any office of profit under Her Majesty, so that such annuity, together with the salary and profits of such other office, shall together not exceed in the whole the said sum of two thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence; provided also, that no annuity granted to any person having executed the office of Judge of Appeal under this Act shall be valid unless such person shall have continued in the said office, or in other judicial office as aforesaid, for the period of fifteen years, or shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, which shall be distinctly recited in the said grant.

COURT OF CHANCERY (IRELAND)—*continued.*

XI. LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Extract from Act of 6 *Geo.* 4. *c.* 30.

Examiner in Chief of Court of Chancery.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, to give and grant unto any person who shall have executed the office of an Examiner in Chief of the said Court of Chancery in Ireland for the term of twenty years, or who shall after his appointment to such office have become afflicted with any permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his said office, and who shall be desirous of resigning such office, and shall accordingly resign the same, an annuity or yearly sum, not exceeding the said sum of three hundred pounds Irish currency, during his natural life, in which said letters patent the cause or ground for making thereof shall be distinctly stated and specified.

Extract from Act of 13 *&* 14 *Vict. c.* 89.

Officers of the Court, Assistant Clerks in the Masters' Offices, &c.

§ 38. And whereas it is just that a retiring allowance should be provided for the officers of the Court of Chancery in Ireland: Be it enacted, That if any such officer who shall have executed the duties of his office under the said Court for the term of twenty years shall, by petition to the Lord Chancellor, express his desire to be allowed to retire, it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, by and with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to direct the payment to such officer during his life of an annuity as retiring allowance not exceeding two-third parts of the annual salary and emoluments of such officer: Provided always, that if any such officer shall after his appointment to his office, and before he shall have completed the term of twenty years, become afflicted with any permanent infirmity of mind or body disabling him from the due execution of the duties of his office, it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Chancellor, by and with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to direct the payment of such annuity as the said Lord Chancellor and the said Commissioners shall think just and reasonable to such officer, on his resigning his office, or on an order being made for his removal on account of such disability (which order the said Lord Chancellor is hereby authorized and empowered to make), such annuity in any case not to exceed two third parts of the salary and emoluments of the office; and every annuity so ordered and directed shall be charged and chargeable and be paid and payable in the same way as is herein-before provided in respect of salaries: Provided also, that if any officer of the said court already appointed or who may be hereafter appointed shall, prior to such appointment, have permanently discharged the duties of an assistant officer or clerk in the said court, it shall be lawful in calculating the term of twenty years herein-before mentioned to allow one year for every two years during which such officer shall have previously discharged the duties of such assistant officer or clerk: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of the masters in ordinary of the said court to the benefit of the superannuation provided for by the Act of the fourth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter sixty-one.

§ 39. And be it enacted, That the assistant clerk in each of the masters' offices, and also every other clerk of the court holding his office during good behaviour, not being an officer of the said court, who shall hereafter resign his office with the sanction and under the authority of the Lord Chancellor, or shall be removed therefrom by the Lord Chancellor in consequence of his being permanently incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties thereof, shall be entitled to receive such superannuation allowance as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think proper to direct; and in ascertaining and awarding the amount of such superannuation allowance the said Commissioners shall take into consideration the whole period during which any such person shall have been permanently employed in the said Court, and shall proceed according to the principle laid down by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service;" and all such sums and allowances which shall be so awarded and granted under the authority aforesaid shall be paid and payable and be charged and chargeable in the same way as is herein-before provided in respect of the salaries of the clerks and examiners and other clerks.

§ 40. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act there shall be an annual abatement made, in quarterly proportions, in such manner as the Lord Chancellor shall direct, from the salaries or official incomes of the persons who may be hereafter appointed clerks and examiners, assistant clerks or other clerks of the Court for whom a superannuation allowance is herein-before provided; and the amount so deducted shall be paid into the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the said account called "The Suitors Fee Fund Account;" and the amount of such abatement shall be according to the respective rates following; that is to say,

From salaries or official incomes not exceeding the annual sum of one hundred pounds, an abatement at the rate of two pounds ten shillings per centum;

And from salaries or official incomes exceeding one hundred pounds, five pounds per centum.

XI. Legal Departments.

Finance Accounts, 1855–6, No. 35; and Return to an order of the House of Lords, dated 27th March 1855.

Court of Chancery.

	£	s.	d.
Master of the Rolls	3,969	4	8
Judge of Appeal Court	4,000	0	0
Officers attached to the Lord Chancellor's Court:			
Secretary to Lord Chancellor	800	0	0
Clerk in Secretary's office	150	0	0
Purse Bearer	230	0	0
Train Bearer	76	13	8
Two Tipstaves	100	0	0
Clerk in Court	600	0	0
Officers attached to the Rolls Court:			
Secretary to Master of the Rolls	300	0	0
Train Bearer	138	9	2¼
Crier	110	15	4½
Two Tipstaves	60	0	0
Clerk in Court	600	0	0
5 Masters in Ordinary	14,117	2	0
5 Examiners to Masters*	2,970	0	0
5 Assistant Clerks	1,000	0	0
3 Taxing Masters (1 at 1,000*l.*, 2 at 800*l.*)	2,600	0	0
3 Clerks (1 at 200*l.*, 2 at 100*l.*)	400	0	0
Messenger	30	0	0
Housekeeper	50	0	0
2 Registrars	3,000	0	0
Assistant Registrar	1,000	0	0
6 Clerks in Registrar's office	1,362	10	0
Secretary of Bankrupts	665	13	9
Clerk	83	10	11
Deputy Keeper of the Rolls	923	1	6½
Clerk of Inrolments	369	4	7½
Conducting Clerk	26	5	0
Housekeeper	23	1	5
Accountant-General†	727	14	11
7 Clerks†	1,059	4	8
2 Examiners in Chief, and Clerks†	2,099	18	5
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper	600	0	0
2 Clerks	250	0	0
Clerk of Custodies (Lunacy Office)	267	14	10
Clerk of Recognizances	354	14	0
His clerk	70	5	0
Principal Clerk of Appearances and Writs	600	0	0
8 Clerks	1,050	0	0
Clerk of the Affidavits	600	0	0
Assistant Clerk	300	0	0
3 other Clerks	540	4	9
Clerk of Inrolments in matters relating to Bankruptcy in Ireland	85	3	0
	£48,360	11	8¾

COURTS OF COMMON LAW—(Ireland.)

Extract from Act of 54 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 95.

Judge of the three Courts.

§ 1. It shall be lawful for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, by any letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, to give and grant unto any person who may or shall have

* The salaries of these and other officers are, or will be, liable to abatements, under 13 & 14 Vict. c. 89.

† Changes as to these officers have been made subsequently to the date of the return from which the above information has been extracted. The following appears to be, at present, the correct account of numbers and salaries:—

	£	s.	d.
Accountant-General	783	1	2
3 Clerks	709	4	8
1 Examiner in Chief and Clerks	461	4	4

XI. Legal Departments.

executed the office of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and who shall have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of eight hundred pounds Irish currency, and to any person who may or shall have executed the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, or Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland respectively, and who shall have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of six hundred pounds Irish currency, and to any person who may or shall have executed the office of Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, or of Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and who shall have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum of money not exceeding the sum of six hundred pounds Irish currency; which said several and respective annuities shall be in addition to and in augmentation of the respective annuities or yearly sums allowed to be given and granted to such persons respectively, under the provisions of the said recited Act of the fortieth year aforesaid. (See note on p. 89.)

	£	s.	d.
Court of Queen's Bench.			
Chief Justice	5,074	9	4
3 Justices	11,103	4	0
Clerk of the Crown	600	0	0
1 Clerk to Ditto	200	0	0
Crier	138	9	8
Court of Common Pleas.			
Chief Justice	4,612	18	8
3 Justices	11,065	17	0
Crier	110	15	4
Court of Exchequer.			
Chief Baron	4,612	18	8
3 Barons	11,065	17	0
Revenue Assistant	150	0	0
Crier	120	0	0
COURT OF BANKRUPCTY.			
2 Commissioners at 1,500*l.* each	3,000	0	0
2 Registrars at 300*l.*	600	0	0
3 Messengers	about 450	0	0
INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.			
(*See* Extract from 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 42., *ante*, p 80.)			
1 Commissioner	1,846	3	1
	£54,750	12	9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from Act of 14 *&* 15 *Vict. c.* 57.

Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, Dublin, and Assistant Barristers.

§ 5. It shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, by any letters patent under the great seal of Ireland, to give and grant to the person who now executes the office of Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace of the County of Dublin, if he shall resign the same, an annuity or yearly sum not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, and to any person who shall have executed the office of Assistant Barrister, and who shall have resigned the same, an annuity or yearly sum not exceeding the sum of four hundred pounds sterling, the said several annuities or yearly sums to be paid out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: Provided always, that no such annuity or yearly sum of money granted to the person who now executes the office of Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace of the County of Dublin, or to any Assistant Barrister, shall be valid, unless he shall have continued in office twenty years, or be afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office, the same to be distinctly recited in such grant: Provided also, that the said annuity to the person now holding the office of Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace of the County of Dublin may be granted to such Chairman when the period of his service as such Chairman, together with the period of his service as Assistant Barrister, previous to his appointment as such Chairman, shall together amount to a period of twenty years or upwards.

	£	s.	d.
Judge of Prerogative Court	3,000	0	0
Judge of Admiralty	500	0	0
32 Assistant Barristers	31,000	0	0
Chairman of Sessions of the Peace (Dublin County)	998	10	0
Recorder of City of Dublin	250	0	0
Recorders of Cork and Galway	180	0	0
Registrar of Civil Bills in the City of Dublin	365	13	11
	£36,294	3	11

XI. Legal Departments.

REGISTRAR OF JUDGMENTS, IRELAND.

Estimates, 1857–8, No. III.

(7 & 8 Vict. c. 90. and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 74.)

	£
1 Registrar	800
1 First Assistant	350
1 Second Assistant	190
1 Third Assistant	150
1 Fourth Asssistant	140
1 Fifth Assistant	140
1 Sixth Asssitant	110
2 Searching Clerks	200
2 Copying Clerks	80
1 Keeper of Office Books, &c.	60
	£2,220

CLERK OF THE COURT OF ERRORS, IRELAND.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. III., 35.

(Act 40 Geo. 3. c. 39.—Irish.)

	£	s.	d.
Salary	266	18	8

REGISTRARS TO THE JUDGES, IRELAND.

Estimates, 1856-7. No. III., 30.

(1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 54.)

	£	s.	d.
3 at 275*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*	825	14	0
12 at 367*l.* 4. 8*d.*	4,406	16	0
15	£5,232	10	0

PROCESS SERVERS, IRELAND.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. VII., 13.

	£
Sum voted in the year ending 31st March 1857, for the pay of the Process Servers in Ireland, formerly defrayed from Excise Revenue	9,000

CONSOLIDATED WRIT OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. III., 31.

	£
1 Clerk of Writs	800
1 First Assistant	500
1 Second ditto	400
1 Third ditto	250
4	£1,950

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND OTHER LAW CHARGES, IRELAND.

Estimates. 1856–7, No. III., 24.

	£
Salaries of 7 Crown Solicitors for the Seven Circuits, viz.:—	
Dublin Circuit	2,000
Munster ,,	1,800
Leinster ,,	1,200
Connaught ,,	1,500
Home ,,	1,500
North-east ,,	1,500
North-west ,,	1,600
Salaries of 6 Sessional Solicitors:—	
Munster Circuit	1,250
Leinster ,,	875
Connaught ,,	975
Home ,,	925
North-east ,,	900
North-west ,,	975
	£17,000

INCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION, IRELAND.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. VII., 35.

(Established in 1848, by Act of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 77.)

	£	s.	d.
Chief Commissioner	3,000	0	0
Second ,,	2,000	0	0
Third ,,	2,000	0	0
Master	1,000	0	0
Secretary and Registrar	700	0	0
Taxing Officer	700	0	0
Accountant	600	0	0
Carried forward	£10,000	0	0

XI. Legal Departments.

Incumbered Estates Commission, Ireland—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	10,000	0	0
General Clerk	450	0	0
Notice Clerk	400	0	0
Keeper of Deeds	400	0	0
Auction Clerk	300	0	0
3 Examiners to Commissioners	1,200	0	0
3 Clerks to Commissioners	450	0	0
4 First Assistants	950	0	0
4 Second Assistants	680	0	0
3 Third Assistants	350	0	0
Clerk to Taxing Officer	250	0	0
Assistant to Notice Clerk	250	0	0
„ to Auction Clerk	120	0	0
Crier	100	0	0
4 Porters	200	0	0
Housekeeper	50	0	0
Assistant Housekeeper	30	0	0
	£ 16,180	0	0

XII. Police

XII.—POLICE.

1. England.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Extract from 2 & 3 *Vict. c.* 47.

§ 22. And be it enacted, That there shall be deducted from the pay of every constable belonging to the Metropolitan Police Force a sum after such yearly rate as the Secretary of State shall direct, not being a greater rate than two pounds ten shillings in a hundred pounds, which sum so deducted, and also the monies accruing from stoppages from any of the said constables during sickness, and fines imposed on any of the said constables for misconduct, and from any portion of the fines imposed by any magistrate upon drunken persons, or for assaults upon police constables, as shall be directed to be paid to the receiver for the benefit of this fund, and all monies arising from the sale of worn or cast clothing supplied for the use of the police, shall from time to time be invested in Government Stock by and in the name of the receiver, and the interest and dividends thereof, or so much of the same as shall not be required for the purposes herein-after mentioned, shall be likewise invested in such stock, and accumulate so as to form a fund to be called "The Police Superannuation Fund," and shall be applied from time to time for payment of such superannuation or retiring allowances or gratuities as may be ordered by the Secretary of State at any time to any of the said constables as herein-after provided.

§ 23. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to order that any of the said constables may be superannuated, and receive thereupon out of the Police Superannuation Fund a yearly allowance, subject to the following conditions, and not exceeding the following proportions; that is to say, if he shall have served with diligence and fidelity for fifteen years and less than twenty years, an annual sum not more than half his pay; if for twenty years or upwards an annual sum not more than two-thirds of his pay; provided, that if he shall be under sixty years of age it shall not be lawful to grant any such allowance unless upon the certificate of the said Commissioners of Police that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his office; provided also, that if any constable shall be disabled by any wound or injury received in the actual execution of the duty of his office, it shall be lawful to grant to him any allowance not more than the whole of his pay; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to entitle any constable absolutely to any superannuation allowance, or to prevent him from being dismissed without superannuation allowance.

	£	s.	d.
145 Inspectors	17,002	16	0
660 Serjeants	42,451	10	0
5,002 Constables	255,024	18	0
	£314,479	4	0

Estimates 1856–7, No. III., 11.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE ATTENDANTS.

(Established 28th June 1853, under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33.)

Number	217	Wages	£ 9,216

XII. Police.

2. Ireland.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Extract from Act of 10 & 11 *Vict. c.* 100.

§ 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, upon the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, supported by a certificate from the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant that the respective party as herein-after mentioned had served with diligence and fidelity, to order and direct that any divisional or other justice, receiver, clerk, or other person (not being a constable or sub-constable) heretofore appointed under the said herein-before mentioned Act of the forty-eighth year of the reign of King George the Third, or any Act for the amendment thereof, or under the said recited Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of King William the Fourth, for improving the police in the district of Dublin Metropolis, or any Act for the amendment thereof, shall and may be superannuated, and shall and may receive such pension or superannuation, yearly allowance, or gratuity, charged upon the funds applicable to the support of the said Metropolitan Police establishment, clear of all taxes and deductions, as on consideration of all the circumstances of each case they shall think just, not exceeding such proportion of their respective pay or salary as herein-after mentioned; (that is to say,) for above fifteen years' service and less than twenty years' service an annual sum not exceeding two-thirds of the pay or salary of such party, and for above twenty years' service an annual sum not exceeding the whole of the pay or salary of such party; provided that such party shall contribute a sum equal to two pounds per centum per annum on his salary, from and after the passing of this Act to the time of his superannuation, such contribution to be paid over to the funds applicable to the support of the said Dublin Metropolitan Police establishment; and it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, upon a like certificate as aforesaid, to order and direct that any constable, heretofore appointed or hereafter to be appointed, under the said last-mentioned Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of King William the Fourth, or any Act amending the same, shall and may be superannuated, and shall and may receive such pension or superannuation, yearly allowance or gratuity, charged upon the said funds applicable to the support of the said Metropolitan Police establishment, clear of all taxes and deductions, as on consideration of all the circumstances of each case he or they shall think just, not exceeding the like respective proportions of the pay or salary of the party for the respective periods of service by this Act prescribed for the respective constables of the Constabulary Force heretofore appointed or hereafter to be appointed, as the case may be: Provided always, that any such constable hereafter to be appointed shall contribute towards the payment of the pensions, superannuations, or allowances authorized to be granted under this Act as aforesaid a sum equal to two pounds per centum per annum on his salary, and so rateably for any lesser amount, from the time of his appointment to the time of his superannuation; provided also, that in all such cases as aforesaid, unless the age of the respective party shall exceed sixty years, such person or persons as may be from time to time appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the medical inspection of the Dublin Metropolitan Police shall certify that such party is unable from mental or bodily infirmity to perform his duty.

Estimates, 1856-7, No. III., 37.

	£	s.	d.
Recorder of Dublin (Salary) - - - - - -	1,476	18	5
Police Establishment (Pay, Commuted Allowances, &c.) -	50,011	15	6
	£51,488	13	11

CONSTABULARY OF IRELAND.

Extracts from Act of 10 & 11 *Vict. c.* 100.

§ 2. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act there shall be deducted from the pay and salary of the several magistrates heretofore appointed, and of the inspector general, deputy inspector general, assistant inspector general, the several county inspectors, sub-inspectors, officers, head constables, constables, or sub-constables, heretofore appointed or hereafter to be appointed under the recited Act or any Act amending the same, except the receiver and paymasters, the sum of two pounds per centum per annum, and so rateably, from any pay or salary of whatever amount; and the sums so deducted shall be applied from time to time as occasion may require for the payment of such superannuation or retiring allowances or gratuities as may be or may have been at any time from the passing of the said first-recited Act ordered or appointed from time to time by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, or by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the powers given to him or them respectively under the said first-recited Act, or any Act amending the same, or this Act; and in case the sums so deducted shall amount to a larger sum than may be required

to pay the amount at any time due or payable on such superannuations, pensions, and gratuities, the excess shall be paid into the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at such time and in such manner as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may direct.

§ 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, in his or their discretion, upon the petition of any such head or other constable or sub-constable as aforesaid, to order and direct that any such head or other constable or sub-constable shall and may be superannuated, and shall and may receive such yearly allowance, superannuation, pension, or gratuity out of such Police Superannuation Fund, not exceeding the proportion of their respective pay or salary stated in the scale herein-after mentioned: Provided nevertheless, that in each such case, unless the age of the respective party shall exceed sixty years, such person or persons as may be from time to time appointed by the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors for the medical inspection of the persons belonging to the Constabulary Force shall certify that such party is unable, from mental or bodily infirmity, to perform his duty, and provided that in each and every case the inspector of the county or other superior officer shall also certify that such party has served with diligence and fidelity; and which said scale of yearly allowance or superannuation shall be as follows; (that is to say,) for any head or other constable or sub-constable heretofore appointed after fifteen years' service and under twenty years' service any yearly sum not exceeding two-thirds of the salary of such party, and after twenty years' service, any yearly sum not exceeding the whole of such pay or salary; and for any head or other constable or sub-constable hereafter to be appointed, after fifteen years' service and under twenty years' service, any sum not exceeding one-half of the salary of such party; after twenty years' service and under twenty-five years' service any sum not exceeding two-thirds of the salary of such party; after twenty-five years' service and under thirty years' service any sum not exceeding three-fourths of the salary of such party; and after thirty years' service any sum not exceeding the whole salary of such party.

§ 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, upon the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, supported by a certificate from the Inspector General, or in the case of the Inspector General's superannuation then on the certificate of the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, that the respective party, as herein-after mentioned, had served with diligence and fidelity, to order and direct that any magistrate heretofore appointed or any inspector general, deputy inspector general, assistant inspector general, county inspector or sub-inspector of the constabulary force, heretofore appointed or hereafter to be appointed, shall and may be superannuated, and shall and may receive such yearly allowance, superannuation, pension, or gratuity as on consideration of all the circumstances of each case they shall think just and fitting, not exceeding in the case of any such magistrate, inspector general, deputy inspector general, assistant inspector general, county inspector or sub-inspector respectively, heretofore appointed to such offices, or any other offices in the Constabulary Force, such proportion of their respective pay or salary as herein-after mentioned; (that is to say,) for above fifteen years' service and less than twenty years' service an annual sum not exceeding two-thirds of the salary of such party; for above twenty years' service an annual sum not exceeding the whole of the salary of such party; but in the case of any such inspector general, deputy inspector general, assistant inspector general, county inspector, or sub-inspector hereafter to be appointed, such yearly allowance, superannuation, pension, or gratuity shall not exceed such proportion of their respective pay or salary as herein-after mentioned; (that is to say,) for above fifteen years' service and under twenty years' service an annual sum not exceeding one-half of the salary of such party, for above twenty years' service and under thirty years' service an annual sum not exceeding two-thirds of such salary; for above thirty years' service and under forty years' service an annual sum not exceeding three-fourths of such salary, and for above forty years' service an annual sum not exceeding the whole of such salary: Provided also, that in every such case, unless the age of such party shall exceed sixty years, a certificate shall be given by such person or persons as shall be from time to time appointed by the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors for the medical inspection of persons belonging to the said Constabulary Force, that such party so to be superannuated is unable, from mental or bodily infirmity to perform his duty.

§ 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, on the recommendation of the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors, to order that a yearly allowance or pension, not exceeding the whole of the salary of the party, shall be paid to any officer, or head or other constable, or sub-constable, who shall have been disabled from further service by wounds or injuries received in the execution of his duty.

§ 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland to order that a gratuity, not exceeding one month's pay for each year's service, shall be paid to any officer, head or other constable, or sub-constable, who shall be duly certified to be unfit for service, and to have served with

XII. Police.

CONSTABULARY OF IRELAND—*continued.*

diligence and fidelity for any number of years not exceeding ten years, and a further gratuity of two months' pay for each year he shall have served exceeding ten years, and not exceeding fifteen years.

Estimates 1856–7, No. III., 38.

	£
Inspector General	1,500
35 County Inspectors	8,750
247 Sub Inspectors	30,730
317 Head Constables	16,370
1,997 Constables	70,052
9,406 Sub-Constables	256,138
	£ 383,540*

XIII.—PRISON AND CONVICT SERVICES.

XIII. Prison and Convict Services.

Estimates, 1856–7. Nos. III., 40–44.

PRISON AND CONVICT SERVICES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

	£
Inspectors of Prisons	2,900
Surveyor General of Prisons	750
Clerk of Works	250
Clerk	159
	£4,059

PRISON BOARD IN SCOTLAND.

(2 & 3 Vict. c. 42; and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 34.)

	£	s.	d.
Secretary	700	0	0
2 Clerks	582	18	5
Accountant	60	0	0
Messenger	52	0	0
	£1,394	18	5

GOVERNMENT PRISONS AND CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Hulks :	£	s.	d.
2 Governors, 340*l.* each	680	0	0
1 Chaplain	315	0	0
1 Assistant Chaplain	235	0	0
1 Medical Officer	320	0	0
2 Assistant Surgeons	300	0	0
1 Deputy Governor	120	0	0
1 Master of Hospital	120	0	0
3 Schoolmasters	330	16	0
1 Steward	100	0	0
1 Clerk (to act as Steward)	110	0	0
1 Scripture Reader	130	0	0
2 Chief Warders	220	0	0
104 Officers under 100*l.* each	6,296	17	6
	£9,277	13	6

Brixton Prison :	£	s.	d.
1 Superintendent	310	0	0
1 Deputy Superintendent	130	0	0
1 Chaplain	340	0	0
1 Medical Officer	195	0	0
1 Steward	165	0	0
1 Superintendent's Clerk	108	15	0
60 Officers with Salaries under 100*l.* a year	3,040	6	3
	£ 4,289	1	3

* The following note is appended to the estimate :—

"N.B.—The foregoing Estimate exhibits the entire Charge of the Constabulary for the Year to 31st March 1857. "A Portion, however, of that Charge, viz. for "Extra Constabulary," will be recovered from the Counties by "Grand Jury Presentments, and paid into the Public Revenue. The sum so paid in, in the Year 1855, was 20,355*l.*"

The estimate contains also the following items, viz.—

	£
Pensions granted previous to 1st Oct. 1836	1,800
Pensions and gratuities granted or to be granted on the Superannuation Fund, after deducting conributions of the Force to that Fund	30,000

PRISON AND CONVICT SERVICES AT HOME AND ABROAD—*continued.*

GOVERNMENT PRISONS AND CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Chatham Prison:			
1 Governor	515	0	0
1 Deputy Governor	200	0	0
1 Chaplain	320	0	0
1 Assistant Chaplain	200	0	0
1 Medical Officer	300	0	0
1 Steward	150	0	0
1 Scripture Reader	110	0	0
1 Governor's Clerk	100	0	0
1 Schoolmaster	100	0	0
1 Chief Warder	100	0	0
119 Officers with salaries under 100*l.* a year	6,745	16	0
	£8,840	16	0
Dartmoor:	£	s.	d.
1 Governor	495	0	0
1 Deputy Governor	225	0	0
1 Chaplain	355	0	0
1 Assistant Chaplain	240	0	0
1 Medical Officer	355	0	0
1 Assistant Surgeon	165	0	0
1 Steward	180	0	0
3 Governor's Clerks	360	12	6
4 Schoolmasters	486	10	0
1 Chief Warder	112	0	0
1 Principal Bailiff	135	0	0
1 Engineer	110	14	0
103 Officers having salaries under 100*l.* a year	6,274	5	9
	£9,494	2	3
Burlington House, Fulham:	£	s.	d.
1 Superintendent	200	0	0
1 Chaplain	200	0	0
1 Medical Officer	100	0	0
34 Officers having salaries under 100*l.* a year	1,691	0	0
	£2,191	0	0
Millbank Prison:	£	s.	d.
1 Governor	560	0	0
1 Deputy Governor	205	0	0
1 Chaplain	400	0	0
1 Assistant Chaplain	200	0	0
1 Medical Superintendent	300	0	0
1 Resident Surgeon	150	0	0
1 Steward	250	0	0
1 Clerk Accountant	123	15	0
1 Governor's Clerk	125	0	0
1 Chaplain's ditto and Organist	130	0	0
1 Scripture Reader	125	0	0
4 Schoolmasters (1 at 107*l.* 10*s.*, 2 at 105*l.*, 1 at 102*l.* 10*s.*)	420	0	0
1 Deputy Superintendent	130	0	0
2 Chief Warders	233	0	0
1 Manufacturer	240	0	0
1 Plumber	105	0	0
1 Bricklayer	100	0	0
1 Engineer	116	10	0
146 Officers having salaries under 100*l.* a year	8,978	2	9
	£12,891	7	9
Parkhurst Prison:	£	s.	d.
1 Governor	500	0	0
1 Chaplain	335	0	0
1 Second Chaplain, &c.	290	0	0
1 Medical Officer	350	0	0
1 Steward	230	0	0
Carried forward	£1,705	0	0

XIII. Prison and Convict Services.

Prison and Convict Services at Home and Abroad—*continued.*

Government Prisons and Convict Establishments—*continued.*

Parkhurst Prison—continued:

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,705	0	0
1 Deputy Governor	160	0	0
1 Clerk	105	0	0
1 Schoolmaster	130	0	0
2 ditto	220	0	0
53 Officers having salaries under 100*l.* a year	3,407	10	6
	£ 5,727	10	6

Pentonville Prison:

	£	s.	d.
1 Governor	600	0	0
1 Chaplain	400	0	0
1 Assistant Chapiain	250	0	0
1 Medical Officer	230	0	0
1 Steward	150	0	0
1 Governor's Clerk	125	0	0
1 Steward's Clerk	119	7	6
3 Schoolmasters	370	0	0
1 Chief Warder	150	0	0
50 Officers having Salaries under 100*l.* a year	3,603	1	0
	£ 5,997	8	6

Portland Prison:

	£	s.	d.
1 Governor	610	0	0
1 Deputy Governor	255	0	0
1 Chaplain	360	0	0
1 Assistant Chaplain	260	0	0
1 Medical Officer	400	0	0
1 Assistant Surgeon	150	0	0
1 Steward	195	0	0
2 Governor's Clerks	270	0	0
1 Steward's Clerk	120	0	0
1 Scripture Reader	145	0	0
3 Schoolmasters	355	0	0
1 Chief Warder	137	12	6
212 Officers having Salaries under 100*l.* a year	12,140	14	0
	£ 15,398	6	6

Portsmouth Prison:

	£	s.	d.
1 Governor	530	0	0
1 Deputy Governor	220	0	0
1 Chaplain	330	0	0
1 Assistant Chaplain	200	0	0
1 Medical Officer	385	0	0
1 Steward	155	0	0
1 Governor's Clerk	132	10	0
1 Scripture Reader	130	0	0
3 Schoolmasters	327	10	0
1 Chief Warder	102	10	0
1 Foreman of Works	111	0	0
123 Officers having Salaries under 100*l.* a year	7,350	8	9
	£ 9,973	18	9

Perth Prison:

	£	s.	d.
1 Governor	500	0	0
1 Chaplain	250	0	0
1 Surgeon	250	0	0
1 Clerk	127	0	0
1 Superintendent	150	0	0
1 Matron	200	0	0
1 Sub-Matron	100	0	0
60 Officers having Salaries under 100*l.* a year	2,514	11	5
	£ 4,091	11	5

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COLONIES.

	Number.	Rate of Salary.	Aggregate Salaries.
			£
BERMUDA.			
Chief of the Establishment	1	450*l.* to 550*l.*	450
Overseers	3	200*l.* „ 250*l.*	600
Assistant Overseers	3	150*l.* „ 200*l.*	450
Clerk of Works	1	250*l.* „ 300*l.*	250
Stewards	3	70*l.*	210
Clerks	7	1 at 90*l.* 4 „ 80*l.* 2 „ 70*l.*	550
Chief Warders	2	100*l.* to 120*l.*	200
Principal Warders	10	2 at 100*l.* 1 „ 80*l.* 7 „ 65*l.*	735
Warders	30	55*l.* to 67*l.* 10*s.*	1,650
Assistant Warders	70	52*l.* to 62*l.*	3,640
Total of Discipline and Executive Officers	130		8,735
Chaplain	1	300*l.*	300
Roman Catholic Chaplain	1	200*l.*	200
Schoolmaster	1	100*l.*	100
Assistant Schoolmasters	3	2 at 80*l.* 1 at 50*l.*	210
Total for Instruction	6		810
Surgeon	1	350*l.*	350
Assistant Surgeons	4	175*l.*	700
Total for Medical Treatment	5		1,050
Grand Total	141		10,595
GIBRALTAR.*			
Chief of the Establishment	1	400*l.*	420
Deputy	1	200*l.* to 250*l.*	210
Steward	1	150*l.* „ 200*l.*	160
Clerks	5	2 at 100*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* 1 „ 87 0 0 2 „ 72 10 0	432
Chief Warders	2	130*l.* & 100*l.*	230
Principal Warders	4	65*l.* to 80*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	292
Warders	21	55 „ 67 10 0	1,216
Assistant Warders	52	52 „ 62 0 0	2,732
Total of Discipline and Executive Officers	87		5,692
Chaplain	1	300*l.*	300
Scripture Reader	1	105*l.*	105
Schoolmasters	3	125*l.* 105*l.* & 92*l.*	322
Total for Instruction	5		727
Surgeon	1	304*l.*	304
Assistant Surgeon	1	182*l.*	182
Warders	3	54*l.*	162
Total for Medical Treatment	5		648
Grand Total	97		7,067
NEW SOUTH WALES.			
Chief of the Establishment	1	775*l.*	775
Clerk	1	400*l.*	400
Do.	1	270*l.*	270
Messenger	1	112*l.*	112
Constable	1	121*l.*	121
Total Comptroller's Establishment	5		1,678

* These Officers receive allowances in lieu of rations and quarters, amounting in the aggregate to 2,784*l.*

Convict Establishment in the Colonies—*continued.*

	Number.	Rate of Salary.	Aggregate Salaries.
Lunatic and Invalid Establishment.			£
Superintendent	1	616*l.*	616
Surgeons	3	2 at 250*l.* 1 at 374*l.*	874
Visitors	2	100*l.*	200
Matrons	3	Ranging from 41*l.* to 91*l.*	185
Attendants and Servants	73	Ditto. 14*l.* to 183*l.*	3,843
Total Lunatic and Invalid Establishment	82		5,718
Grand Total	87		7,396
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.			
Chief of the Establishment	1	800*l.*	800
Visiting Magistrates	9	1 at 100*l.* 6 „ 50*l.* 2 „ 25*l.*	450
Superintendent of the Prison	1	400*l.*	400
Deputy Superintendent of the Prison	1	200*l.*	200
Senior Assistant Superintendents of Convicts	8	4 at 162*l.* 4 „ 132*l.*	1,176
Assistant Superintendents of Convicts	3	1 at 99*l.* 1 „ 122*l.* 1 „ 90*l.*	311
Overseers	9	1 at 78*l.* 1 „ 76*l.* 1 „ 64*l.*	686
Steward	1	172*l.*	172
Clerks	23	1 „ 250*l.* 2 „ 200*l.* 3 „ 149*l.* 6 „ 122*l.* 1 „ 140*l.* 2 „ 103*l.* 2 „ 64*l.* 6 at 3*s.* a day	2,631
Chief Warder	1	101*l.*	101
Principal Warders	5	2 at 90*l.* 1 „ 87*l.* 1 „ 86*l.* 1 „ 84*l.*	437
Warders	17	2 at 80*l.* 3 „ 78*l.* 2 „ 74*l.* 2 „ 69*l.* 2 „ 68*l.* 2 „ 67*l.* 1 „ 66*l.* 3 „ 65*l.*	1,211
Instructing Warders	36	32 at 2*s.* for 311 days. 4 at 2*s.* for 365 days.	1,125
Assistant Warders	30	1 at 68*l.* 1 „ 66*l.* 3 „ 65*l.* 10 „ 64*l.* 8 „ 63*l.* 7 „ 62*l.*	1,847
Office-keeper	1	46*l.*	46
Gatekeepers	2	1 at 85*l.* 1 „ 63*l.*	148
Timekeeper	1	12*l.*	12
Total of Discipline and Executive Officers	149		11,753

Convict Establishment in the Colonies — *continued.*

	Number.	Rate of Salary.	Aggregate Salaries.
			£
Chaplains	4	1 at 200*l.*, 3 „ 100*l.*	500
Assistant Chaplain	1	200*l.*	200
Visiting Chaplains	3	50*l.*	150
Roman Catholic Chaplain	1	200*l.*	200
„ „ Visiting Chaplain	1	100*l.*	100
Schoolmaster	1	132*l.*	132
Total for Instruction	11		1,282
Surgeon	1	200*l.*	200
Principal Medical Officer	1	91*l.*	91
Visiting Surgeons	5	1 at 200*l.*, 1 „ 72*l.*, 2 „ 50*l.*, 1 „ 36*l.*	408
Medical Attendants	2	60*l.*	120
Total for Medical Treatment	9		819
Grand Total	169		13,854
TASMANIA.			
I. Comptroller General's Department :			
Comptroller General	1	1,200*l.*	1,200
Clerks and Messengers	6	Ranging from 52*l.* to 280*l.*	842
Total Comptroller General's Department	7		2,042
II. Penal Establishment at Port Arthur :			
Superintendent	1	600*l.*	600
Assistants	9	Ranging from 73*l.* to 150*l.*	829
Overseers	14	52*l.* „ 128*l.*	984
Storekeeper, Schoolmaster, Clerks, &c.	7	74*l.* „ 132*l.*	870
Constables	55	18*l.* „ 125*l.*	1,543
Total, Port Arthur	86		4,826
III. Invalid Depôt at Impression Bay :			
Superintendents and Overseers	6	Ranging from 52*l.* to 82*l.*	387
Clerks and Storekeeper	3	9*l.* „ 82*l.*	109
Constables, &c.	4	18*l.* „ 27*l.*	82
Total Invalid Depôt	13		578
IV. Male Prison, Hobart Town :			
Superintendents and Overseers	7	Ranging from 52*l.* to 150*l.*	564
Clerk	1	120*l.*	120
Constables, &c.	14	Ranging from 9*l.* to 100*l.*	478
Total Male Prison	22		1,162
V. Female Factory at the Cascades:			
Keeper	1	140*l.*	140
Overseer	1	100*l.*	100
Matron	1	120*l.*	120
Clerk	1	74*l.*	74
Warders, &c.	13	Ranging from 9*l.* to 100*l.*	535
Total Female Factory	17		969
VI. Brickfield's Nursery :			
Matrons	2	60*l.* & 44*l.*	104
Clerk	1	74*l.*	74
Constables	2	32*l.*	64
Total Brickfield's Nursery	5		242

XIII. Prison and Convict Services.

Convict Establishment in the Colonies—*continued.*

	Number.	Rate of Salary.	Aggregate Salaries.
			£
VII. Orphan Schools:			
Superintendent	1	355*l.*	355
Chaplain	1	150*l.*	150
Physician	1	182*l.*	182
Purveyor	1	150*l.*	150
Masters	2	100*l.* & 216*l.*	316
Matrons	2	150*l.* & 75*l.*	225
Servants, Tradesmen, &c.	34	Ranging from 1*l.* 6*s.* to 75*l.*	667
Total Orphan Schools	42		2,045
VIII. Visiting Magistrate, Hobart Town:			
Magistrate	1	146*l.*	146
Total Magistrates	1		146
IX. Medical Department:			
Surgeons	5	Ranging from 232*l.* to 589*l.*	2,136
Assistant Surgeons	2	182*l.*	364
Dispensers, Clerks, &c.	35	Ranging from 9*l.* to 344*l.*	1,583
Total Medical Department	42		4,083
X. Religious Instruction:			
Protestant Religious Instructors	4	Ranging from 200*l.* to 250*l.*	1,005
Roman Catholic ditto	4	200*l.* each and Allowances.	970
Total Religious Instruction	8		1,975
XI. Steamer:			
Master	1	230*l.*	230
Mate	1	72*l.*	72
Engineer	1	300*l.*	300
Seamen, &c.	10	Ranging from 18*l.* to 144*l.*	648
Total Steamer	13		1,250
Grand Total	256	£	19,318

XIV. Miscellaneous.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. England.

INDIA BOARD.

Extract from 53 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 155.

§ 91. And whereas it is reasonable that His Majesty, His heirs or successors, should have power to grant allowances, compensations, remunerations, or superannuations to the secretaries and other officers of the said Board, under the conditions herein-after provided: Be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty, His heirs or successors, by any warrant or warrants under His or their sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, to grant or allow to any of the secretaries or officers for the time being belonging to the said Board such allowances, compensations, remunerations, or superannuations as His Majesty, His heirs or successors, shall think proper, under and subject nevertheless to such or the like conditions, and in such or the like proportions as allowances, compensations, remunerations, or superannuations may now be made to public officers by virtue of an Act passed in the fiftieth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to direct that Accounts of Increase and Diminution of Public Salaries, Pensions, and Allowances shall be annually laid before Parliament, and to regulate and control the granting and paying of such Salaries, Pensions, and Allowances," and that the same shall be payed and defrayed quarterly by the said Company, and be deemed and taken as part of their political charges.

§ 93. And whereas it is reasonable that the said Court of Directors should have power to grant allowances, in the nature of superannuations, to such of their officers and servants in England as from age or infirmity may no longer be qualified for the execution of their several offices or employments; Be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful

INDIA BOARD—*continued.*

XIV. MISCELLANEOUS.

to and for the said Court of Diretcors to make allowances, compensations, remunerations, or superannuations to the officers and servants of the said Company in England, subject to the restrictions and according to the conditions and proportions following; (that is to say,) where it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, that any such officer or servant, being under sixty years of age, shall be incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his office, in such case, if he shall have served with diligence and fidelity in the service of the said Company for ten years, it shall and may be lawful to grant him, by way of superannuation, any annual sum not exceeding one third of the salary and allowed emoluments of his office: if above ten years and less than twenty, any such sum not exceeding one-half of such salary and allowed emoluments: if above twenty years, any such sum not exceeding two-thirds of such salary and allowed emoluments: if such officer or servant shall be above sixty years of age, and he shall have served fifteen years or upwards, it shall and may be lawful, without proof of infirmity of mind or body, to grant him, by way of superannuation, any annual sum not exceeding two thirds of the salary and allowed emoluments of his office: if sixty-five years of age or upwards, and he shall have served forty years or upwards, any such sum not exceeding three-fourths of such salary and allowed emoluments: if sixty-five years of age or upwards, and he shall have served fifty years or upwards, any such sum not exceeding the whole of such salary and allowed emoluments: all which allowances so to be made shall be charged in the books of account of the said Company to the debit of that branch of the Company's affairs to which the said officers or servants may respectively belong; any thing in the said Act of the thirty-third year of His Majesty's reign to the contrary notwithstanding.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. II., 7.

	£
Salaries (not including that of the Lord Privy Seal) and Incidental Expenses	700

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.*

Estimates, 1856–7, No. VII., 2.

(Established 1836, under 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 77.)

	£	s.	d.
1 Secretary	950	0	0
2 First-class Clerks, at 450*l.*	900	0	0
2 Second-class Clerks, at 250*l.*	500	0	0
1 Second-class Clerk	195	0	0
1 Second-class Clerk	173	3	0
4 Third-class Clerks, at 140*l.*	560	0	0
2 Messengers, at 80*l.*	160	0	0
1 Office Keeper, at 40*l.*	40	0	0
14	£3,478	3	0

COUNTY ROADS, SOUTH WALES.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. II., 31.

General Superintendent of County Roads, South Wales.

(Established by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 91.)

	£	s.	d.
1 Salary of General Superintendent	500	0	0
1 Clerk's Salary	100	0	0
2	£600	0	0

INSPECTORS OF CORN RETURNS.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. VII., 18.

	£	s.	d.
Sum voted for the Year ending 31st March 1857, for Payment of Salaries of Inspectors of Corn Returns, and Expenses defrayed by Counties for Corn Returns	3,800	0	0

* A portion only of the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is defrayed by the public.

XIV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Estimates, 1856–7, No. VII., 5.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

(Established by Order in Council of 21st May 1855.)

		£
1	Secretary at 800*l.* per Annum	800
1	Registrar, 400*l.* to 700*l.*	450
3	Senior Clerks, 200*l.* to 300*l.*	600
3	Junior Clerks, 100*l.* to 200*l.*	300
1	Office Keeper	100
2	Messengers at 60*l.* to 80*l.*	123
1	Porter, at 60*l.* to 80*l.*	60
12		£2,433

REGISTRAR GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

(Established by Act of 5 & 6 Will. 4. c.)

		£	s.	d.
15	Taskworkers,* viz.:			
	5 Transcribers (average earnings 136*l.* each)	680	0	0
	7 Indexers (average earnings 126*l.* each)	882	0	0
	3 Statistical Abstracters (average earnings 115*l.*)	345	0	0
		£1,907	0	0

TRINITY HOUSE.

Extract from Act of 17 & 18 *Vict.* 104. [*See p.* 107.]

		£
20	Elder Brethren	7,000*
1	Secretary	1,000
1	Assistant Secretary	600
19	Clerks	4,480
3	Supernumerary Clerks	312*
8	Messengers, Housekeeper, Gatekeepers, and Watchman	664
7	Female Servants	115*
1	Surveyor of Shipping	80
1	Superintendent Engineer	300
1	Scientific Adviser	200*
1	Clerk of the Works	100
11	Local Agents for Lighthouses	381
141	Light Keepers	7,836
31	Masters of Light Vessels	1,860
31	Mates do.	1,488
4	Masters of Steam Vessels	842
7	Mates do.	535
8	Engineers do.	1,022
2	Masters of Sailing Vessels	114
1	Mate do.	43
7	Superintendents of Storehouses	1,494
3	Assistant Storekeepers	150
1	Clerk in Storehouse	50
1	Surveyor of Ballastage	120
2	Rulers of Ballastage	625
5	Assistants to do.	525
1	Engine Keeper	74
1	Blacksmith	100
4	Assistant do.	301
2	Foremen Painters	200
2	Keepers of Coal Depôt	125
385	Seamen, Firemen, Carpenters, Lamplighters, Tender Keepers, and Buoy Keepers	13,607
		£46,343

* "The Transcribers and Indexers are employed on *piece-work* thoughout the year, and the Statistical Abstracters for about eight months in each year, being placed during the remaining four months on *day pay*, at 6*s.* per diem. Many of the piece workers have served 16 or 17 years, and their situations are in every respect as permanent as those of the salaried clerks.

† These officers are not entitled to Superannuation Allowance.

XIV. Miscellaneous.

2. Scotland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Finance Accounts, 1855–6, No. 33, and Estimates, 1857–8.

Salaries formerly charged on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
The Office of Heritable Usher of Scotland	242	15	0
Chaplains to Her Majesty	100	0	0
Six Trumpeters	100	18	0
Hereditary Keeper, Deputy Keeper, and Porter (Holyrood House)	133	5	4
Under Keeper of the Wardrobe	20	0	0
Officers of the Order of the Thistle	423	10	0
Limner	97	0	0
Historiographer	184	0	0
Clockmaker	16	13	4
Secretary to the Bible Board	600	0	0
Law Agent to ditto	240	0	0
Warden of the Regalia	45	0	0
Procurator of the Church of Scotland	200	0	0
Principal Clerk	133	6	8
2 Sub-Clerks and Agents, at 133*l.* 6*s.* *d.* each	226	13	4
Solicitor in London	21	0	0
Beadles	32	0	0
Procurator's Clerk	16	13	4
	£2,832	15	0

OFFICE OF THE LORD LYON.

	£
1 The Lyon King at Arms	555
6 Heralds, at 25*l.* each	150
6 Pursuivants, at 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each	100
	£805

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Estimates, 1856–7, No II., 16.

Extract from Act of 17 *&* 18 *Vict. c.* 104.

§ 421. The said general lighthouse authorities may from time to time, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, grant superannuations or compensations to persons whose salaries are payable out of the said fund, and who are discharged or retire; so nevertheless that no superannuation allowance or compensation to any person so discharged or retiring shall exceed the proportion of his salary which might be granted to a person in the public civil service, under the Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, or under any other Act for regulating such superannuation allowances or compensations for the time being in force.

	£
1 Secretary	900
1 Accountant	260
1 Book-keeper	220
4 Clerks	340
1 Superintendent of Light Keepers	215
1 Foreman of Light Room Repairs	140
1 Missionary	200*
89 Light Keepers	4,509
1 Buoy Master	142
1 Master of Steam Vessel	150
2 Mates ditto	165
1 Master of Sailing Vessel	84
1 Mate ditto	53
29 Stewards, Engineers, Firemen, Seamen, &c.	1,447
1 Housekeeper	50
2 Housemaids	20
	8,895

* Not entitled to Superannuation Allowance.

XIV. Miscellaneous.

Estimates, 1857–8, No. II.

REGISTRAR GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c.

(Established by Act of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80.)

		£	s.	d.
1	Registrar General	400	0	0
1	Secretary	300	0	0
1	Chief Clerk	142	10	0
1	Senior Clerk	125	0	0
3	Junior Clerks	267	10	0
1	Superintendent of Statistics	250	0	0
1	Messenger	10	0	0
3	District Examiners at 200*l.* per annum	600	0	0
5	District Examiners at 150*l.* per annum	750	0	0
1	District Examiner at 50*l.* per annum	50	0	0
1	Indexer	100	0	0
1	Transcriber	75	0	0
2	Sorters	140	0	0
22		£3,210	0	0

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHLAND ROADS AND BRIDGES.

(Established under 59 Geo. 3. c. 135.)

	£	s.	d.
Secretary	100	0	0
General Inspector	250	0	0
Cashier	30	0	0
	£380	0	0

3. Ireland.

DUBLIN HOSPITALS—Officers attached to.

Extract from Act of 19 *&* 20 *Vict. c.* 110.

§ 9. In case any officer or servant of such House of Industry Hospitals or of the Lock Hospital in Dublin shall become, from confirmed sickness, age, or infirmity, incapable of executing the office in person, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, if he think fit so to do, with the consent and approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to grant to such officer or servant an annuity by way of superannuation to be paid and payable out of any monies which shall be applicable for the expenses of such House of Industry Hospitals and Lock Hospital respectively: Provided always, that the annual amount paid by way of superannuation to any such officer or servant shall not exceed the proportions with reference to the amount of salary and the period of service which by the Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, are directed to be observed.

Salaries, Wages, and Allowances.

	£	s.	d.
Foundling Hospital			
House of Industry	1,419	3	8
Female Orphan House	360	0	0
Westmoreland Lock Hospital	456	1	0
Lying-in Hospital	490	0	0
Dr. Steevens's Hospital	1,080	0	0
Fever Hospital, Cork Street	928	0	0
Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary	190	0	0
Hospital for Incurables	240	0	0
Minister of St. Matthew's Chapel, &c.	216	18	5
	£5,380	3	1

PORT OF DUBLIN CORPORATION.

	£
1 Superintendent	750*
1 Chief Clerk	550†
1 Secretary	280*
1 Assistant Secretary	170*
1 Accountant	350‡
3 Examiners of Light Dues	570
1 Superintendent of Light Ships and Buoys	300
1 Storekeeper	62
3 Clerks	248
5 Messengers, Office Keeper, Porter, and Yard Keeper	139
House Servants and Sweeper	28§
110 Light Keepers	5,949
3 Masters of Light Vessels	252
4 Mates do.	240
38 Carpenters, Lamplighters, Seamen, Watchmen, and Labourers	1,226
	£ 11,114

* Two thirds of these sums are charged on the Mercantile Marine Fund, the other third is paid out of the separate income of the Port of Dublin Corporation.

† 150*l.* of this sum is not charged on the Mercantile Marine Fund.

‡ 250*l.* of this sum is charged on the Mercantile Marine Fund.

§ Not entitled to Superannuation Allowance.

Supplement to Appendix No. VIII.

ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Osborne to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, Admiralty, December 19, 1856.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Commissioners for Civil Service Superannuation, a Statement of Appointments held under the Board of Admiralty, which have been exempted from contribution to the Superannuation Fund.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. Osborne.

Parties holding Appointments under the Board of Admiralty who are *exempt* from Contribution to the Superannuation Fund.

Office or Party.	Salary or Pay per Annum.	Grounds of Exemption.
	£	
Lords of the Admiralty	—	Navy Board's Minute of 27 December 1830. As the Order for making the deduction applies only to persons, who may be entitled to pensions, it cannot apply to the Lords of the Admiralty who are not entitled to pensions. *See also* Schedule, Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. cap. 24.
First Secretary of the Admiralty	2,000	Navy Board's Minute, 27 December 1830, on Admiralty Order, 29 November 1830. The first Secretary of the Admiralty does not come within the scope of Admiralty Order, 14 August 1829. *See also* Schedule, Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. cap. 24.
Second Secretary of the Admiralty ...	1,500	The second Secretary does not come within the scope of Admiralty Order, 14 August 1829. *See* Schedule, Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. cap. 24.
Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.	500*l.* to 600*l.*	Admiralty Order, 14 October 1834, it not being intended that he should receive Superannuation.
Solicitor to the Naval Department ...	2,600	No claim to any retiring allowance. Admiralty Order, 7 January 1828.
Superintendents of Naval, Victualling and Medical Establishments at home and abroad.	Various.	Order in Council, 27 June 1832. To fall back upon the half pay of the rank they may have attained. *See also* Schedule, Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. cap. 24.
Certain Inferior Officers who will be pensioned on the scale of Fortieths and not under Act.	From 85*l.* to 200*l.*	Not entitled to superannuation under the Act. Order in Council, 4 February and 18 July 1833.
Surveyor of the Navy	1,000	Admiralty Order, 30 March 1833; will have "No claim to any retiring allowance," but Sir William Symonds was, upon his retirement, granted a pension. N.B.—On the appointment of Captain Sir B. W. Walker to be Surveyor of the Navy, the abatement on account of Superannuation Fund was directed to be made from his salary, but their Lordships were decidedly of opinion that the abatements should be returned to him in case he resumed his profession before he derived any benefit from the Superannuation Fund. Board's Minute, 8 March 1848.
Purser in charge of Victualling, Jamaica	250	Admiralty Order of 6 July 1830; the office being of a temporary nature.
Extra Clerks who served for a long period without intermission prior to 4 August 1829.	—	When placed on Establishment. Treasury Minute, 3 April 1835.
Extra (Temporary) Clerks subsequent to 4 August 1829.	—	So long as they are Extra Clerks. Treasury Minute, 3 April 1835.
Mr. Ewart (Chief Engineer and Inspector of Steam Machinery.)	650	Admiralty Order, 15 July 1835. He was not to receive any retiring allowance on relinquishing that office.
Master, Attendants, and Assistant ditto of Dock and Victualling Yards.	Various.	Order in Council, 6 July 1836. To fall back on half pay without claim to superannuation allowance.
Registrar of Merchant Seamen ... ... (This Office is not now under the control of the Admiralty.)	400	Accountant-General's Minute, 10 July 1837; being a Lieutenant in the Navy, he will not be entitled to superannuation.
Lieutenants of Naval Hospitals	230	Accountant General's Minute, approved by Superintending Lord, 21 December 1837; will not have any claim to superannuation.
Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, (Lieutenant R.N.)	500	Admiralty Order, 21 March 1838, not being entitled to civil pension.
Lieutenant Directors of Police in the Dockyards.	250 except at Pembroke 200*l.*	Admiralty Order, 21 March 1838, not being entitled to civil pensions.
Foreman of the Yard, appointed from Students of Naval Architecture.	250 Pembroke 220*l.*	Admiralty Order, 13 September 1838. On reconsideration, no abatements to be made from those who entered as students prior to 5 August 1829.
Resident Agent for Transports	400 and 328*l.* 10*s.*	Admiralty Order, 15 August 1839. Not entitled to a pension under the provisions of Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. cap. 24.
Native Clerk, Trincomalee	46	Accountant General's Minute, 5 September 1839; not liable, the salary being forty rupees per month, converted into sterling merely to show it on the Estimates.

Office or Party.	Salary or Pay per Annum.	Grounds of Exemption.
	£	
Mr. Alexander Elliott, Naval Storekeeper at Halifax.	450	Accountant General's Minute, 18 May 1841 ; having service prior to 4 August 1829, under other departments of Government. (Certificates produced.)
Mr. M. Arthur, Purser, R.N., Agent Victualler, Ascension.	--	Admiralty Order, 18 June 1840 ; being a purser in the navy.
Mr. John Elliott, Agent Victualler, Haulbowline.	500	Letter, 13 September 1841, approved by Accountant General, 12 October 1841. Being a purser in the navy, he prefers giving up all claim to superannuation.
Inferior officers serving abroad, whose salaries are within the limit of the Orders in Council of 4 February and 18 July 1833.	85*l.* to 200*l.*	Accountant General's Minute, 10 January 1842. Not entitled to superannuation under the Act; the scale of fortieths being applicable to officers abroad as well as at home.
Divisional Paymasters	300	Not entitled to superannuation under the Act. Those who enter after Board's Minute, 4 June 1832, per Admiralty Order, 20 August 1842.
Purveyors and Barrack-masters, R.M. ...	100*l.*, and 10*s.* per diem.	
Schoolmasters and Assistant Schoolmasters at the Dockyards.	100*l.* to 150*l.*	Pensioned on scale of fortieths. Admiralty Order 11 May 1847.
Naval Storekeeper and Agent Victualler at the Cape of Good Hope.	600	A Captain in the Royal Navy having being appointed gave up all claim to a civil pension. Exempted from contributing on that condition, per Board's Minute, 16 January 1851.
Master Sailmakers at Portsmouth and Devonport.	200	To be superannuated on scale of fortieths. Admiralty Orders, 13 September 1852, and 11 July 1848.
Naval Storekeeper and Agent Victualler at Hong Kong.	600	Commander Charles Parker, R.N., gave up all claim to superannuation, per letter, 16 November 1849, approved by Accountant General's Minute, 27 November 1849.
Master Riggers, H.M. Dockyards	200	Not liable, being pensioned on scale of fortieths. Admiralty Order, 13 February 1856.
Examiner of Accounts, &c., New Works Department (Mr. George Higgs).	350*l.* to 500*l.*	Not entitled to any pension, and to be discharged when his services are no longer required. Admiralty Order, 19 April 1849.
Naval Storekeeper, Malta	600	Mr. Chimms being a Purser R.N. gave up all claim to superannuation.
Clerk to Victualling Storekeeper, and in charge of Hospital at Halifax.	150*l.* and 50*l.*	Mr. de Vries being a Paymaster and Purser gave up all claim to superannuation allowance.

Admiralty, December 15, 1856.

APPENDIX No. IX.

RETURN, furnished by the Treasury, showing the Cases in which Superannuation Allowances have been granted to any of the Persons who have been employed in any Offices or Departments not liable to Superannuation Abatements.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Salary.	Date of Retirement.	Amount awarded.	Cause of Retirement.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
ADMIRALTY.—(See p. 127.)							
AUDIT OFFICE.							
Kennedy, Mr.	Extra Clerk	65	40	197 0 0	15 Apr. 1843	147 0 0	Infirmity.
Cairns, J.	Porter	66	16	64 12 0	1 Dec. 1834	14 0 0	Do.
Miller, Sophia	Charwoman	77	23	26 0 0	5 Apr. 1841	11 14 0	Do.
Prior, Anne	,,	66	20	26 0 0	11 Aug. 1843	11 1 4	Do.
Major, Mrs.	,,	66	30	26 0 0	4 May 1852	10 0 0 gratuity.	Do.
					[No similar allowance to be granted.]		
Drew, Geo.	Porter	67	46	59 16 0	26 Jan. 1848	40 0 0	Infirmity.
BRITISH MUSEUM.							
Thurston, John	Porter	77	42	54 16 0	9 Dec. 1836	150 0 0 gratuity.	Infirmity.
Forshall, Rev. T.	Secretary	—	26	700 0 0	25 Oct. 1850	350 0 0	Do.
Ellis, Sir H.	Secretary and Librarian.	79	56	1,200 0 0	22 Feb. 1856	1,200 0 0	Do.
CENSUS COMMISSION, IRELAND.*							
Singleton, Mr.	Secretary	46	29	350 0 0	28 Dec. 1855	183 15 0	Infirmity.
COPYHOLD AND INCLOSURE COMMISSION OFFICE.							
Stewart, Mr.	Secretary	50	14	800 0 0	1 Jan. 1856	167 0 0	Infirmity.
COLONIAL OFFICE. STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES IN THE WEST INDIES.†							
Lyons, Mr.	British Guiana	—	22	450 0 0	16 Oct. 1856	150 0 0	Infirmity.
Polson, Mr.	St. Vincent's	—	20	450 0 0	Do.	150 0 0	Do.
CONVICT DEPARTMENT.—(See p. 137.)							
CUSTOMS.—(See p. 114.)							
INLAND REVENUE.—(See p. 138.)							
NATIONAL GALLERY.							
Thwaites, Col.	Secretary to the Trustees.	75	30	261 0 0	1 July 1854	150 0 0	Infirmity.
POOR LAW OFFICE, IRELAND.							
Mullen, Mr.	Clerk (Ireland)	87	14	150 0 0	5 Aug. 1854	37 10 0	Infirmity.
POOR LAW BOARD, ENGLAND.							
Nicholl, Sir G.	Secretary (England).	70	17	1,500 0 0	27 Jan. 1851	1,000 0 0 special allowance.	Infirmity.
POST OFFICE.—(See p. 131.)							
REGISTRAR OF DEEDS, IRELAND.							
Griffin, Mr.	Extra Clerk	65	40	208 0 0	8 Dec. 1848	150 0 0	Infirmity.
Taylor, Mr.	Do.	44	29	208 0 0	16 Nov. 1849	105 0 0	Do.
Brelton, Mr.	Do.	45	15	185 10 6	2 July 1850	34 0 0	Do.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ENGLAND.							
Wyse, Mr.	Transcriber	—	6½	Salary according to the No. of entries.	13 Dec. 1850	Gratuities at the rate of two months pay for every three years service.	Infirmity.
Millington, Mr.	Do.	—	13		5 Aug. 1856		Do.
RECORD DEPARTMENT.							
Constance, Mrs.	In charge of the rooms at Somerset House where the records were kept.	—	11	20 0 0	7 July 1843	20 0 0 gratuity.	Infirmity.

* In addition to Mr. Singleton's services in the Census Commission he had served the public in various capacities for many years: his total public service amounted to 29 years. One tenth was deducted in this case.

† These officers were granted modified superannuation allowances under the authority of a Treasury Minute, dated the 13th June 1856, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Salary.	Date of Retirement.	Amount awarded.	Cause of Retirement.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
STATE PAPER OFFICE.							
Vigars, Mr.	Extra Clerk	64	35	120 0 0	22 Feb. 1841	90 0 0	Infirmity of mind and body.
SLAVE TRADE. MIXED COMMISSION.							
Smith, Mr.	Commissary Judge, Sierra Leone.	40	10	3,000 0 0	5 Apr. 1835	850 0 0	Eight years actual service at Sierra Leone.
M'Leay, Mr.	Commissary Judge, Havanna.	44	10	1,850 0 0	1 Feb. 1837	750 0 0	Infirmity.
Macauley, Mr.	Commissary Judge, Sierra Leone.	—	6	2,000 0 0	12 Jan. 1841	750 0 0	Infirmity.
Jackson, Mr.	Clerk	—	12	500 0 0	11 Jan. 1842	225 0 0	Twelve years actual service.
Brand, Mr.*	Clerk at Loanda	—	8½	250 0 0	16 Oct. 1856	- -	Infirmity.
Weston, Mr.†	Commissioner, Sierra Leone.	—	18	1,500 0 0	1 Dec. 1856	600 0 0	Infirmity.
TREASURY (EXTRA CLERKS, &c.)							
Smith, Mr.	Extra Clerk	47	30	182 10 0	31 Aug. 1841	90 0 0	Infirmity.
Metcalfe, Mr.	Do.	61	37	202 10 0	26 Apr. 1844	151 17 6	Do.
Algar, Mr.	Do.	71	23	182 0 0	9 Sept. 1845	91 0 0	Do.
[The deduction of one tenth prescribed by the Treasury Minute, dated 11 April 1845 was not made in the case of Mr. Metcalfe, who was deaf and dumb, and in that of Mr. Algar who was paralytic.]							
Stephenson, Mr.	Extra Clerk	66	27	188 9 0	31 May 1850	91 0 0	Infirmity.
Winkley, Mr.	Do	66	45	300 0 0	7 Nov. 1851	255 0 0	Do.
M'Crae, Mr.	Do.	66	29	300 0 0	1 Jan. 1853	157 0 0	Do.
Lovell, John	Coal Porter	57	15	39 0 0	27 Sept. 1855	8 10 0	Do.
[This allowance was calculated on the scale laid down for Ordnance labourers.]							
OFFICE OF WORKS (GATEKEEPERS).							
John Poulson	Gatekeeper in Regent's Park.	66	22½ years	26 0 0 and livery.	2 Sept. 1836	26 0 0	Ill health, occasioned by an accident whilst on duty.
Robert Bishop	Foreman of Gatekeepers, St. James', Green, and Hyde Parks.	66	22 years 1 month.	60 0 0 and livery.	25 Mar. 1842	30 0 0	Ill health.
Richard Rogers	Gatekeeper in Kensington Gardens.	not ascertainable.	8½ years	47 0 4 Allowance for firing, 3*l.*, and livery.	11 Sept. 1845	20 0 0	Ill health, arising from an accident when returning home from duty.
William King	Gatekeeper in Buckingham Palace Gardens.	84	50 years	39 0 0 Allowance for firing, 3*l.* per annum.	11 Sept. 1845	34 0 0	Age and infirmity.
James Sims	Constable in Regent's Park.	64	22⅓ years	52 0 0	19 Oct. 1845	22 0 0	Disease of the lungs, and general weakness of body.
Michael Burns	Ditto	not ascertainable.	22⅓ years	52 0 0	19 Oct. 1845	22 0 0	General decay of nature.
Henry Waters	Gatekeeper in Green Park.	68	23 years	80 0 0 and a lodge.	10 Oct. 1846	35 0 0	Services dispensed with upon removal of lodge.
Wm. Godden	Deerkeeper, Phœnix Park.	82	35⅓ years	65 0 0	1 Apr. 1847	48 0 0	Age and infirmity.
John Harvey	Gatekeeper, Kensington Gardens.	60	14⅓ years	47 0 4 Allowance for firing at the lodge, 3*l.* per ann.; value of livery, 5*l.*	25 Nov. 1854	12 0 0	Illness.
Joseph Seeley	Gatekeeper in Enclosure of St. James' Park.	69	23 years 11 months	47 0 4 Allowance for firing at the lodge, 3*l.* per ann.; value of livery, 5*l.*	26 Jan. 1856	16 10 0	Age and infirmity.
Wm. Goodrick	Ditto	77	30 years	47 0 4 Allowance for firing, 3*l.*; value of livery, 5*l.*	1 Mar. 1856	33 0 0	Ditto.
Richard Woods	Gatekeeper in Regent's Park.	80	29 years	80 0 0 a lodge valued at 30*l.* per ann., and a suit of livery, 9*l.* 5*s.*	1 Apr. 1856	68 0 0	Ditto.
James Wise	Constable in Regent's Park.	66	30¾ years	54 12 0 Annual value of clothing, 7*l.* 5*s.*	22 June 1856	33 0 0	Loss of sight.
John Bishop	Ditto	56	15 years 7 months.	54 12 0 Annual value of clothing, 7*l.* 5*s.*	22 June 1856	12 0 0	Illness.
PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.							
O'Neill, P.	Lock Keeper	83	50	10 0 0	16 July 1850	20*l.* gratuity	Infirmity.
Toole, Thos.	Labourer	42	16	- - - -	26 Jan. 1855	10*l.* gratuity	Injury.
Adam, Wm.	Do.	48	9	- - - -	- - -	10 0 0	Do.
Hepburn, J.	Do.	46	30	- - - -	- - -	11 14 9	Do.
[The award made in the last case has been calculated according to the Ordnance scale for labourers, &c.]							

* A gratuity was awarded to Mr. Brand, at the rate of two months pay for every three years service.
According to the terms upon which he accepted the appointment, he was precluded from claiming a superannuation allowance until he had completed twelve years service.

† Mr. Weston was informed by the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the 15 Dec. 1851, that after four years service as arbitrator at Sierra Leone, his name would be submitted to Her Majesty for the grant of a pension not exceeding 600*l.*

Besides the above, there are numerous cases in which allowances and gratuities have been granted on reduction, abolition, or revision of offices.

APPENDIX No. IX.—*continued.*

CUSTOMS.

A RETURN of all Persons, of whatever Grade, serving in a Civil Capacity (including Extra, Temporary, and Supplementary Clerks), whose Cases are not considered as falling within the Provisions of the Act 4 and 5 Will. 4. cap. 24., but to whom nevertheless Retired Allowances or Gratuities have been granted since the date of the passing of the Act; stating in each Case the Name, Age, Length of Service, and Date and Grounds of Retirement, together with the Amount of Salary and Emoluments, and the Allowance granted.

1.

RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				1836.			
J. Heath	Extra Tidewaiter ...	66	46	26 April	9 10 10	8 0 0	Bodily Infirmity.
				1840.			
C. Adams	Ditto ditto ...	66	31	1 June	50 0 0	28 0 0	Age.
E. Birch	Ditto Waterman	64	43	„	41 5 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
				1841.			
E. Salmon	Ditto Tidewater	67	24	2 Jan.	43 10 0	19 0 0	Ditto.
P. Bannocks ...	Ditto Boatman ...	65	25	22 Jan.	15 12 6	8 0 0	Lameness.
J. Collings... ...	Ditto Weigher ...	74	34	13 May	23 10 0	14 0 0	Age.
T. Mills	Ditto ditto ...	72	33	14 May	11 7 6	7 0 0	Infirmity.
T. Cookson ...	Ditto Waterman	55	32	31 July	42 0 0	24 0 0	Paralysis.
W. Scully	Ditto Tidewaiter	69	29	28 Aug.	35 17 0	18 0 0	Infirmity.
				1842.			
J. Matthews ...	Ditto Weigher ...	74	33	2 Feb.	14 2 2	8 8 0	Age.
W. Egerton ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	75	37	10 Mar.	44 12 6	33 0 0	Ditto.
W. Perkins ...	Ditto ditto ...	80	31	18 Mar.	16 7 6	10 0 0	Ditto.
J. O'Brien	Ditto ditto ...	79	36	3 May	38 8 10	25 0 0	Ditto.
J. Gonner	Ditto Waterman	62	29	31 May	39 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
J. W. Hale ...	Ditto Weigher ...	78	25	5 Nov.	36 2 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
J. Hurdle	Ditto ditto ...	61	28	„	37 5 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
C. Lackington ...	Ditto ditto ...	78	31	„	37 19 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
A. M'Dowell ...	Ditto ditto ...	67	29	„	37 16 0	19 0 0	Ditto.
G. Munro	Ditto ditto ...	67	29	„	34 12 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
J. Pricktor ...	Ditto ditto ...	61	26	„	37 15 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
J. Sinclair	Ditto ditto ...	71	26	„	38 8 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
W. Watts	Ditto ditto ...	73	32	„	37 13 0	19 0 0	Ditto.
J. Wilbraham ...	Ditto ditto ...	69	23	„	37 6 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
J. Saunders ...	Ditto Waterman	55	29	15 July	45 2 0	24 0 0	Rupture.
W. Davis	Ditto Weigher ...	70	27	5 Nov.	37 1 10	20 0 0	Asthma.
S. White	Ditto Tidewaiter	66	33	10 Nov.	49 11 8	30 0 0	Rupture.
J. Farrell	Ditto ditto ...	63	36	„	76 1 0	22 0 0	Age.
				1843.			
W. Holton... ...	Ditto ditto ...	67	24	20 July	40 13 4	18 0 0	Infirmity.
E. Croucher ...	Ditto Weigher ...	74	34	16 Mar.	40 14 0	25 0 0	Age.
				1844.			
J. M'Kinley ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	75	33	23 Aug.	63 17 6	40 0 0	Ditto.
W. Harvey ...	Ditto Weigher ...	70	34	5 Mar.	19 15 0	12 0 0	Ditto.
L. O'Reilly ...	Ditto ditto ...	69	25	2 April	16 16 7	15 0 0	Fistula.
J. Comm	Ditto ditto ...	66	26	26 Nov.	46 8 0	25 0 0	Age.
				1845.			
E. Pook	Ditto Tidewaiter	75	39	27 Dec.	19 5 0	13 0 0	Ditto.
R. C. Paige ...	Ditto ditto ...	70	26	24 July	29 0 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
H. Goswell ...	Ditto ditto ...	60	29	13 June	42 6 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
				1846.			
G. Lovell	Ditto ditto ...	78	40	22 Sept.	63 17 6	46 0 0	Ditto.
T. King	Ditto ditto ...	70	30	27 Mar.	63 17 6	38 0 0	Ditto.
T. Brown	Ditto ditto ...	69	30	12 Feb.	40 14 0	39 0 0	Ditto.
T. Reece	Ditto Weigher ...	71	27	5 May	40 14 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
C. Hobbs	Ditto ditto ...	73	23	20 Jan.	11 0 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
				1 4			
R. Phillips... ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	69	30	16 July	51 3 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
H. Beechey ...	Ditto Weigher ...	67	32	18 Feb.	8 7 6	5 0 0	Ditto.
J. Harris	Ditto ditto ...	60	32	9 July	46 10 0	28 0 0	Affection of the chest
W. Williams ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	75	33	23 Feb.	8 14 0	4 0 0	Age.
H. Donaldson ...	Ditto Weigher ...	69	29	10 Mar.	46 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
				1848.			
E. Reffell	Ditto Waterman	60	38	31 Mar.	42 15 0	25 0 0	Affection of the chest.
R. Hamblyn ...	Ditto Weigher ...	73	22	1 Jan.	46 10 0	10 0 0	Age.
J. Kenway... ...	Ditto Clerk ...	73	$33\frac{11}{12}$	19 May	78 0 0	46 0 0	Ditto.
A. Lavis	Ditto Tidewaiter	74	48	25 July	33 8 4	26 0 0	Ditto.
H. Lye	Ditto Boatman ...	72	43	„	43 11 8	30 0 0	Ditto.
				1849.			
J. Scott	Ditto Tidewaiter	64	33	17 Dec.	53 0 6	29 0 0	Rupture.
J. Jude	Ditto ditto ...	67	35	24 April	50 0 0	15 10 0	Age.
H. Gregson ...	Ditto Locker ...	70	30	12 July	46 15 4	24 0 0	Ditto.
				1850.			
J. Collinson ...	Ditto Clerk ...	68	26	16 Mar.	78 0 0	35 0 0	Asthma.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.	1852.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
J. Saunderson ...	Extra Waterman ...	63	39	28 April	54 15 0	36 0 0	Age.
H. Tobin	Ditto Clerk ...	73	20	5 Dec.	78 0 0	23 8 0	Ditto.
G Dummer ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	72	33	25 Dec.	46 7 0	26 10 0	Ditto.
				1853.			
W. Buckman ...	Ditto Weigher ...	83	44	8 Oct.	46 7 0	35 0 0	Ditto.
W. B. Hunter ...	Ditto ditto ...	71	39	19 Oct.	46 7 0	32 0 0	General infirmity.
				1854.			
J. Wybrow ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	64	37	3 Dec.	50 9 6	50 0 0	Rheumatism.
J. Cobbett	Ditto Weigher ...	73	35	,,	38 10 0	24 0 0	Age.
				1855.			
G. W. Maskell ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	56	27	28 Mar.	36 2 0	17 10 0	Rheumatism.
N. M'Pherson ...	Ditto ditto ...	69	26	2 April	31 9 0	15 0 0	Age.
R. Ekins	Ditto Clerk ...	64	24	14 April	78 0 0	39 0 0	Ditto.
H. Haynes	Ditto Weigher ...	60	32	30 June	36 0 0	21 0 0	Bodily weakness.
W. Hopkins ...	Ditto ditto ...	68	21	30 Sept.	25 4 0	7 0 0	Age.
F. Redpath ...	Ditto ditto ...	72	31	26 Oct.	16 1 4	8 14 0	Ditto.
				1857.			
J. Morton	Ditto ditto ...	75	36	8 Feb.	21 10 0	13 10 0	Ditto.
W. Arnold ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	73	$49\frac{4}{12}$	10 Feb.	39 15 0	32 16 0	Ditto.
				1837.			
W. Muggeridge ...	Ditto Boatman Coast-guard.	48	2	30 Nov.	2*s.* per diem	20 0 0	Hurt on duty.
				1844.			
W. Pink	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	10 Sept.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem	20 0 0	Insane.
				1849.			
W. Blunt	Ditto ditto ...	61	16	5 May.	3*s.* per diem	15 0 0	Injury on duty.
				1850.			
B. Day	Ditto ditto ...	45	17	15 May.	3*s.* per diem.	15 10 0	Rupture by a fall on duty.
				1852.			
H. Lockyer ...	Ditto ditto ...	59	$25\frac{5}{12}$	11 May.	3*s.* per diem	25 0 0	Ulcerated legs. Age.
J. Stroud	Ditto ditto ...	63	24	8 April	3*s.* per diem	24 0 0	Injury on duty.
				1853.			
S. Hancock ...	Ditto ditto ...	60	20	6 May	3*s.* per diem	25 0 0	Age and injury on duty.
T. Dix	Ditto ditto ...	63	33	11 Aug.	3*s.* per diem	32 0 0	Chronic rheumatism.
				1854.			
C. M'Dermott ...	Ditto ditto ...	55	30	18 June	3*s.* per diem	18 0 0	Lameness and general debility.
R. Eastaway ...	Ditto ditto ...	63	32	15 Dec.	3*s.* per diem	24 10 0	Injury on duty.
				1855.			
M. Coughlan ...	Ditto ditto ...	67	35	1 Aug.	3*s.* per diem	21 0 0	Age.
				1856.			
D. Chason	Ditto Man and Ship-keeper, Ditto ...	51	$15\frac{7}{12}$	19 Feb.	54 4 0	12 0 0	Paralysis.

2.

GRATUITIES.

				1834.			
T. Coney	Extra Weigher ...	...	34	18 Aug.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem	10 0 0	Injury on duty.
				1835.			
G. Dobson	Ditto Tidewaiter	80	25	1 Dec.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem	10 0 0	Age.
				1836.			
D. McArthur ...	Ditto ditto ...	81	26	19 Feb.	3*s.* per diem	10 0 0	Ditto.
G. Ashford	Ditto ditto ...	80	35	5 Aug.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem	10 0 0	Ditto.
J. Haman	Ditto ditto ...	65	43	7 May	3*s.* 6*d.* per diem	51 8 5	Ditto.
D. McCaulsky ...	Tidewaiter	51	$8\frac{6}{12}$	10 Oct.	20*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem,	40 0 0	Imbecility of mind.
J. Champet ...	Extra Tidewaiter ...	77	33	15 July	3*s.* 6*d.* per diem	10 0 0	Age.
				1837.			
Cath. Duke ...	Servant	...	...	21 Oct.	30 0 0	30 0 0	Abolition of office.
				1838.			
J. Piggrin	Extra Tidewater ...	...	24	8 June	3*s.* 6*d.* per diem	28 14 0	Injury on duty. Paralysis.
R. Ruffin	Ditto ditto ...	64	15	12 Oct.	3*s.* 6*d.* per diem	18 10 9	Age.
J. Dickenson ...	Ditto ditto ...	58	$25\frac{9}{12}$	1 Dec.	3*s.* 6*d.* per diem	30 17 6	Disease of chest, and defective sight
				1839.			
J. Spencer	Appraiser	...	...	18 Jan.	... ...	20 0 0	Abolition of office.
T. Evans	Extra Tidewaiter ...	...	23	11 Sept.	3*s.* 6*d.* per diem	26 15 2	Injury on duty.
T. Wood	Ditto ditto ...	73	18	19 Nov.	3*s.* per diem	10 0 0	Age.
R. Bryant	Appraiser	...	...	18 June	... ...	50 0 0	Abolition of office.
J. Howe	Tidewaiter	...	25	Jan.	5*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	13 10 0	Inflammation of lungs.
				1840.			
G. Nish	Extra Tidewaiter ...	44	12	1 June	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Ill health.
T. Ferges	Ditto ditto ...	30	$3\frac{5}{12}$	12 June	25*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	28 0 7	Rupture on duty.
C. Smith	Extra Weigher ...	...	24	27 June	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Ill health.
C. Haynes	Tidewaiter	40	$11\frac{6}{12}$	13 June	20*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	62 18 10	Aberration of mind.
E. M. Ladd ...	Clerk	40	$8\frac{5}{12}$	12 Dec.	100 0 0	71 0 3	Mental and bodily infirmity.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				1841.			
H. Coxon	Tidewaiter	31	4	8 April	30*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	25 6 0	Ill health.
W. Dodd	Ditto	29	4	21 Oct.	30*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	29 11 9 Repaid on re-admission.	Internal hœmorrhage.
J. Gilbertson ...	Ditto	26	5	8 Nov.	30*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	33 9 6	Paralysis.
M. Blyth	Searcher	29	$5\frac{10}{12}$	1 Dec.	100 0 0	99 8 1	Mental derangement.
O. Morris	Weigher	41	$5\frac{6}{12}$	29 Sept.	30*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	31 18 11	Ill health.
				1842.			
C. Brothers ...	Mariner	31	11	28 Feb.	40*s.* per lunar month and victualling.	20 0 0	Injury on duty.
J. Ellis	Clerk	39	$8\frac{8}{12}$	14 May	80 0 0	54 6 4	Ulcerated leg.
E. H. Shevier ...	Ditto	40	9	22 Oct.	90 0 0	73 2 6	Aberration of mind.
T. Oliver	Ditto	26	$3\frac{8}{12}$	26 Nov.	80 0 0	25 5 1	Visceral disease.
F. Devonord ...	Extra Weigher ...	65	26	17 April	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Rheumatism and age.
J. Nolan	Weigher	26	$6\frac{6}{12}$	26 Nov.	30*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	37 2 1	Insane.
J. Stephenson ...	Extra Tidewaiter ...	76	28	15 April	3*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
W. Rosser	Mariner	52	13	18 June	5*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	28 3 9	Re-arrangement of duties.
S. Griffiths	Ditto	54	13	,,	5*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	27 4 6	Ditto.
W. Harris	Ditto	57	12	,,	5*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	26 11 10	Ditto.
				1843.			
W. Mason	Ditto Weigher ...	76	29	8 Feb.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
T. Gibbons ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	71	31	24 June	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Ditto.
R. Porter	Ditto Weigher ...	78	29	13 July	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Ditto.
R. Spring	Ditto Tidewaiter	...	...	7 Aug	3*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Incapable of duty.
J. Comm	Ditto Weigher ...	65	26	28 June	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0 Repaid on Super-annuation.	Age.
W. Brown	Night Watchman ...	57	$13\frac{8}{12}$	5 Oct.	10*s.* 6*d.* per week.	15 0 0	Services no longer required.
G. J. Holland ...	Controller	30	4	18 Oct.	120 0 0	40 19 8	Disease of mesenteric glands.
E. Blight	Tidewaiter	28	$5\frac{8}{12}$	19 Oct.	30*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	36 12 7	Injury on duty.
				1844.			
T. Roberts	Boatman	39	$9\frac{6}{12}$	15 April	20*l.* and 2*s.* per diem.	49 2 4	Lunatic.
T. G. Chester ...	Clerk	32	$8\frac{6}{12}$	22 Feb.	90 0 0	64 13 3	Affection of the chest.
J. Daniell	Extra Tidewaiter ...	76	23	12 Mar.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
E. Perry	Ditto Ditto ...	63	$16\frac{6}{12}$	29 Mar.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Lamed on duty.
G. M. Swindells	Weigher	30	4	27 April	20*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	20 9 0	Imbecile.
J. Williams ...	Extra Ditto	69	25	17 May	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
T. Clark	Tidewaiter	28	7	1 Nov.	30*l.* and 2*s.* per diem.	48 13 7	Insane.
				1845.			
H. Stubbs	Weigher	30	4	12 Mar.	20*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	19 10 10	Ill health.
W. Price	Extra Ditto	65	19	4 June	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Rupture.
T. Lenham ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	72	18	3 July	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
W. Potter	Ditto Weigher ...	78	18	3 Nov.	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Ditto.
C. Burham	Ditto Tidewaiter	71	20	11 Jan.	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Ditto.
M. Carberry ...	Weigher	35	$8\frac{4}{12}$	1 April	30*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	47 18 5	Insane.
W. H. Weston ...	Clerk	25	$7\frac{11}{12}$	18 April	110 0 0	73 2 1	Derangement of body and mind.
E. Parker	Ditto	24	$8\frac{8}{12}$	13 Sept.	110 0 0	75 18 4	Pulmonary complaint.
J. Lees	Coast Officer	30	$8\frac{6}{12}$	11 Nov.	70 0 0	50 12 7	Paralysis.
W. Lawson ...	Extra Tidewaiter ...	70	$18\frac{6}{12}$	23 Dec.	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
				1846.			
R. W. Harrison ...	Searcher	28	2	29 Jan.	150 0 0	26 1 3	Incapable.
J. Storey	Extra Weigher ...	62	23	9 Feb.	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Age and infirmity.
H. Kitson	Tidewaiter	35	$5\frac{3}{12}$	14 May	20*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	30 7 9 Cancelled on readmission.	Disease of the lungs.
J. S. Cooper ...	Watchman	29	$7\frac{6}{12}$	16 May	15*l.* and 2*s.* per night.	31 15 6	Ditto.
S. Moffatt	Tidewaiter	28	$7\frac{6}{12}$	17 May	20*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	43 10 0	Ditto.
T. Mitchell ...	Extra Weigher ...	72	21	15 Aug.	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
J. Polson	Ditto ditto ...	66	10	17 Aug.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Ditto.
F. White	Watchman	33	$4\frac{2}{12}$	20 Aug.	20*l.* and 2*s.* per diem.	19 10 6	Ill health.
J. Joyce	Extra Weigher ...	70	13	7 Oct.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
J. Matthews ...	Ditto ditto ...	55	19	21 Nov.	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Infirmity.
				1847.			
J. Hayward ...	Weigher	30	$5\frac{8}{12}$	26 Jan.	30*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	30 8 10	Ruptured blood vessel.
J. Wills	Boatman	29	6	26 Jan.	5*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	25 0 0	Aberration of mind.
W. Balding ...	Extra Tidewaiter ...	65	$12\frac{6}{12}$	20 Feb.	3*s.* per diem.	10 0 0	Age.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				1847.			
J. White	Extra Waterman ...	56	5 6/12	25 Feb.	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Rheumatism.
W. Forster ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	85	15	21 April	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
J. Frowse	Ditto ditto ...	26	2 1/12	7 July	20l. and 3s. per diem.	14 17 8	Disease of the heart.
J. Coffey	Ditto ditto ...	34	8 2/12	25 Sept.	30l. and 3s. per diem.	55 8 7	Affection of the head.
H. Moncrieff ...	Principal Coast Officer	36	7 7/12	10 Dec.	80 0 0	51 9 5	Illness.
				1848.			
B. Capper	Extra Clerk	63	14	24 Feb.	30s. per week.	92 14 6	Ditto.
J. Keil	Ditto Tidewaiter	71	20	1 April	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Age, and injury on duty.
W. Palmer... ...	Ditto Boatman ...	42	12 6/12	29 May	2s. 6d. per diem.	10 0 0	Infirmity.
J. Ashall	Ditto ditto ...	63	23	30 Mar.	3s 6d. per diem.	85 6 3	Injuries on duty.
F. Parrington ...	Clerk	32	8	9 June	130 0 0	79 9 6	Disease of the chest.
D. Canning ...	Watchman	79	18	12 July	2s. per night.	27 7 6	Age.
R. Hamblyn ...	Extra Weigher ...	73	22	14 July	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Accident on duty.
R. Clinton	Watchman	29	8 1/12	„	20l. and 2s. per diem.	52 5 4	Paralysis.
W. Spear	Extra Tidewaiter ...	74	22	10 Oct.	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
T. Read	Principal Coast Officer	25	3 6/12	30 Nov.	70 0 0	21 4 11	Ill health.
				1849.			
W. Kirtley ...	Extra Weigher ...	76	20	9 Mar.	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
W. J. Lane ...	Weigher	35	9	26 May	35l. and 2s. 6d. per diem.	54 2 4	Debility.
W. Cullis	Tidewaiter	35	5 7/12	28 May	20l. and 3s. per diem.	36 2 8	Fall on duty.
E. W. Hutchinson	Searcher	31	6 6/12	27 Sept.	150 0 0	81 4 11	Nervous excitement.
J. Walden... ...	Tidewaiter	29	1 7/12	„	20l. and 3s. per diem.	10 9 9	Chronic diarrhœa.
				1850.			
D. Beard	Clerk	34	9 6/12	6 Feb.	160 0 0	129 7 0	Enlargement of liver.
G. Yarston ...	Extra Tidewaiter ...	72	25	26 Mar.	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
H. Rapson	Tidewaiter, &c. ...	28	4 9/12	23 May	5l. and 3s. per diem.	20 6 4	Affection of the lungs.
F. Forde	Clerk	34	4 2/12	27 July	120 0 0	38 6 3	Unequal to the duties.
R. Wilkinson ...	Extra Tidewaiter ...	70	25	7 Aug.	3s. 6d. per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
C. Tisseman ...	Tidewaiter, &c. ...	35	8 3/12	„	5l. and 2s. 6d. per diem.	35 13 10	Paralysis.
T. Ellyett	Ditto	28	3 6/12	3 Nov.	20l. and 2s. 6d. per diem.	16 4 7	Lunatic.
W. Jarvis	Extra Clerk	43	9	7 Nov.	25s. per week.	40 3 4	Epilepsy.
W. Spaight ...	Boatman	38	10	6 Nov.	25l. and 2s. per diem.	20 0 0	Inefficient.
				1851.			
J. Deacon	Messenger	41	8 2/12	24 Feb.	60 0 0	40 16 2	Lameness.
T. Gleadow ...	Extra Tidewaiter ...	65	23	26 Feb.	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
W. Haines... ...	Clerk	27	9 0/12	27 Feb.	120 0 0	88 9 3	Consumption.
T. S. Linley ...	Ditto	24	5 5/12	7 June	90 0 0	41 18 8	Ditto.
J. Edie	Tidewaiter	35	5 9/12	30 July	40l. and 1s. per diem.	19 11 4	Brain affection.
G. L. King ...	Ditto	31	5	23 Aug.	5l. and 3s. per diem.	24 17 0	Chest affection.
W. Brett	Extra Clerk	76	17	30 Aug.	30s. per week.	74 14 11	Age.
C. Pragnell ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	40	8 4/12	27 Sept.	3s. 6d. per diem.	10 0 0	Disease of the brain.
C. Edwards ...	Weigher	26	3 3/12	29 Oct.	20l. and 2s, 6d. per diem.	16 4 10	Pulmonary disease.
W. H. Cattrall ...	Extra ditto	61	26	3 Nov.	2s. 6d. per diem.	10 0 0	General infirmity.
G. Simmonds ...	Ditto ditto ...	56	18	13 Nov.	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Inguinal rupture.
M. Furlong ...	Ditto Tidewaiter	38	15	17 Nov.	3s. 6d. per diem.	46 6 5	Disease of the heart.
J. Parsons... ...	Ditto ditto ...	—	—	13 Dec.	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Injury on duty.
				1852.			
R. Johnson ...	Ditto ditto ...	50	13	22 Mar.	3s. 6d. per diem.	10 0 0	Rheumatism.
J. Ballagh	Boatman...	29	4	4 May	20l. and 1s. 6d. per diem.	16 4 6	Injury on duty.
F. Sims	Principal Coast Officer	31	8 1/12	20 Sept.	100 0 0	68 19 8	Mental derangement.
T. Hill	Extra Tidewaiter ...	82	46	22 Nov.	2s. 6d. per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
W. Montgomery	Searcher	—	9	24 July	200 0 0	A gratuity granted, but not computed, the party having died.	Nervous complaint.
				1853.			
W. H. King ...	Tidewaiter	33	8 11/12	24 Feb.	25l. and 2s. 6d. per diem.	46 6 11	Insanity.
W. Bruce	Extra ditto	54	21	5 April	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Reduction of establishment.
S. M'Bath	Ditto ditto ...	56	21	„	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Ditto.
A. Mowat	Ditto ditto ...	39	12	„	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Ditto.
M. Kiernan ...	Ditto ditto ...	54	14	15 April	3s. 6d. per diem.	10 0 0	Defective vision.
G. Brown	Tidewaiter	36	8	6 June	20l. and 2s. 6d. per diem.	29 11 3	Insanity.
F. Birch	Extra ditto	70	22	11 Aug.	2s. 6d. per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
R. W. Bennett ...	Clerk	45	7 6/12	10 Sept.	155 0 0	104 17 4	Paralysis.
G. Warwick ...	Extra Waterman ...	36	16	„	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Epilepsy.
J. Shaw	Ditto Weigher ...	76	14	14 Oct.	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Age.
H. Judge	Ditto Tidewaiter	41	21	17 Nov.	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Affection of hip joints.
J. Gattey	Tidewaiter	37	7 6/12	9 Dec.	5l. and 3s. per diem.	22 19 10	Rheumatic gout.
R. Down	Searcher	36	7 3/12	26 April	160 0 0	100 0 0	Services transferred to Colonies.
T. Thomas ...	Extra Weigher ...	72	30	3 Sept.	3s. per diem.	10 0 0	Age.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				1854.			
J. Steery	Weigher	36	6 11/12	9 Jan.	20*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	38 6 10	Injury on duty.
J. Abraham ...	Searcher	30	8 8/12	4 Sept.	150 0 0	104 6 9	Ill health.
J. Roberts ...	Extra Tidewaiter ...	70	33	7 Sept.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem	10 0 0	Age.
T. P. Williams...	Tidewaiter	38	8 8/12	24 Aug.	20*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	28 13 6	Ill health.
				1855.			
N. Lowe	Weigher	38	9 5/12	9 Jan.	35*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	58 17 2	Unfit for further service
G. Simmonds ...	Extra Weigher ...	60	17 2/12	3 April	3*s.* per diem	30 0 0	Injury on duty.
H. Smellie... ...	Principal Coast Officer	28	5 4/12	21 June	70 0 0	37 18 4	Abolition of office.
D. J. West ...	Extra Tidewaiter ...	65	22 8/12	17 Sept.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem	10 0 0	Age.
T. D. Jones ...	Weigher	32	3 3/12	18 Sept.	30*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	19 18 1	Epilepsy.
S. Dickinson ...	Clerk	25	7 9/12	25 Oct.	110 0 0	71 17 10	Disease of chest.
T. Harvey... ...	Tidewaiter	31	9 10/12	30 Oct.	5*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	46 5 8	Sciatica and lumbago.
				1856.			
W. Moss	Extra Weigher ...	74	17 4/12	21 Jan.	2*s.* 6*d.* per diem	10 0 0	Age.
D. Halley	Tidewaiter	28	1 2/12	18 June	55*l.* and 1*s.* per diem.	9 3 4	Impaired vision.
E. Forrester ...	Clerk	27	6 5/12	19 June	85 0 0	49 11 8	Disease of the brain.
G. J. Lipscombe	Weigher	32	5	7 Aug.	48*l.* and 1*s.* per diem.	31 1 8	Insanity.
G. Parker	Messenger	41	5 8/12	19 Sept.	70 0 0	35 0 0	Rheumatic gout.
F. D. Mitchell ...	Clerk	29	8 10/12	Nov.	180 0 0	135 0 0	General debility.
				1834.			
W. Jones	Mariner, Quarantine	51	19 9/12	30 July	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	60 2 11	Reduction of establishment.
J. Evans	Ditto ditto ...	41	8 6/12	22 Oct.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	25 17 8	Ditto.
A. Mills	Ditto ditto ...	47	9 8/12	13 Dec.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	25 4 10	Ditto.
S. Allen	Ditto ditto ...	44	9 8/12	„	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	26 12 10	Ditto.
				1835.			
H. Therawell ...	Ditto ditto ...	50	9 9/12	Feb.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	27 16 2	Ditto.
J. Mills	Ditto ditto ...	—	8 6/12	17 Jan.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	25 17 4	Ditto.
T. Davies	Ditto ditto ...	47	9 3/12	4 Feb.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	27 16 0	Ditto.
J. Prout	Ditto ditto ...	33	5 9/12	„	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	18 15 2	Ditto.
J. Richards ...	Ditto ditto ...	48	8 9/12	„	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	26 12 10	Ditto.
W. Lloyd	Ditto ditto ...	32	6 11/12		1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	19 7 6	Ditto.
T. Griffiths ...	Ditto ditto ...	56	8 4/12	„	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	27 18 4	Ditto.
J. Edwards ...	Ditto ditto ...	30	8 8/12	23 March	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	18 15 2	Ditto.
				1848.			
E. Cole	Officer, ditto ...	—	10 8/12	6 Jan.	5*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	109 5 3	Ditto.
B. Day	Ditto ditto ...	—	10 8/12	„	5*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	109 5 3	Ditto.
R. Buxton ...	Ditto ditto ...	—	10 7/12	„	5*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	108 16 3	Ditto.
W. Hallam ...	Mariner, ditto ...	36	9 7/1	4 April	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	29 3 2	Ditto.
J. Winn	Ditto ditto ...	31	8 11/12	„	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	27 2 6	Ditto.
W. E. Rawlings	Ditto ditto ...	36	5 6/12	„	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	16 15 1	Ditto.
D. West	Ditto ditto ...	25	3 7/12	„	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	9 18 7	Ditto.
W. Sweetman ...	Ditto ditto ...	27	2 10/12	„	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	8 5 6	Ditto.
T. Hill	Ditto ditto ...	27	2 9/12	„	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	5 19 8	Ditto.
W. Martell ...	Ditto ditto ...	37	1 6/12	„	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	2 10 10	Ditto.
J. Wood	Ditto ditto ...	—	2 6/12	27 March	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	7 7 6	Ditto.
R. Bath	Ditto ditto ...	—	1 9/12	„	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	4 16 8	Ditto.
H. Gilbert... ...	Ditto ditto ...	—	1 7/12	„	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	4 3 2	Ditto.
T. Winn ...	Ditto ditto ...	—	2 9/12	4 May	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	7 12 10	Ditto.
G. Barrett... ...	Ditto ditto ...	—	2 9/12	„	2*s.* per diem and victualling.	7 11 6	Ditto.
W. Frazier ...	Ditto ditto ...	43	8	12 Aug.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	24 10 10	Ditto.
W. Brown	Ditto ditto ...	41	6 5/12	„	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling	22 2 6	Ditto.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				1848.			
W. T. Underwood	Mariner, Quarantine	39	8	12 Aug.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	24 1 8	Reduction of establishment.
T. S. Smith ...	Ditto ditto ...	50	3	„	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	10 12 4	Ditto.
				1849.			
W. Williamson ...	Ditto ditto ...	28	2 6/12	20 Feb.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	7 13 4	Ditto.
				1850.			
S. Banks	Ditto ditto ...	42	6 8/12	12 Feb.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	33 6 9	Ditto.
G. Coulthorp ...	Ditto ditto ...	55	2 11/12	8 March	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	13 14 0	Ditto.
T. Philpin... ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	3 3/12	19 July	2s. per diem and victualling.	8 13 2	Ditto.
J. Atkins	Officer, ditto... ...	...	...	2 Aug.	5s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	30 16 6	Severely injured in service.
				1839.			
R. T. Clavering ...	Sub-Collector, Colonies	42	6	19 Feb.	150 0 0	161 1 11	Ill health.
				1848.			
E. G. Osgood ...	Searcher, ditto...	35	8 6/12	Jan.	200 0 0	147 0 7	Ditto.
J. Griffith	Ditto ditto...	29	3 6/12	14 June	200 0 0	50 0 0	Abolition of office.
E. McLean ...	Ditto ditto...	26	8	21 Dec.	150 0 0	92 4 2	Ditto.
				1849.			
A. C. Innes ...	Ditto ditto...	33	9	12 July	200 0 0	55 0 0	Ditto.
S. W. Leonard ...	Clerk, ditto...	25	3	16 July	200 0 0	54 12 9	Ditto.
R. Poole	Searcher, ditto...	27	4 6/12	7 Aug.	250 0 0	85 0 0 Repaid on re-employment.	Ditto.
				1850.			
J. Morton	Controller, ditto...	25	3 6/12	18 Sept.	100 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
J. Hill	Ditto ditto...	39	9	14 Sept.	100 0 0	66 13 4	Ditto.
H. J. Wilkinson	Searcher, ditto...	29	8 5/12	24 Aug.	200 0 0	140 0 0	Ditto.
J. V. Macrea ...	Ditto ditto...	30	6 3/12	31 Oct.	200 0 0	97 15 0	Ditto.
E. Layton	Clerk, ditto...	32	4 4/12	11 April	180 0 0	66 0 0	Ditto.
G. Adams... ...	Searcher, ditto...	31	8 4/12	„	300 0 0	200 0 0 In course of re-payment.	Ditto.
A. H. Curle ...	Ditto ditto...	28	6 2/12	„	250 0 0	104 0 0	Ditto.
A. Ferguson ...	Ditto ditto...	33	7 9/12	19 June	250 0 0	161 9 2	Ditto.
J. Fife	Tide Surveyor, Colonies.	56	14	19 Sept.	150 0 0	72 0 0	Ditto.
J. Travers... ...	Clerk, Colonies ...	24	4 0/12	„	150 0 0	50 0 0	Ditto.
C. P. Stone ...	Ditto ditto ...	23	3 10/12	„	100 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
H. W. King ...	Ditto ditto ...	22	3	„	100 0 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
H. Pratt	Searcher, ditto ...	26	8	„	200 0 0	100 0 0	Ditto.
T. Thompson ...	Clerk, ditto ...	30	4	„	100 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
C. E. Allen ...	Searcher, ditto ...	38	4	„	200 0 0	66 0 0	Ditto.
				1851.			
H. Wright ...	Ditto ditto ...	28	4 6/12	25 Mar.	100 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
R. Hockin... ...	Controller, ditto ...	31	9 6/12	„	120 0 0	80 0 0	Ditto.
J. H. Oviatt ...	Ditto ditto ...	35	8 8/12	„	100 0 0	58 6 8	Ditto.
W. Lipsett... ...	Searcher, ditto ...	35	8 2/12	6 Aug.	200 0 0	136 3 9	Ditto.
J. Lewis	Clerk, ditto ...	31	9	19 Sept.	175 0 0	104 0 0	Ditto.
				1852.			
A. Spires	Controller, ditto ...	28	2	31 Oct.	200 0 0	116 2 9	Ditto.
J. U. Munro ...	Tidewaiter, ditto ...	43	4	5 Dec.	60 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
				1853.			
G. Palmer... ...	Clerk, ditto ...	29	6 5/12	15 Feb.	200 0 0	110 0 4	Ditto.
G. Leighton ...	Searcher, ditto ...	37	8 8/12	5 Jan.	200 0 0	140 11 10	Ditto.
J. Graves... ...	Clerk, ditto ...	44	9	1 April	250 0 0	187 10 0	Ditto.
P. Poole	Searcher, ditto ...	30	9	„	200 0 0	133 6 8	Ditto.
J. Baillie	Ditto ditto ...	35	8	„	250 0 0	145 6 8	Ditto.
A. Stretton ...	Sub-Collector, ditto	40	6 5/12	„	300 0 0	150 0 0	Ditto.
M. Laidman ...	Clerk, ditto ...	40	9 5/12	„	200 0 0	133 6 8	Ditto.
J. H. James ...	Sub-Collector, ditto	31	—	„	318 0 0	150 0 0	Ditto.
G. S. McCausland	Searcher, ditto ...	31	6 7/12	„	200 0 0	100 0 0	Ditto.
M. Power	Tidewaiter, ditto ...	39	8 7/12	13 April	80 0 0	50 13 2	Ditto.
				1854.			
W. F. Wilmhurst	Clerk, ditto ...	29	9 4/12	12 June	200 0 0	153 17 10	Ditto.
H. G. Kneller ...	Controller, ditto ...	39	9 7/12	2 Dec.	250 0 0	200 10 11	Ditto.
T. E. Moberley...	Ditto ditto ...	46	8 6/12	„	200 0 0	177 1 8	Ditto.
T. A. Montgomery	Clerk, eitto ...	36	8 5/12	„	200 0 0	128 14 5	Ditto.
H. Pringle	Controller, ditto ...	33	9 2/12	„	200 0 0	146 14 10	Ditto.
				1834.			
R. Anthony ...	2nd class Boy, Cruiser, Coast Guard.	16	2 8/12	8 Nov.	6d. per diem and victualling.	20 0 0	Severe injury by fall.
J. Exton	Boatman, ditto...	33	7	10 Nov.	5l. and 3s. per diem.	37 19 6	Ill health.
E. Gildea	Ditto ditto...	38	9	19 Oct.	5l. and 3s. per diem.	43 8 9	Occasional insanity.
				1835.			
M. Graham ...	Mariner, ditto...	29	1 1/12	14 Feb.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	2 9 7	General debility.
H. M'Court ...	Ditto ditto...	28	3 1/12	28 Feb.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	20 10 7	Accident on duty.
J. Nicholas ...	Steward ditto..	40	7 10/12	20 June	1s. 9d. per diem and victualling.	20 19 1	Chronic rheumatism.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				1836.			
J. Hurmains ...	Boatman, Coast Guard	—	—	—	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	49 7 6	—
J. Cunningham ...	Ditto ditto ...	34	$5\frac{7}{12}$	31 Dec.	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	28 0 8	Ill health.
F. Gibbs	Steward ditto ...	26	$4\frac{5}{12}$	20 Sept.	1*s.* 9*d.* per diem and victualling.	11 14 8	Ditto.
W. Webber ...	Mariner ditto ...	37	$8\frac{1}{12}$	21 June	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	18 11 7	Incapable of further service.
				1837.			
W. Morrison ...	2nd class Boy, Cruiser, Coast Guard	20	$3\frac{9}{12}$	11 Dec.	6*d.* per diem and victualling.	20 0 0	Fall from rigging.
R. Cursey	Mariner, Coast Guard	27	4	1 May	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	9 1 4	Rheumatism.
P. Flaherty ...	Boatman ditto ...	34	$6\frac{6}{12}$	4 Nov.	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	32 16 2	Ulceration of leg.
J. Curtis	Mariner ditto ...	54	9	12 May	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	19 1 6	Incapable of further service.
T. Piggott	Boatman ditto ...	—	$5\frac{3}{12}$	1 Mar.	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	23 12 10	Ditto.
J. Cahill	Ditto ditto ...	25	$4\frac{8}{12}$	25 Oct.	4 12 4 and 2*s.* 9¼*d.* per diem.	5 19 2	Hurt on duty.
				1838.			
W. Black	Ditto ditto ...	30	8	25 June	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	36 0 0	Ditto.
J. M'Cann	Mariner ditto ...	24	3	6 Feb.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	20 0 0	Hand blown off.
S. Dunn	Ditto ditto ...	36	$5\frac{7}{12}$	28 May	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	20 0 0	Loss of right arm.
E. Houghton ...	Boatman ditto ...	—	$3\frac{7}{12}$	— June	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	17 19 4	
J. Carter	Private Mounted Gd., Coast Guard	—	$4\frac{8}{12}$	17 Feb.	4*s.* per diem.	28 10 8	Ill health, impaired sight.
G. Woldrage ...	Mariner, Coast Guard	33	$3\frac{2}{12}$	10 April	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	7 3 3	Organic disease of the heart.
W. Jenkins ...	Boatman ditto ...	24	$4\frac{11}{12}$	17 Feb.	4 12 4 and 2*s.* 9¼*d.* per diem.	22 6 6	Ill health.
J. Painter	Boatswain ditto ...	29	$7\frac{8}{12}$	31 Dec.	1*s.* 9*d.* per diem and victualling.	20 15 1	Gout.
				1839.			
J. Hamilton ...	Boatman ditto ...	—	$3\frac{7}{12}$	7 Sept.	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	17 18 9	Mental derangement.
T. Dyer	Mariner ditto ...	24	2	13 Aug.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	5 7 10	Unfit for further service.
R. Jago	Boatman ditto ...	30	7	25 Aug.	4 12 4 and 2*s.* 9¼*d.* per diem.	32 10 0	Ditto.
E. M'Grady ...	Mariner ditto ...	51	11	— June	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	25 2 9	Ill health.
J. Stone	Boatman ditto ...	28	$3\frac{4}{12}$	18 Jan.	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	16 15 3	Unfit for further service.
				1840.			
J. Exton	Ditto ditto ...	27	2	7 Feb.	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	20 0 0	Loss of sight by lightning.
A. Cain	Ditto ditto ...	$39\frac{6}{12}$	$8\frac{2}{12}$	17 Aug.	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	41 4 6	Ill health.
A. May	Ditto ditto ...	29	7	24 Dec.	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	35 0 7	Ditto.
J. Hocking	Ditto ditto ...	36	9	28 Sept.	5*l.* and 3*s.* per diem.	47 1 3	—
J. Vinson	Mariner ditto ...	21	$7\frac{1}{12}$	30 Nov.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	16 6 1	—
				1841.			
J. Matthews ...	Ditto ditto ...	—	—	— May	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	15 11 10	Disease of the lungs.
A. Barber	Ditto ditto ...	38	$7\frac{6}{12}$	15 Mar.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	16 18 1	Asthma and rupture.
R. Davis	Ditto ditto ...	35	$2\frac{10}{12}$	20 Oct.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	6 9 3	Ill health.
H. Fennell	Ex. Boatman ditto	—	—	22 July	1*s.* 10¼*d.* per diem.	10 0 0	—
J. File	Mariner ditto ...	23	$2\frac{7}{12}$	— Sept.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	5 19 3	Ill health.
J. Wholley ...	Steward ditto ...	54	11	22 April	1*s.* 9*d.* per diem and victualling.	29 10 2	Ill health.
				1842.			
J. Hogshaw ...	Mariner ditto ...	20	5	16 Nov.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	20 0 0	Injury of right arm.
W. Smith	Mounted Gd. ditto	—	$11\frac{5}{12}$	18 Sept.	4*s.* 6*d.* per diem.	8 11 9	Services no longer required.
R. S. Picknall ...	Mariner ditto ...	—	—	8 June	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	1 10 6	Unfit for service.
J. Rowse	Ditto ditto ...	24	$2\frac{4}{12}$	16 April	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	3 12 10	—
T. Mahony ...	Ditto ditto ...	—	3	2 Mar.	1*s.* 6*d.* per diem and victualling.	6 19 7	Incapable of further duty.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				1835.			
A. Roberts ...	Boatman, Coast Guard	—	2 3/12	30 Nov.	4 12 4 and 2s. 9¼d. per diem.	10 2 7	Unsound mind.
E. Hutchinson ...	Carpenter ditto ...	—	—	— Mar.	1s. 9d. per diem and victualling.	30 0 0	—
				1843.			
D. Gallivan ...	Boatman ditto ...	27 1/12	2 3/12	25 Feb.	5l. and 3s. per diem.	11 11 7	—
J. Sharp	Ditto ditto ...	31	9 7/12	13 Feb.	5l. and 3s. per diem.	46 10 7	Defective sight.
W. Tiltman ...	Mariner ditto ...	23	1 8/12	15 May	1s. 6d. per di and victua lli	3 15 2	Dropsy.
S. Billing	Ditto ditto ...	—	—	16 April	1s. 6d. per di and victua lli	10 18 8	—
				1844.			
G. E. S. Allen ...	Boatman ditto ...	—	—	1 Nov.	5l. and 3s. per diem.	31 9 2	Aberration of mind.
R. Courtney ...	Ditto ditto ...	—	—	5 July	5l. and 3s. per diem.	49 3 0	Ill health.
T. Corvin	Mariner ditto ...	27	4 2/12	9 Feb.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	9 11 1	Ditto.
S. Pittman... ...	Ditto ditto ...	29	4	2 April	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	9 1 4	Disease of the knee.
L. Richards ...	Ditto ditto ...	24	3 8/12	24 Nov.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	8 8 0	Ill health.
G. Manley... ...	Ditto ditto ...	21	7	8 June	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	14 13 10	—
				1845.			
J. Woodney ...	Ditto ditto ...	25	5	18 July	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	20 0 0	Injured by fall from mast head.
T. Burns	Ex. Boatman ditto	—	—	20 Oct.	1s. 10½d. per diem	10 0 0	Ill health.
H. Penverthy ...	Ditto ditto	49	16 8/12	10 Oct.	2s. 6d. per diem	10 0 0	Infirmity.
A. Preston... ...	Corporal Mounted Guard, Coast Guard.	52	14 6/12	16 Nov.	4s. 6d. per diem	100 3 2	Ill health.
N. M'Cullum ...	Boatman ditto ...	28	7 1/12	20 Oct.	5l. and 3s. per diem.	43 8 8	Ditto.
				1846.			
W. Stokes... ...	Sergeant Mounted Guard, Coast Guard.	56	15 6/12	14 Oct.	5s. per diem.	118 8 9	—
				1848.			
J. N. Brock ...	Mariner ditto ...	24	8 1/12	20 Feb.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	18 10 5	Disease.
H. Thorpe... ...	Ditto ditto ...	30	6 6/12	13 March	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	14 16 1	Ditto.
				1849.			
J. Crossman ..	Ditto ditto ...	34	5 1 1/12	5 Jan.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	13 10 3	Chronic disease of liver.
				1848.			
D. Hickey	Ditto ditto ...	34	8 3/12	7 Mar.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	18 18 0	Disease.
S. Cleall	Ditto ditto ...	30	8 8/12	29 Feb.	1s. 6d. per d . and victualling.	19 13 9	Ditto.
T Simmons ...	Ditto ditto ...	50	12 9/10	17 Nov.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	29 3 9	Infirmity.
				1849.			
W. Allen	Ex. Boatman ditto	—	20	3 Nov.	1s. 10½d. per diem	10 0 0	Services no longer required
E. Conelly	Mounted Gd. ditto	43	9 3/12	5 July	4s. per diem.	57 1 10 Repaid.	Ditto.
G. Atkinson ...	Ditto ditto	43	9 7/12	„	4s. per diem	58 19 1 Repaid.	Ditto.
T. Galvin	Ditto ditto	42	9 2/12	„	4s. per diem	56 13 5 Repaid.	Ditto
G. Greig	Superintendent of Mounted Guard.	—	—	25 Sept.	... ...	Gratuity granted, but not computed, the party being re-employed.	Ditto.
G. Williams ...	Serjeant ditto	51	18 4/12	„	5s. per diem.	139 10 9	Ditto.
R. Jessop	Ditto ditto	57	18 5/12	„	5s. per diem.	139 15 0	Ditto.
H. Howtett ...	Corporal ditto	50	18 4/12	„	4s. 6d. per diem	125 8 11	Ditto.
W. Bird	Ditto ditto	59	18 6/12	„	4s. 6d. per diem	124 3 11	Ditto.
H. Lock	Private ditto	56	18	„	4s. per diem	110 17 8	Ditto.
R. Bullen	Ditto ditto	54	18 4/12	„	4s. per diem	111 12 9	Ditto.
J. Jelly	Ditto ditto	49	18 3/12	5 Aug.	4s. per diem	110 6 6	Ditto.
J. Hopkins ...	Ditto ditto	58	18 4/12	„	4s. per diem	111 10 3	Ditto.
G. Jayes	Ditto ditto	54 6/12	18 4/12	„	4s. per diem	111 5 0	Ditto.
G. Meakin ...	Ditto ditto	41	8 10/12	5 Oct.	4s. per diem	72 4 2 Repaid.	Ditto.
W. Brennan ...	Ditto ditto	42	8 10/12		4s. per diem	70 4 1 Granted but not paid.	Ditto.
J. Whitelaw ...	Ditto ditto	41	8 9/12	„	4s. per diem	70 16 11 In course of re-payment.	Ditto.
H. M. Clarke ...	Ditto ditto	44	8 8/12	„	4s. per diem	70 16 0 Repaid.	Ditto.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				1849.			
J. Murray	Private, Mounted Guard.	39	8 3/12	5 Oct.	4s. per diem	67 12 4 Granted, but not paid.	Services no longer required.
J. Nosley	Ditto ditto	38	8 3/12	„	4s. per diem	66 14 11 In course of repayment.	Ditto.
C. Larkin	Ditto ditto	37	7 4/12	„	4s. per diem	63 7 4 Repaid.	Ditto.
P. Walsh	Ditto ditto	37	7 4/12	„	4s. per diem	59 2 2 In course of repayment.	Ditto.
G. Pearson ...	Ditto ditto	41	7	„	4s. per diem	63 16 7 Repaid.	Ditto.
J. Leech	Ditto ditto	38	6 9/12	„	4s. per diem	57 4 6 In course of repayment.	Ditto.
R. Furmage ...	Ditto ditto	45	6 5/12	„	4s. per diem	51 8 1	Ditto.
E. Fletcher ...	Ditto ditto	42	9 7/12	5 July	4s. per diem	58 15 11 Repayment ceased on the death of the man.	Ditto.
A. Moss	Ditto ditto	46	9 6/12	„	4s. per diem	59 6 10 Repaid.	Ditto.
W. Martin ...	Ditto ditto	43	9 7/12	„	4s. per diem	58 12 1 Repaid.	Ditto.
W. Hilton	Ditto ditto	38	9 8/12	„	4s. per diem	68 8 2 Repaid.	Ditto.
A. Foster	Ditto ditto	43	9	„	4s. per diem	55 12 0 Repaid.	Ditto.
R. Head	Ditto ditto	43	9 1/12	„	4s. per diem	60 9 5 Granted, but not paid.	Ditto.
P. Quigley... ...	Ditto ditto	43	9	„	4s. per diem	55 11 3 Granted, but not paid.	Ditto.
R. Pollard... ...	Ditto ditto	42	9 7/12	„	4s. per diem	58 13 4 In course of repayment.	Ditto.
M. Spranklin ...	Mariner, Coast Guard	53	12 5/12	30 Jan.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	28 8 11	—
W. Lewis	Corporal, Mounted Guard.	—	18 3/12	5 July	4s. 6d. per diem	124 9 9	Unfit for further duty
T. Simpson ..	Ditto ditto	50	17 2/12	27 Oct.	4s. 6d. per diem	27 0 0	—
				1850.			
D. Warres... ...	Permanent Extra Boatman, Coast Guard.	56	18	19 July	3s. per diem	10 0 0	Abolition of office.
W. Bruce	Ditto ditto	51	18	„	3s. per diem	10 0 0	Ditto.
W. Bremner ...	Ditto ditto	53	18	19 July	3s. per diem	10 0 0	Ditto.
G. Lamb	Extra Boatman, Coast Guard.	—	26	24 Jan.	1s. 10¼d. per diem.	10 0 0	Services no longer required.
G. Barry	Ditto ditto...	—	18	4 Feb.	1s. 10¼d. per diem.	10 0 0	Injury in service and age.
W. Drover ...	2nd class Boy, Cruiser, Coast Guard.	17	2 9/12	7 Nov.	6d. per diem and victualling.	7 6 5	—
G. Roche	Mariner, ditto...	20	2 1/12	24 May	1s. per diem and victualling.	6 17 2	Diseased lungs.
W. Beckett ...	Ditto ditto...	22	6	25 June	1s. per diem and victualling.	23 17 1	Ill health.
				1851.			
P. Mullins... ...	Ditto ditto...	26	4 11/12	16 May	1s. per diem and victualling.	17 5 4	—
J. Braybrook ...	1st class Boy, ditto...	18	3 2/12	13 Oct.	9d. per diem and victualling.	10 6 3	Rheumatism.
G. Shannon ...	Ditto ditto...	19	4 8/12	12 Sept.	9d. per diem and victualling.	13 9 4	—
W. Hooper ...	Ditto ditto...	18	3 9/12	18 Oct.	9d. per diem and victualling.	10 13 1	Ill health.
				1852.			
T. S. Baker ...	Mariner, ditto...	23	1	7 April	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	25 1 10	Severe injuries on duty.
W. Greig	Clerk, ditto...	36	9	14 July	150 0 0	114 11 1	General debility.
G. Longbottom ...	Mariner, ditto...	28	1	18 Oct.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	10 0 0	Injury on duty.
J. Macdonald ...	Ditto ditto...	—	—	31 May	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	20 17 9	Ruptured.
N. Pearce	Boatman, ditto...	—	4	20 July	4 12 4 and 2s. 9¼d. per diem.	19 2 7	Spinal affection.
M. Smith	Mariner, ditto...	23	4 9/12	— Mar.	1s. per diem and victualling.	16 0 10	Ill hea
P. Rickard ...	Ditto ditto...	—	—	— Aug.	1s. per diem and victualling.	7 2 6	Injury.
J. Evans	Ditto ditto...	26	18	26 Nov.	1s. 6d. per diem and victualling.	39 3 2	Disease of the spine.
				1853.			
W. Sicily	Ditto ditto...	25	8 8/12	23 March	1s. 11d. per diem and victualling.	36 5 1	Diseased lungs.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				1853.			
G. Brown	Mariner, Coast Guard	24	$6\frac{4}{12}$	9 Dec.	1s. 11d. per diem and victualling.	25 10 7	Ill health.
T. Hyder	1st class Boy, Crusier, Coast Guard.	20	6	24 July	9d. per diem and victualling.	20 14 0	Incipient phthisis.
J. Hall	Mariner, Coast Guard	—	—	29 Sept.	1s. per diem and victualling.	14 19 0	Phthisis.
				1854.			
G. Fisher	Ditto ditto...	23	$8\frac{2}{12}$	19 May	1s. 11d. per diem and victualling.	34 1 1	Spitting of blood.
J. Wood	Ditto ditto...	33	$6\frac{3}{12}$	11 Sept.	1s. 11d. per diem and victualling.	25 12 5	Paralysis.
T. Lamb	Ditto ditto...	23	6	8 Sept.	1s. 11d. per diem and victualling.	25 15 9	Defective vision.
P. Divine	Ditto ditto...	23	$5\frac{4}{12}$	19 May	1s. 11d. per diem and victualling.	22 5 6	Disease of the heart.
P. Stewart	Ditto ditto...	28	$9\frac{8}{12}$	24 April	1s. 11d. per diem and victualling.	35 13 7	Paralysis.
H. G. Quadling...	Steward ditto...	26	$6\frac{2}{12}$	18 July	2s. 3d. per diem and victualling.	28 3 3	Disease of the eyes.
				1855.			
J. Bond	Extra Boatman, Coast Guard.	—	—	7 July	2s. 6d. per diem	10 0 0	—
W. A. Peake ...	Ditto ditto	—	—	17 Sept.	2s. 6d. per diem	10 0 0	—
B. Llewellyn ...	Ditto ditto	—	—	12 Nov.	2s. 6d. per diem	20 0 0	—
W. Forbes	Carpenter, Coast Guard	36	$7\frac{1}{12}$	13 Oct.	2s. 3d. per diem and victualling.	42 1 6	Ill health.
J. F. Barrett ...	Chief Officer, Coast Guard.	62	25	1 April	11s. per diem	20 0 0	—
W. Ellingford ...	Extra Boatman, Coast Guard.	—	—	19 April	2s. 6d. per diem	10 0 0	Wound in the leg.
				1856.			
J. Eldridge ...	Ditto ditto	—	—	3 May	2s. 6d. per diem	10 0 0	—
R. Foord	Ditto ditto	—	—	25 June	2s. 6d. per diem	10 0 0	Hurt on duty.
J. Trent	Mariner, Coast Guard	20	4	8 Sept.	1s. 11d. per diem and victualling.	19 5 9	General debility.
J. Cronin	Ditto ditto ...	19	$2\frac{6}{12}$	July	1s. per diem and victualling.	8 9 8	Injured on duty.
D. McDougall ...	Ditto ditto ...	—	—	14 Jan.	1s. 11d. per diem and victualling.	9 15 0	Unfit for further duty.

Custom House, Office of Comptroller General,
27th March 1857.

H. W. DOBELL, A. C. G.

Note.—In those cases where the required information has not been given, the available records fail to supply it as regards Customs officers. With respect to men belonging to the Coast Guard Service, application has been to that Department, and the requisite details have been inserted, so far as they have been furnished from thence.—H. W. D.

Appendix No. IX.—*continued.*

WAR OFFICE.

I.—Return of all Persons, of whatsoever grade, serving in a Civil Capacity, (including Extra, Temporary, or Supplementary Clerks,) whose cases are not considered as falling within the Provisions of the Act of the 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24, but to whom, nevertheless, retired Allowances or Gratuities have been granted since the date of the passing of the Act; showing in each case the Name, Age, Length of Service, and Date and Grounds of Retirement, together with the Amount of Salary and Emoluments and the Allowance Granted.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance Granted.	Reason of Retirement.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Windeyer, G. P.	Clerk at Devonport	- -	-	—	—	60 0 0	
Backler, Leonard	Master of Powder Vessel, Portsmouth.	62	13	1846 17 Aug.	108 0 0	84 0 0	Worn out.
Ferrier, John	Clerk, Map Office, Southampton.	65	25	1852. 30 Jan.	—	65 0 0	Old age.
Gass, Henry	Reporter of Vessels	--	--	--	—	90 0 0	
Phillips, Thomas	Storekeeper, Bermuda	64	45½	1845. 15 Oct.	421 13 4	460 0 0	
White, Thomas	Master of Powder Vessel, Purfleet.	66	35½	1849. 26 April	108 0 0	74 0 0	
Kennedy, Bernard	Barrack Master, Pemtanguishere.	-	-	-	—	45 0 0	
Underdown, Steph.	Master of "Earl of Chatham" sloop.		--	1841. 20 Dec.	—	60 0 0	
Rutter, Thomas	Clerk, Engineer's Department, Malta.	45	29½	1852. 27 Feb.	—	70 0 0	Ill health.
Williams, James	Master of "Gosport," Ordnance vessel.		—	1843. 30 Jan.	—	66 0 0	
Watt, James	Superintendent of Telegraphs, Quebec.	—	—	1844. { 22 April / 3 July	—	60 0 0	
Brewer, W. J.	Extra Messenger, P.S.O.	65	41 10/12	1852. 25 Feb.	0 3 4 per diem.	35 0 0	
Boyce, William	Master, Ordnance vessel	67	39½	1853. 29 April	108 0 0	81 0 0	Old age.
Carne, Richard	Master of the "Gosport," gun hoy.	67	44.3	24 Dec.	108 0 0	90 0 0	Injuries and age.
Tovey, Richard	Port Engraver, Survey Department, Southampton.	65½	47½	1854. 23 Aug.	318 10 0	253 0 0	Age and impaired vision.
De Witt, H. A.	Temporary Clerk, War Department, Trincomalee.	55	27.10	1856. 18 Nov.	0 5 0 a day.	31 5 0	Ill health.
Holleley, Benjamin	Master of "Marlborough," gun hoy.	54	29¾	1836. 3 Aug.	109 10 0	55 0 0	Do.
M'Lauchlan, Henry	Senior Draftsman, Survey Office.	52	21 (Civil)	1844. 29 Nov.	200 0 0	96 0 0	
Mann, Miss	Housekeeper, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	84	19½	1855. 30 April	140 0 0	63 0 0	
Pellatt, Henry	Master of gun hoy, Portsmouth.	64	43	1846. 22 June	108 0 0	84 0 0	
Scott, Sergeant, William	Acting Deputy Storekeeper, Pembroke.	69	51	1846. 13 Feb.	0 2 6 as Sergeant, and 2*s.* a day as storekeeper.	78 0 0	Age and infirmity.
Barlow, T. W.	Late Solicitor in Ireland	66	Over 31 years.	1856. 1 Jan.	800 0 0	360 0 0	Abolition of office.
Heyneman, M.	Clerk	52	31	1838. 1 June	136 17 6	91 0 0	Ill health.
Smith, W.	Storekeeper	60	27	1842. 1 Sept.	116 10 0	52 10 0	Advanced age.
Johnson, W.	Temporary Clerk	58	33	1845. 1 Nov.	136 17 6	50 0 0	Ill health.
Salemi, A.	Assistant Clerk	60	37	1846. 1 April	136 17 6	75 0 0	Age and infirmities.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance Granted.	Reason of Retirement.
				1849.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hare, R.	Assistant Clerk	51	13	1 Oct.	173 17 6	36 0 0	Dimness of sight.
Orsmond, R.	Ditto	54	11⅓	1 May	173 17 6	34 0 0	Unfit for further service.
Hughes, G. A.	Ditto	57	27	6 Sept.	182 10 0	87 0 0	Ill health.
				1851.			
Brickhill, J.	Ditto	—	15	18 Jan.	173 17 6	28 0 0	Defective vision.
Yeoland, G.	Ditto	—	13	1 Nov.	173 7 6	35 0 0	Ill health.
Houston, J.	Overseer of locks	62	31	—	104 18 0	63 0 0	Reduction.
Hayden, E. L.	Writer	61	31	1 Dec.	106 9 2	48 0 0	Debility and Disease.
Purkis, J.	Temporary Clerk	68	15.11	1 Oct.	127 0 0	21 0 0	Ill health.
				1855.			
Groyan, D.	Assistant Clerk	—	30	25 July	182 10 0	100 0 0	Do.
O'Connor, John	Ditto	47	20.2	1 Sept.	155 2 6	47 0 0	Loss of sight.
				1852.			
Gelston, J.	Clerk	64	44	1 June	250 0 0	205 0 0	
Latimer, J.	Gatekeeper	—	43	In 1834	39 10 0	27 7 6	Reduction.
Byrne, P.	Messenger	60	28	In 1837	51 14 2	30 0 0	Do.
Byrne, M.	Housekeeper	63	27	In 1837	27 13 11	17 0 0	Do.
Ferrai, J.	Labourer	74	25	In 1839	39 15 7	19 0 0	Age and infirmities.
Galt, L.	Printer	50	23	In 1843	79 1 8	35 0 0	Reduction.
Bateman, G.	Superintendent of Transport.	—	19	In 1851	109 10 0	24 0 0	Do.
Henry, W.	Bakery labourer	—	26.5	—	40 0 0	11 0 0	Do.
Bunting, P.	Superintendent of Transport.	60	21.10	In 1854	60 15 0	18 0 0	Do.

GRATUITIES.

				1854.			
Busby, J.	Temporary Clerk	—	11	31 Mar.	140 0 0	140 0 0	Reduction.
Gordon, R.	Ditto	—	10	„	110 0 0	110 0 0	Do.
Delany, L.	Overseer	—	14	„	45 12 6	45 12 6	Do.
				1836.			
Yearwood, W. H.	Issuer	—	10½	6 Aug.	106 17 2	79 1 8	Ill health.
Miller, G.	Clerk	—	—	30 Sept.	205 10 0	137 10 0	Reduction.
Jamieson, R.	Labourer	—	18.6	31 Oct.	51 14 2	50 0 0	Do.
				1837.			
Lee, J.	Cooper	—	9	28 Feb.	36 10 0	9 2 6	Do.
Beattie, —	Temporary Clerk	—	17	31 Dec.	140 0 0	140 0 0	Do.
Perkins, H. W.	Printer	—	14	„	85 3 4	85 3 4	Ill health.
Yearwood, S.	Issuer	—	13	„	106 17 2	79 1 8	Do.
				1838.			
Craig, S.	Temporary Clerk	—	13	31 Jan.	200 0 0	200 0 0	Reduction.
				1840.			
Thomson, H.	Ditto	—	16	31 Mar.	176 15 6	136 17 6	Do.
Petrie, J.	Ditto	—	12.6	30 Sept.	170 0 0	170 0 0	Ill health.
				1841.			
Kneale, J.	Ditto	70	18	31 Aug.	136 17 6	136 17 6	Reduction.
				1843.			
Gavalla, D.	Compositor	40	18	30 June	45 12 6	45 12 6	Do.
Boon, W. D.	Issuer	—	13	27 Oct.	95 1 8	39 10 10	Do.
Robinson, W.	Overseer	—	—	31 Dec.	121 0 0	104 19 11	Do.
				1844.			
Black, G.	Issuer	—	25	31 Mar.	107 5 0	91 5 0	Do.
Slater, A.	Cooper	—	20	„	79 1 8	52 14 5	Do.
Howell, N. G.	Issuer	—	15.11	„	95 1 8	52 14 6	Do.
Williams, J.	Cooper	—	10	„	51 14 2	25 17 1	Do.
				1846.			
Doldron, J. T.	Shipwright	—	14.6	30 April	68 18 9	45 17 8	Do.
				1848.			
Eagan, M.	Assistant Storekeeper	—	6	30 June	107 13 2	27 7 6	Ill health.
				1849.			
Smith, B.	Pilot	—	7	31 Mar.	59 6 3	9 17 8	Reduction.
Cassano, L.	Coxswain	—	9	31 Oct.	39 10 10	6 11 10	Do.
Riso, S.	Boatman	—	16	„	31 18 9	5 6 5	Do.
Messina, B.	Ditto	—	14	„	31 18 9	5 6 5	Do.
Cimino, C.	Ditto	—	10	„	31 18 9	5 6 5	Do.
Schiaro, F.	Ditto	—	6	„	31 18 9	2 13 3	Do.
				1851.			
Giamaloa, V.	Muleteer	53	17	31 Aug.	38 0 5	35 18 0	Do.
Girity, M.	Cooper	—	14	30 Sept.	59 6 3	29 13 2	Do.
Buttle, H.	Labourer	—	11	30 Nov.	54 15 0	36 10 0	Ill health.
L. Peralta	Baker	—	9.9	—	66 3 1	35 16 7	Do.
——	Cooper	—	8	30 Sept.	27 7 6	2 5 7	Do.
				1853.			
Creighton, J.	Temporary Clerk	—	7	31 Mar.	136 17 6	53 17 3	Reduction.
Baker, A.	Master Baker	—	—	„	30 per month.	18 15 0	Do.
Brady, J.	Labourer	—	8	31 Oct.	38 0 5	5 0 0	Do.
Tomlin, J.	Ditto	—	6	„	44 2 1	4 7 0	Do.
Byron, V.	Ditto	—	6	„	31 18 9	3 3 0	Do.
Gordon, A.	Temporary Clerk	—	11.11	30 Nov.	127 15 0	85 0 0	Do.
Rogers, J.	Writer	—	14	31 Dec.	106 9 2	82 16 0	Do.
				1851.			
Tahra, G.	Carter	44	15	30 Aug.	22 16 3	19 0 2	Do.
Ozzopardi, S.	Ditto	33	14.6	„	22 16 3	18 7 6	Do.
Agins, G.	Ditto	28	12.11	„	22 16 3	16 7 5	Do.
Camilleri, G.	Ditto	26	4.5	„	22 16 3	5 11 11	Do.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance Granted.	Reason of Retirement.
				1851.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Magro, G.	Boatman	32	14.6	17 Aug.	22 16 3	18 7 6	Reduction.
Aquilina, F.	Ditto	26	6	20 Aug.	22 16 3	8 8 11	Do.
Acquilina, V.	Ditto	21	4.5	17 Aug.	22 16 3	5 11 11	Do.
Darmainin, G.	Coxswain	29	3.5	18 Aug.	24 3 3	4 11 8	Do.
Grech, G.	Ditto	46	3.5	„	25 17 1	4 18 1	Do.
				1854.			
Walsh, A.	Issuer	—	9	31 Jan.	80 11 2	41 4 10	Do.
Challonu, C.	Assistant Clerk	—	9	13 Jan.	109 10 0	82 2 6	Ill health.
Nolan, J.	Messenger	—	8.3	31 Mar.	53 16 9	28 16 4	Reduction.
Manghan, J.	Assistant Clerk	—	14	31 Oct.	136 17 6	67 10 0	Ill health.
				1855.			
Schonten, P.	Issuer	—	7	31 May	62 6 2	18 15 0	Reduction.
Nettleton, R.	Labourer	—	7	„	44 4 7	3 12 6	Do.
Corbett, P.	Ditto	—	10	31 Oct.	27 7 6	4 10 0	Do.
Templeman, J.	Master Baker	—	2	31 Dec.	87 0 0	6 9 2	Ill health.
				1856.			
Schindan, A. E.	Assistant Clerk	—	2	20 Oct.	136 17 6	34 4 4	Reduction.

War Office,
2nd April 1857.

II.—RETURN showing the Number of Inferior Officers serving in a Civil capacity, whose cases are no considered as falling within the Provisions of the Act 4 & 5 William IV. cap. 24., who have been pensioned in each Year, from 1834 to 1856 inclusive, together with the Aggregate Amount of such Pensions in each Year.

Year.	Number Pensioned.	Aggregate Amount.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
1834	193	3,194 5 0	
1835	70	1,281 8 11	
1836	27	506 3 5	
1837	11	211 5 2	
1838	11	232 19 3	
1839	19	312 5 0	
1840	19	407 0 0	
1841	52	1,005 3 6	
1842	44	874 8 6	
1843	19	356 1 4	
1844	25	557 2 0	
1845	32	759 0 0	
1846	26	628 0 0	
1847	26	613 0 0	
1848	25	514 5 0	
1849	38	832 0 0	
1850	104	2,04 10 0	
1851	30	608 16 0	
1852	27	642 14 0	
1853	23	440 0 0	
1854	17	398 0 0	
1855	14	628 0 0	
1856	49	1,050 0 0	

War Office,
2nd April, 1857.

Appendix No. IX.—*continued.*

ADMIRALTY.

A Return of all Persons, of whatever grade, serving in a Civil Capacity (including Extra, Temporary, and Supplementary Clerks, and Persons belonging to the Packet Service) whose cases are not considered as falling within the provisions of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. ss. 11, 12, but to whom nevertheless Retired Allowances or Gratuities have been granted since the date of the passing of the Act, stating in each case the Name, Age, Length of Service, and Date and Grounds of Retirement, together with the Amount of Salary and Emoluments, and the Allowances granted.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
90 Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 10*l.* to 70*l.* per annum.	- - - - - -	-	- -	1834	- - -	1,688 0 0	
Bedford, Barthol. -	Quarterman - - -	-	29	1835	160 0 0	10 0 0	Reduction of establishment.
Evans, Edward -	Master of a lighter - -	45	24	,,	58 0 0	30 0 0	Age and infirmity.
Watkins, Charles -	Master of a mud vessel -	62	31	,,	65 0 0	4 0 0	Ditto.
Holmes, Peter -	Conductor of wood mills -	69	21	,,	200 0 0	80 0 0	Ditto.
112 Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 10*l.* to 24*l.* per annum.	- - - - - -	-	- -	,,	- - -	2,015 0 0	
Cockburn, Sir J., Bt.	Inspector General of the Royal Marines.	-	16	1836	1,000 0 0	416 0 0	Abolition of office.
Woolton, A. G. -	Master baker, Cremill -	38	19	,,	130 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
Brown, Thomas -	Master attendant - -	60	28	,,	650 0 0	375 0 0	Age and infirmity.
Allen, Thomas -	Master of a steam vessel -	60	40	,,	101 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
Payne, William -	Master attendant - -	75	31	,,	650 0 0	484 0 0	Ditto.
Hepburn, John -	Master of a dredging vessel	42	18	,,	65 0 0	34 0 0	Infirmity.
Cundy, Robert -	Foreman of ropemakers -	75	40	,,	200 0 0	94 0 0	Age and infirmity.
207 Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 4*l.* to 34*l.* per annum.	- - - - - -	-	- -	,,	- - -	3,498 0 0	
Pitt, William - -	Master attendant - -	57	25	1837	400 0 0	189 0 0	Age and infirmity.
Dormieux, Isaac -	Native dispenser, Trincomalee.	-	20	,,	80 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
74 Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 7*l.* to 29*l.* 5*s.* per annum.	- - - - - -	-	- -	,,	- - -	1,317 0 0	
Smith, Samuel Wade	Clerk of the works -	-	23	1838	700 0 0	350 0 0	Reduction.
Marshall, John -	Layer in the ropery -	62	40	,,	100 0 0	32 10 0	Age and infirmity.
Garrett, Adm. Henry	Superintendent of dockyard	63	29	,,	800 0 0	343 15 0	Ditto.
Bailey, Lieut. J. W.	Agent for transports -	57	30	,,	400 0 0	233 0 0	Ditto.
						29 12 0*	
89 Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 8*l.* to 34*l.* per annum.	- - - - - -	-	- -	,,	- - -	1,636 0 0	
Phillips, David -	Engine repairer, Woolwich	74	58	1839	150 0 0	71 5 0	Age and infirmity.
Martell, Benjamin -	Assistant timber converter	72	50	,,	180 0 0	81 0 0	Ditto.
Priest, J. H. - -	Warden - - -	72	20	,,	200 0 0	100 0 0	Ditto.
Claringbull, William	Assistant surveyor of breakwater.	-	30	,,	220 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
84 Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 10*l.* to 34*l.* per annum.	- - - - - -	-	- -	,,	- -	1,603 1 4	
Sir George Magrath	Surgeon of establishment for prisoners at Dartmouth.	-	- -	1840	- - -	100 0 0	Reduction of office.
Pringle, James -	Assistant timber converter	71	45	,,	180 0 0	120 0 0	Age and infirmity.
Akers, John - -	Foreman of ropemakers -	75	54	,,	200 0 0	95 0 0	Ditto.
Bowley, R. R. -	Inspector of buildings -	-	- -	,,	180 0 0	60 0 0	Abolition of office.
Hepburn, John -	Master attendant - -	-	- -	,,	- - -	91 5 0	In consideration of injuries received.
Tregear, John -	Assistant timber converter	66	45	,,	180 0 0	120 0 0	Age and infirmity.
Bulkley, John -	Leading man of storehouses	74	47	,,	120 0 0	54 0 0	Ditto.
100 Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 8*l.* to 28*l.* per annum.	- - - - - -	-	- -	,,	- - -	1,962 11 8	
Freeman, Joseph -	Inspector of shipwrights -	68	48	1841	100 0 0	15 0 0	Age and infirmity.
Barber, Francis -	Second leading man of storehouses.	72	45	,,	85 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.

* *See* 1841.

	Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement. £	s.	d.	Allowance granted. £	s.	d.	Reason of Retirement.
	Hubbard, Lt. Wm.	Director of police	-	-	1841	-	-	-	91	5	0	In consideration of injuries received.
	Luckraft, George	Foreman of coopers	59	37	,,	130	0	0	58	10	0	Impaired health.
	Harvey, John	Extra clerk, Bermuda	55	24	,,	130	0	0	46	0	0	Ditto.
143	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 10*l.* to 34*l.* per annum.	- - - - -	-	- -	,,	-	-	-	2,862	0	0	
	Goodall, William	Inspector of joiners	67	47	1842	100	0	0	37	10	0	Age and infirmity.
	Brookwell, Henry	Leading man of sailmakers	70	- -	,,	140	0	0	70	0	0	Ditto.
	Pinea, William	Inspector of shipwrights	66	42	,,	100	0	0	37	10	0	Ditto.
	Rayner, William	Leading man of storehouses	61	37	,,	100	0	0	83	9	0	Ditto.
	Phillips, William	Inspector of shipwrights	61	38	,,	100	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Sheppard, Major T.	Barrackmaster, R.M.	-	16	,,	182	10	0	76	0	10	Ditto.
	Fairfax, Edward	Master attendant, Halifax	73	10	,,	350	0	0	116	13	4	Ditto.
167	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 7*l.* to 34*l.* per annum.	- - - - -	-	- -	,,	-	-	-	6,379	16	8	
	Gall, John	Leading man of storehouses	64	46	1843	85	0	0	34	0	0	Age and infirmity.
	Graff, Henry	Inspector of shipwrights	62	37	,,	100	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Pointing, John	Leading man of storehouses	71	50	,,	120	0	0	96	0	0	Ditto.
	Scott, James	Inspector	69	46	,,	180	0	0	78	6	0	Ditto.
	Harris, James	Ditto	52	28	,,	100	0	0	34	0	0	Impaired health.
110	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 45*l.* per annum.	- - - - -	-	- -	,,	-	-	-	2,334	10	8	
	Bailey, Bartholomew	Foreman of smiths	66	45	1844	150	0	0	52	10	0	Age and infirmity.
	Towner, Thomas	Layer in ropery	71	50	,,	100	0	0	37	10	0	Ditto.
	Howard, Thomas	Leading man of storehouses	66	39	,,	85	0	0	47	0	0	Ditto.
	Maddick, William	Foreman of masons	53	29	,,	200	0	0	60	0	0	Ditto.
159	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 34*l.* per annum.	- - - - -	-	- -	,,	-	-	-	3,392	7	4	
	Maxwell, Charles	Foreman of riggers	65	41	1845	125	0	0	71	0	0	Age and infirmity.
	Brooks, John	Inspector	61	40	,,	180	0	0	72	0	0	Ditto.
	Finner, William	Leading man of storehouses	67	46	,,	85	0	0	48	0	0	Ditto.
	Pote, James	Ditto	70	51	,,	100	0	0	45	0	0	Ditto.
125	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 7*l.* to 42*l.* per annum.	- - - - -	-	- -	,,	-	-	-	2,734	5	0	
	Dessiou, J. F.	Master, employed in hydrographic department.	-	18	1846	156	0	0	60	0	0	Age and debility.
	Dye, Robert	Leading man of storehouses	74	52	,,	120	0	0	63	0	0	Age and infirmity.
	Tinmouth, Nicholas	Master attendant	68	20	,,	172	0	0	86	0	0	Ditto.
	Gaze, John	Ditto	71	12	,,	650	0	0	216	13	4	Ditto.
	Cary, Matthew	Inspector of shipwrights	63	43	,,	180	0	0	75	12	0	Ditto.
	Lumsdale, Alexander	Master attendant	69	18	,,	650	0	0	270	0	0	Ditto.
	Brain, Martin D.	Inspector of shipwrights	68	47	,,	180	0	0	82	10	0	Ditto.
	Elliott, William	Ditto	75	53	,,	100	0	0	50	0	0	Ditto.
	Knight, Robert	Leading man of storehouses	75	49	,,	100	0	0	50	0	0	Ditto.
	Ciccarelli, Vincenzo	Temporary clerk, Malta	-	35	,,	119	0	0	85	0	0	Ditto.
	Rogers, Thomas	Foreman of shipwrights	69	45	,,	160	0	0	80	0	0	Infirmity.
179	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 7*l.* to 45*l.* per annum.	- - - - -	-	- -	,,	-	-	-	3,975	14	8	
	Symonds, Capt. Sir W.	Surveyor of the navy	65	15	1847	1,000	0	0	500	0	0	Ill health.
	Parnell, John	Inspector	66	38	,,	100	0	0	34	0	0	Age and infirmity.
	Johnson, William	Assistant timber converter	55	34	,,	160	0	0	44	0	0	Ditto.
	Duff, James	Inspector	56	33	,,	100	0	0	32	10	0	Ditto.
	Gibson, John	Ditto	68	47	,,	100	0	0	40	0	0	Ditto.
	Knight, William	Ditto	64	44	,,	180	0	0	77	0	0	Ditto.
	Johns, John	Ditto	58	39	,,	180	0	0	72	10	0	Ditto.
	Huntley, William	Ditto	59	38	,,	100	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto
	Wicker, James	Ditto	48	26	,,	100	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
	Chase, John	Ditto	59	37	,,	100	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Singer, John	Ditto	51	31	,,	100	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Marks, Henry	Leading man of storehouses	62	40	,,	100	0	0	40	0	0	Services discontinued.
	White, George	Assistant timber converter	63	42	,,	180	0	0	95	0	0	Age and infirmity.
	Simpson, James	Inspector	60	40	,,	100	0	0	35	0	0	Ditto.
	Hunt, Richard	Ditto	60	41	,,	100	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Thompson, Nicholas	Ditto	64	43	,,	100	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Harvey, John	Ditto	68	48	,,	100	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Hall, John	Ditto	57	34	,,	100	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Sumpter, Charles	Ditto	62	40	,,	180	0	0	76	0	0	Ditto.
	Wood, John	Second foreman of coopers	76	46	,,	130	0	0	52	0	0	Ditto.
	Rowlestone, Henry	Foreman of caulkers, Malta	67	44	,,	160	0	0	80	0	0	Ditto.
302	Artificers at pensions varying from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum.	- - - - -	-	- -	,,	-	-	-	6,948	14	2	
	Cleminson, John	Leading man of storehouses	73	49	1848	100	0	0	40	0	0	Age and infirmity.
	Hogg, John	Acting foreman	70	49	,,	180	0	0	100	0	0	Ditto.
	Chace, Joseph	Measurer	65	46	,,	180	0	0	80	0	0	Ditto.
	Allen, Edward	Inspector	45	22	,,	125	0	0	30	0	0	Ill health.

	Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement. £	s.	d.	Allowance granted. £	s.	d.	Reason of Retirement.
	Wills, Jeremiah	Leading man of storehouses	72	48	1848	85	0	0	45	15	0	Age and infirmity.
	Mackay, John	Inspector	70	48	„	125	0	0	40	12	6	Ditto.
	Bowers, Patten	Leading man of storehouses	65	45	„	85	0	0	36	0	0	Ill health.
	Pope, William	Ditto	66	46	„	100	0	0	37	10	0	Age and infirmity.
	Kemps, Henry	Inspector	62	41	„	150	0	0	40	0	0	Injuries received on duty.
	Laity, R. J.	Leading man of spinners	64	42	„	110	0	0	38	10	0	Age and infirmity.
	Sweet, Robert	Foreman of joiners	70	45	„	180	0	0	67	10	0	Ditto.
	Hazard, John	Leading man of storehouses	59	38	„	100	0	0	37	10	0	Ditto.
539	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 91*l.* 5*s.* per annum.		-	-	„	-	-	-	12,461	9	2	
	Binstead, William	Foreman of joiners	62	43	1849	180	0	0	58	10	1	Reduction of establishment.
	Carter, Henry	Inspector	68	48	„	125	0	0	50	0	0	Ditto.
	Moses, T. A.	Ditto	66	46	„	125	0	0	28	8	0	Ditto.
	Fox, William	Ditto	65	44	„	125	0	0	43	15	0	Ditto.
	Lacey, John	Ditto	69	47	„	125	0	0	46	17	6	Ditto.
	Sambell, Joseph	Ditto	62	43	„	125	0	0	46	17	6	Ditto.
	Spriggs, W. G.	Ditto	68	43	„	125	0	0	40	12	6	Ditto.
500	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 6*l.* to 46*l.* per annum.		-	-	„	-	-	-	11,528	11	8	
	Cundey, Robert	Foreman of carpenters, Bermuda.	56	34	1850	160	0	0	52	0	0	Reduction of office.
	Murray, Robert	Assistant to master-attendant, Deptford.	72	57	„	120	0	0	60	0	0	Age and infirmity.
	Doust, Thomas	Foreman of coopers	71	46	„	150	0	0	45	0	0	Ditto.
	Cannaway, William	Foreman of caulkers	67	44	„	160	0	0	60	0	0	Ditto.
	Hammond, George	Inspector of shipwrights	62	41	„	125	0	0	43	15	0	Ditto.
	Oakchott, J. A.	Measurer	47	26	„	150	0	0	45	0	0	Ditto.
	Sturdee, James	Inspector of shipwrights	62	40	„	125	0	0	37	10	0	Ditto.
	Neil, William	Engineer and millwright	65	39	„	200	0	0	75	0	0	Ditto.
129	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 8*l.* to 60*l.* per annum.		-	-	„	-	-	-	2,921	4	2	
	Hill, Capt. Sir John	Superintendent, Deptford	76	18	1851	900	0	0	263	15	0	Age and length of service
	Wolidge, Henry	Leading man of storehouses	69	46	„	100	0	0	80	0	0	Age and infirmity.
	Truscott, Ambrose	Foreman of smiths	66	42	„	200	0	0	70	0	0	Ditto.
159	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 10*l.* to 41*l.* per annum.		-	-	„	-	-	-	3,571	1	10	
	Fuller, William	Inspector, Woolwich	65	44	1852	150	0	0	60	0	0	Age and infirmity.
	Steer, Phillip	Foreman of smiths	53	31	„	180	0	0	49	10	0	Ditto.
	M'Kenzie, William	Foreman of coopers	67	45	„	150	0	0	48	15	0	Ditto.
	Curtis, James	Leading man of storehouses	65	47	„	100	0	0	42	10	0	Ditto.
	Patterson, Andrew	Master baker	72	51	„	130	0	0	52	0	0	Ditto.
	Barter, John	Leading man of storehouses	63	45	„	100	0	0	42	10	0	Ditto.
110	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 7*l.* to 34*l.* per annum.		-	-	„	-	-	-	2,392	10	0	
	Hamson, Henry	Measurer, Woolwich	67	46	1853	125	0	0	87	10	0	Age and infimity.
	Brooking, Thomas	Foreman of smiths	65	44	„	150	0	0	60	0	0	Ditto.
	Betts, William	Inspector of shipwrights	66	45	„	150	0	0	56	5	0	Ditto.
	Collom, Joseph	Ditto	65	44	„	150	0	0	56	5	0	Ditto.
	Jenkins, John	Inspector of joiners	69	48	„	125	0	0	53	10	0	Ditto.
	Helby, James	Measurer	70	42	„	180	0	0	70	4	0	Ditto.
	Honey, John	Leading man of storehouses	67	45	„	100	0	0	35	0	0	Ditto.
	Varlo, George, Capt.	Paymaster, R.M.	75	47	„	494	14	2	458	0	0	Ditto.
148	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 10*l.* to 83*l.* 5*s.* per annum.		-	-	„	-	-	-	3,675	5	10	
	Barber, Edward	Leading man of storehouses	76	58	1854	120	0	0	116	0	0	Age and infirmity.
	Pounder, George	Measurer	73	53	„	125	0	0	95	14	0	Ditto.
	Sole, J.	Inspector	60	39	„	150	0	0	56	5	0	Ditto.
	Vine, Charles	Ditto	67	44	„	150	0	0	60	0	0	Ditto.
	Peek, Phillips	Measurer	53	30	„	150	0	0	41	5	0	Ditto.
	Williams, F.	Leading man of storehouses	67	42	„	85	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Morley, William	Master baker	63	40	„	130	0	0	52	0	0	Ditto.
	Courteney, J.	Leading man of storehouses	68	45	„	100	0	0	37	10	0	Ditto.
	Griffiths, J.	Ditto	64	48	„	85	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
130	Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* to 77*l.* 18*s.* per annum.		-	-	„	-	-	-	3,060	18	8	
	Sharp, William	Inspector	67	47	1855	125	0	0	43	15	0	Age and infirmity.
	Runwell, Ebenezer	Ditto	63	41	„	125	0	0	46	17	6	Ditto.
	Mortimer, F. J.	Layer in ropery	75	53	„	100	0	0	40	0	0	Ditto.
	Vickery, Michael	Inspector	68	42	„	125	0	0	40	12	0	Ditto.
	Stephens, Richard	Leading man of storehouses	64	43	„	100	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Snook, W. W.	Foreman of ropemakers	58	36	„	200	0	0	65	0	0	Ditto.
	Dready, Maurice	Leading men of storehouses	64	46	„	85	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Dally, William	Ditto	63	35	„	85	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Sprague, William	Ditto	68	47	„	160	0	0	42	10	0	Ditto.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
114 Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 7*l.* to 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum.	- - - - -	-	- -	1855	- - -	2,456 10 0	
Carpenter, J. - -	Leading man of storehouses	69	47	1856	85 0 0	34 0 0	Age and infirmity.
Johnson, I. - -	Measurer - - -	69	49	„	150 0 0	63 15 0	Ditto.
Moverley, William -	Leading man of storehouses	73	45	„	100 0 0	52 10 0	Ditto.
Hague, William -	Inspector - - -	69	47	„	125 0 0	50 0 0	Ditto.
146 Artificers and their widows, at pensions varying from 6*l.* to 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum.	- - - - -	-	- -	„	- - -	3,358 18 11	

ABSTRACT.

Year.	Salaried Officers.		Artificers, &c. on Day Pay.		Total.	
	Number of Persons.	Annual Amount.	Number of Persons.	Annual Amount.	Number of Persons.	Annual Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1834	- -	- -	90	1,688 0 0	90	1,688 0 0
1835	4	124 0 0	112	2,015 0 0	116	2,139 0 0
1836	7	1,463 0 0	207	3,498 0 0	214	4,961 0 0
1837	2	221 0 0	74	1,317 0 0	76	1,538 0 0
1838	4	988 17 0	89	1,636 0 0	93	2,624 17 0
1839	4	272 5 0	84	1,603 1 4	88	1,875 6 4
1840	7	640 5 0	100	1,962 11 8	107	2,602 16 8
1841	5	244 15 0	143	2,862 0 0	148	3,106 15 0
1842	7	435 14 2	167	6,379 16 8	174	6,815 10 10
1843	5	276 6 0	110	2,334 10 8	115	2,610 16 8
1844	4	197 0 0	159	3,392 7 4	163	3,589 7 4
1845	4	236 0 0	125	2,734 5 0	129	2,970 5 0
1846	11	1,118 15 4	179	3,975 14 8	190	5,094 10 0
1847	21	1,446 0 0	302	6,948 14 2	323	8,394 14 2
1848	12	593 7 6	539	12,461 9 2	551	13,054 16 8
1849	7	315 0 6	500	11,528 11 8	507	11,843 12 2
1850	8	418 5 0	129	2,921 4 2	137	3,339 9 2
1851	3	413 15 0	159	3,571 1 10	162	3,984 16 10
1852	6	295 5 0	110	2,392 10 0	116	2,687 15 0
1853	8	876 14 0	148	3,675 5 10	156	4,551 19 10
1854	9	526 14 0	130	3,060 18 8	139	3,587 12 8
1855	9	380 14 6	114	2,456 10 0	123	2,837 4 6
1856	4	200 5 0	146	3,358 18 11	150	3,559 3 11
Total -	151	11,683 18 0	3,916	87,773 11 9	4,067	99,457 9 9

Admiralty, March 11, 1857.

R. M. Bromley,
Accountant General of the Navy.

Appendix No. IX.—*continued.*

POST OFFICE.

A Return of all Persons, of whatever grade, serving in a Civil Capacity, (including extra, temporary, and supplementary Clerks and Persons belonging to the Packet Service,) whose cases are not considered as falling within the provisions of the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., but to whom, nevertheless, retired allowances or gratuities have been granted since the date of the passing of the Act, stating in each case the Name, Age, Length of Service, and Date and Grounds of Retirement, together with the Amount of Salary and Emoluments, and the Allowance granted.

[Where the Columns have not been filled up, the information cannot be given.]

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£	£	
				1835			
J. Morris	Packet service	69	38	6 June	52	18	Injuries sustained in the performance of his duty.
7 Letter Carriers	Twopenny Post Office	—	—	8 Sept.	—	153	Incapable of further duty.
				1836			
E. Hallands	Packet Service	64	—	18 Feb.	—	150	Injury sustained in the performance of his duty.
6 Letter Carriers	Twopenny Post Office	—	—	13 Sept.	—	127	Incapable of further duty.
W. Jones	Letter Carrier, Ireland	46	17	—	50	15	Ill health.
P. Hennegan	Ditto ditto	49	25		50	23	Ditto.
W. Cohen	Mail Guard ditto	53	20	13 Dec.	33	18	Ditto.
				1837			
W. Liveing	Packet Service	—	27	9 Aug.	280	150	Ditto.
P. Brayley	Ditto	62	35	21 Nov.	52	10	Age and infirmity.
G. Hart	Ditto	70	55	23 Jan.	400	266	Ditto.
J. Roberts	Ditto	—	17	14 April	300	150	Ill health.
D. Barnard	Clerk P. O., Liverpool	—	—	21 May	54	40	Deprived of one eye and seriously injured.
G. Stiles	Packet Service	—	4 months	23 Jan.	3*l.* 5*s.* a month of 28 days	10	Loss of a leg.
9 Mail Guards	England and Scotland	41–63	13–41	1 July	10*s.* 6*d.* each per week	191	Incapable of further service.
1 Mail Guard				1 July			
5 Letter Carriers	Twopenny Post Office	54–71	21–31	14 Oct.	20*s.* each per week	111	Age and infirmity.
J. McLean	Letter Carrier, Edinburgh	74	47	28 Dec.	19*s.* 6*d* a week	23	Ditto.
J. Burnie	Ditto ditto	37	10	28 Dec.	17*s.* 6*d.* ,,	18	Disabled.
T. Stannard	Letter Carrier	54	24	17 April	18*s.* 0*d.* ,,	30	Age and infirmity.
D. Raven	Ditto	68	37	15 May	131	50	Ditto.
F. Smith	Ditto	68	36	15 May	124	50	Ditto.
W. Howes	Ditto	62	35	15 May	121	50	Ditto.
W. Johns	Ditto	64	27	15 May	117	40	Ditto.
B. Smith	Ditto	67	31	20 May	14*s.* a week	50	Ditto.
				1838			
J. May	Packet Service	72	40	6 Dec.	39	30	Ditto.
J. Bowler	Mail Guard	48	15	7 July	27	18	Enlargement of the heart from an accident.
				1837			
T. Sargent	Letter Carrier	58	32	21 Dec.	—	50	Age and infirmity
N. Tibbs	Ditto	62	27	2 Dec.	—	40	Ditto.
				1838			
B. Prior	Ditto	59	25	6 Jan.	—	30	Ditto.
H. Mason	Ditto	53	24	18 May	—	30	Ditto.
H. Mackenzie	Ditto Edinburgh	54	15	6 July	—	13	Paralysis in the leg.
J. Cooper	Messenger	74	38	11 Sept.	150	60	Age and infirmity.
J. Addams	Ditto	54	26	12 Sept.	90	40	Ditto.
				1839			
Lieut. Davis	Packet Service	—	14	12 Aug.	500	150	Alteration of the line of communication with Ireland.
R. Edwards	Ditto	54	40	18 July	—	30	Bodily infirmity.
C. Barker	Letter Carrier	81	30	14 Sept.	65	23	Lameness.
W. Duprez	Ditto	69	26	14 Sept.	65	23	Contraction of limbs.
B. Bentley	Ditto	65	28	14 Sept.	65	23	Rheumatic affection and debility.
J. Coad	Ditto	62	28	14 Sept.	65	23	Worn out constitution.
H. Taylor	Ditto	58	28	14 Sept.	65	23	Liver complaint and debility.
E. Medgett	Ditto	66	24	14 Sept.	65	18	Swelling of legs.
J. Chamberlain	Ditto	45	11	14 Sept.	52	13	Blind.
J. Yeoman	Mail Guard	49	23	26 March	27	19	Bodily infirmity.
W. Sweetman	Ditto	51	22	26 March	27	19	Ditto.
				1840			
W. D. Evans	Packet Service	50	20	10 Jan.	300	150	Infirmity.
T. Gander	Letter Carrier	68	36	19 March	195*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*	50	Age and infirmity.
J. Cuthbert	Ditto	60	34	18 March	106*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*	50	Ditto.
J. Gamson	Ditto	59	33	17 April	111	50	Ditto.
G. Knight	Ditto	60	30	17 April	121	50	Ditto.
G. Agutter	Ditto	53	29	17 April	111	40	Infirmity.
C. Golightly	Ditto	50	20	17 April	110	30	Ditto.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£	£	
				1837			
J. Crasmie.....	Letter Carrier, Ireland ...	59	16	13 Jan.	50	15	Ill health.
				1840			
G. Tierney	Ditto ditto ...	32	12	14 July	48	12	Defective vision.
				1841			
J. Baker	Letter Carrier.....	49	27	6 April	—	40	Infirmity.
S. Sayer.....	Ditto	63	34	6 April	—	50	Ditto.
J. Butler	Ditto	58	26	5 April	—	40	Ditto.
J. Ellery	Ditto	62	27	4 Oct.	—	40	Ditto.
S. Thompson.....	Ditto	75	32	23 Nov.	—	23	Age and infirmity.
T. Goodburn.....	Ditto	68	46	23 Nov.	—	23	Ditto.
T. Tyler	Ditto	59	39	23 Nov.	—	23	Infirmity.
W. Smithers	Ditto	47	19	24 Nov.	20*s.* a week	15	Ditto.
T. Price.....	Mail Guard.....	61	37	29 Jan.	—	19	Ditto.
J. Mullens.....	Ditto	63	40	27 Aug.	—	19	Ditto.
Harriet Hare.....	Widow of Master of Dover Packet.	—	—	18 March	—	20	Husband drowned.
T. Hunter	Packet Service	—	18	5 Nov.	—	10	Infirmity.
J. Batten	Ditto	—	—	15 Dec.	—	30	Age and infirmity.
P. Magee	Ditto	—	—	25 Dec.	—	30	Ditto.
				1842			
J. Stevens.....	Ditto	—	39	7 Sept.	300	150	Long services.
C. Sheffield	Letter Carrier.....	57	31	25 March	—	50	Bodily infirmity.
J. Fricker.....	Ditto	62	40	21 Oct.	25*s.* a week	23	Ditto.
W. Hatfull.....	Ditto	71	37	20 Oct.	—	23	Ditto.
J. Taylor	Mail Guard.....	62	31	4 Nov.	—	19	Ditto.
G. Williams	Packet Service	—	10	23 Dec.	—	9	Disabled.
				1843			
W. Gay.....	Ditto	—	50	29 Aug.	450	350	Agency abolished.
E. Williams	Messenger	73	50	7 Dec.	150	120	Bodily infirmity.
W. Baker	Ditto	51	—	30 July	—	30	Acute rheumatism.
T. Stockwell.....	Letter Carrier.....	59	32	7 March	—	50	Bodily infirmity.
J. Eckford.....	Ditto	58	32	24 Feb.	20*s.* a week	23	Ditto.
T. Seamans	Ditto	57	25	24 Feb.	—	23	Ditto.
J. Cox	Ditto	51	15	24 Feb.	20*s.* a week	15	Ditto.
J. Hattam	Ditto	70	41	26 Oct.	25*s.* „	23	Ditto.
J. Wenham	Ditto	67	34	26 Oct.	25*s.* „	23	Ditto.
J. Fletcher	Ditto	—	25	27 Oct.	25*s.* „	23	Ditto.
W. Oldaker	Ditto	—	25	27 Oct.	25*s.* „	23	Ditto.
L. Vickers.....	Mail Guard.....	71	37	16 Feb.	—	19	Ditto.
J. Rose	Ditto	60	40	27 Oct.	130	19	Ditto.
J. Hayes	Packet Service	—	—	11 Aug.	—	18	Ditto.
R. Attwood	Ditto	—	—	19 Dec.	—	18	Ditto.
				1844			
J. P. Philipps ...	Ditto	—	—	20 Sept.	—	150	Ill health.
D. Wheeler	Letter Carrier.....	69	38	28 Nov.	25*s.* a week	23	Age and infirmity.
J. Wackett	Ditto	64	39	20 May	25*s.* „	23	Ditto.
J. Bouchain	Ditto	65	37	28 Nov.	25*s.* „	23	Ditto.
A. Adams.....	Ditto	65	36	28 Nov.	25*s.* „	23	Ditto.
				1845			
A. Sims.....	Ditto	46	24	17 June	25*s.* „	18	Ditto.
				1844			
W. Smith	Mail Guard.....	—	33	28 Nov.	20*s.* „	19	Diseased leg.
Mary Earl.....	Housekeeper	83	34	5 June	31	10	Age and infirmity.
				1845			
R. White	Packet Service	—	—	—	—	250	Bodily infirmity.
D. Millen	Letter Carrier.....	—	15	6 Nov.	—	20	Mental and bodily infirmity.
J. Mearns	Mail Guard	—	30	8 April	130	19	Bodily infirmity.
				1846			
R. Baker	Sub-Sorter	65	35	2 April	114	50	Impaired vision.
J. Arthur	Letter Carrier.....	61	31	27 April	145	50	Age and infirmity.
C. Garland	Packet Service	—	—	11 March	—	9	Incapable of further duty.
J. Attwood	Ditto	—	—	15 May	—	9	Ditto.
J. McGregor ...	Letter Carrier, Edinburgh	—	20	13 Feb.	50	18	Ditto.
J. Dawson.....	Ditto Ireland ...	48	31	20 Jan.	59	23	Rheumatism & defective sight.
J. McEvoy	Ditto ditto ...	40	19	20 Jan.	59	15	Fracture and dislocation of left ancle.
				1847			
E. Howe	Letter Carrier.....	70	30	25 Feb.	78	50	Age and infirmity.
E. Lyne.....	Packet Service	81	33	3 March	—	250	Age and infirmity.
W. Whiting	Sub-Sorter	58	34	13 March	110	50	General debility.
G. Cutts.....	Mail Guard.....	66	23	29 April	27	19	Ill health.
J. Fairweather ...	Ditto	66	35	19 Feb.	27	19	Age and infirmity.
J. McVitre	Ditto	48	17	30 March	27	19	Severe accidents.
J. Rankin	Letter Carrier, Edinburgh	52	20	15 May	50	18	Unsound mind.
W. Allman	Letter Carrier.....	66	30	30 July	78	50	Age and infirmity.
R. Dunn.....	Mail Guard.....	42	16	9 Sept.	27	19	Serious accidents.
W. Gray	Letter Carrier.....	40	15	13 March	78	20	General debility.
				1848			
J. Bradley.....	Ditto	64	36	28 Jan.	78	100	Injury sustained in the performance of his duty.
J. Vincent.....	Ditto	67	53	10 Feb.	65	23	Incapable of further duty.
J. Lassels	Ditto	70	35	10 Feb.	65	23	Ditto.
R. Mudge	Packet Service	59	41	28 April	400	150	—
T. Robinson	Mail Guard.....	57	31	8 March	130	19	Bodily infirmity.
J. Gibson	Ditto	—	33	21 May	130	19	Reduction in No. of Guards.
J. Beckett.....	Ditto	55	27	1 July	130	19	Ditto.
A. Hammond ...	Packet Service	—	30	9 Aug.	—	30	Incapable of further duty.
W. Hugan.....	Mail Guard, Ireland	45	20	22 Feb.	130	18	Ill health.
F. Craig	Ditto ditto	70	30	16 Feb.	130	18	Old age.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£	£	
W. Taylor	Mail Guard	64	33	1850 31 March	130	19	Incapable of further duty.
W. G. Pocock	Letter Carrier	42	16	1849 24 April	57	15	Affection of the lungs.
W. Jones	Ditto	64	36	1850 28 Oct.	65	23	Ditto
F. Keoghe	Stamper, Dublin	76	30	1849 21 April	94	23	Old age.
J. Lenehan	Letter Carrier, Dublin	67	40	1850 17 Oct.	59	23	Ill health.
T. Field	Ditto ditto	53	32	1853 6 March	130	50	Worn out.
R. Sherlock	Packet Service	69	—	1850 17 April	—	480	—
A. M'Cullock	Ditto	—	—	1849 11 Oct.	—	17	—
J. Daniel	Letter Carrier	65	37	1850 25 May	73	23	Worn out.
W. Farrer	Ditto	70	47	24 July	73	23	Ditto.
W. Drake	Ditto	70	35	24 July	83	23	Ditto.
J. R. Wood	Messenger	74	40	17 Oct.	120	72	Ditto.
B. Brice	Letter Carrier	74	42	17 Nov.	65	23	Ditto.
T. King	Ditto	70	46	8 Nov.	65	23	Ditto.
J. Prior	Ditto	46	20	1853 21 Dec.	65	18	Ulcers.
R. Hitchins	Sub-Sorter	67	40	1850 26 Nov.	110	50	Dysentery.
R. Williams	Packet Service	—	—	22 Dec.	—	95	
J. Grey	Ditto	—	—	22 May	—	360	
W. Smithett	Ditto	—	—	12 Nov.	—	324	
J. Thorn	Mail Guard	56	24	14 Dec.	130	19	Gout.
J. Maconochie	Lobby Porter, Edinburgh	70	28	23 Aug.	54	23	Worn out.
J. Wallace	Packet Service	—	—	1849 11 Oct.	—	18	—
R. Campbell	Ditto	—	—	6 Nov.	—	20	—
W. Beggs	Ditto	—	—	1 Nov.	—	12	—
G. Smith	Ditto	—	—	6 Nov.	—	10	—
J. M'Cullock	Ditto	—	—	6 Nov.	—	10	—
W. Hughes	Ditto	—	—	1850 31 Oct.	—	30	—
R. John	Ditto	—	—	1849 10 Oct.	—	10	—
G. Peck	Letter Carrier, Ireland	64	34	1850 7 Feb.	59	23	Ill health.
A. Buttle	Mail Guard	73	40	27 March	130	18	Old age.
H. Archer	Ditto	74	32	27 March	130	18	Ditto.
J. Goosey	Ditto	52	30	1851 28 Feb.	130	19	Infirmity.
J. Thorne	Ditto	56	24	1850 14 Dec.	130	19	Gout.
R. Anscomb	Letter Carrier	57	27	1851 16 Aug.	65	23	Impaired vision.
G. Smith	Ditto	76	55	3 April	80	23	Worn out.
G. Harris	Ditto	60	35	3 April	65	23	Loss of intellect.
W. Gibbons	Sub-Sorter	50	32	3 April	90	56	Impaired sight.
W. Peckham	Letter Carrier	47	27	25 July	78	40	Disease of the heart.
F. Hassell	Ditto	66	42	15 Aug.	65	23	Worn out.
J. Stewart	Mail Guard	55	28	6 Nov.	130	19	Worn out.
C. Higley	Sub-Sorter	70	41	27 Dec.	110	50	Age and infirmity.
J. Neal	Mail Guard	46	30	29 July	130	19	Injuries received.
H. Parry				1850 22 May		83	
H. Hughes				22 May		20	
M. Lawler				30 Nov.		18	
T. Roberts				24 May		11	
H. Evans				3 May		14	
W. Rowland				3 Nov.		26	
H. Davies				30 April		58	
W. Lewis				30 April		19	
G. Martin				12 April		12	
R. Jones				3 Nov.		20	
J. Williams				30 Nov.		18	
W. Williams				14 Nov.		12	
R. Roberts				14 Nov.		22	
O. Jones				31 Oct.		13	
H. Williams				25 May		15	
W. Owen				14 Nov.		12	
J. Larkins				8 July		12	
D. Jenkins				14 Nov		15	
D. Hughes				14 Nov.		15	
J. Bouch				12 Oct.		14	
E. Evans				31 Oct.		13	
W. Hughes				31 Oct.		14	
O. Thomas	Packet Service	Cannot be given.	Cannot be given.	25 May 1851	Cannot be given.	20	Cannot be given.
S. Wilkes				31 Oct. 1849		36	
H. Alexander				6 Nov.		16	

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£	£	
R. Maddon				1850 14 Nov.		25	
T. Williams				31 Oct.		12	
B. Stevens				31 Oct.		32	
J. Williams				30 April		17	
W. Williams				3 Nov.		11	
O. Pritchard				14 Nov.		19	
W. Morris				24 May		18	
W. Lewis				30 April		19	
J. Morris				30 June		26	
W. Owen				1 Nov.		11	
N. Reynolds				8 July		14	
J. Thomas				3 May		15	
O. Evans				1849 15 Jan.		15	
M. Roberts				1850 25 May		16	
R. Evans				3 May		10	
D. Trayner				1848 16 May		15	
L. L. Canney				1850 2 Dec.		29	
J. Glennon	Letter Carrier, Ireland	61	31	1851 19 Mar.	59	23	Infirmity of body.
J. Flanagan	Ditto ditto	66	30	2 April	59	23	General debility.
H. Browne	Ditto ditto	67	37	5 June	59	23	Defective sight.
T. Galvin	Mail Guard, ditto	50	21	6 Jan.	130	15	Physical inability.
M. Mills	Letter Carrier	68	41	1852 22 Feb.	78	50	Chronic rheumatism.
J. Tasker	Packet Service	—	—	1848 1 Aug.	—	28	—
J. Franks	Letter Carrier	66	45	1852 11 May	35*s.* a week	22	Worn out.
T. Davies	Ditto	77	50	11 May	25*s.* „	23	Ditto.
J. Crawley	Ditto	75	47	11 May	25*s.* „	23	Ditto.
H. Williams	Packet Service	—	—	1850 25 May	—	15	—
A. Robertson	Letter Carrier, Edinburgh	62	24	—	83	18	Incipient paralysis.
T. Bignell	Sub-Sorter	50	19	1852 22 Nov.	89	20	Chronic bronchitis.
J. Wood	Letter Carrier	60	50	21 Oct.	30*s.* a week	23	Worn out.
W. Field	Mail Guard	49	20	16 Nov.	54	19	Disease of the heart.
M. Fogarty	Mail Cuard, Ireland	45	17	6 May	130	14	Infirmity and bad sight.
M. Tyre	Ditto ditto	72	38	7 July	130	18	Old age and infirmity.
W. Galvin	Ditto ditto	51	25	16 Oct.	130	18	Confirmed bronchitis.
E. Rands	Mail Guard	71	41	1853 2 April	130	19	Asthma, &c.
R. Hudson	Ditto	36	14	13 July	115	19	Infirmity of body, &c.
W. M'Kenzie	Newspaper Sorter, Edinb.	70	31	25 July	54	23	General debility.
D. Somerville	Letter Carrier ditto	38	15	16 Aug.	45	15	Chronic bronchitis.
A. Frazer	Ditto Dublin	69	43	4 Jan.	59	23	Extreme feebleness.
J. Sturgeon	Letter Carrier	65	44	1854 14 Feb.	25*s.* a week	36	Old age.
W. Dearmer	Ditto	65	50	14 Feb.	32*s.* a week	43	Ditto
W. Bird	Messenger	54	23	11 March	90	30	General bad health.
J. Thompson	Letter Carrier	45	17	24 March	22*s.* a week	15	Insanity.
J. Dawkins	Ditto	61	34	17 May	65	29	Bodily infirmity.
J. Genders	Ditto	52	23	17 May	65	18	Rheumatism.
B. Sims	Ditto	60	33	17 May	65	28	Bodily infirmity.
W. Ellis	Ditto	72	51	17 May	65	43	Ditto.
L. Smithett	Packet Service	—	—	20 April	—	416	—
J. Pike	Messenger	69	31	1 July	80	60	General infirmity.
J. Deacon	Letter Carrier	65	37	25 June	78	50	Nervous debility.
J. H. Francis	Messenger	68	45	15 Oct.	139	120	General debility.
R. Knight	Packet Service	Cannot be given.	Cannot be given.	31 March	Cannot be given.	36	Cannot be given.
W. Francis				31 March		35	
E. Hare				31 March		97	
E. C. Rutter				31 March		233	
P. Senlis				31 March		26	
J. Warman				31 March		73	
W. Archer	Sub-Sorter	54	28	1855 22 July	110	62	General debility.
W. Serjeant	Letter Carrier	57	40	15 April	105	80	Chronic bronchitis.
W. Hayward	Charge Taker	58	37	15 April	78	61	Bodily infirmity.
S. Driver	Letter Carrier	58	37	15 April	83	59	Ditto
S. Bailey	Ditto	54	30	22 July	65	39	Ditto
H. Ashpoole	Ditto	55	28	15 April	75	42	Ditto
A. Eason	Ditto	49	26	15 April	72	37	Ditto
F. Poulton	Ditto	59	31	15 April	70	43	Ditto
W. George	Ditto	56	28	22 July	75	41	Ditto
W. Davies	Ditto	58	32	22 July	75	47	Ditto
T. Aves	Ditto	61	33	22 July	75	49	Ditto
J. Fosbery	Ditto	59	40	22 July	80	60	Ditto
H. B. Francis	Ditto	63	41	15 April	83	64	Ditto
S. Wilson	Ditto	73	51	15 April	75	75	Ditto
D. Sills	Sub-Sorter	61	40	15 April	110	83	Defective sight.
J. W. Carpenter	Letter Carrier	69	43	15 April	107	88	Great debility, &c.
R. Potter	Sub-Sorter	47	16	22 April	91	23	Disease of bowels.
A. Burgess	Mail Guard	66	39	6 May	120	88	Old age.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.	1855	£	£	
Adam Burgess ...	Mail Guard	52	24	6 May	103	31	Irritability of bladder.
J. Archbold	Ditto	57	42	6 May	120	98	Diseased foot.
E. Evans	Ditto	59	28	17 May	109	62	Old age.
J. Warn.....	Ditto	69	27	6 May	107	58	Ditto.
G. C. Powell.....	Ditto	43	17	13 May	85	21	General debility.
G. Jones	Ditto	71	46	6 May	120	104	Old age.
W. Wiles	Bagman	66	43	14 May	150	125	Petitioner's own request.
J. Bedford.....	Watchman	70	40	27 May	81	63	Ditto.
J. Blake.....	Letter Carrier	67	45	13 May	117	98	Scrotal hernia.
G. Kent.....	Ditto	55	30	22 July	110	66	Acute rheumatism.
J. Baldwin.....	Mail Guard	64	37	27 May	120	86	Defective eyesight.
J. Wood	Ditto	62	33	30 May	116	73	Ditto.
T. J. Wilbraham	Letter Carrier.....	53	36	22 July	72	53	Bodily infirmity.
W. C. Oliver	Sub-Sorter	44	20	3 June	110	30	Double rupture.
W. Pretty	Letter Carrier	48	21	24 June	86	24	Double hernia.
R. Bird	Sub-Sorter	45	19	3 June	100	27	Disease of the chest.
J. O. Donnell.....	Letter Carrier.....	49	33	24 June	72	46	Bodily infirmity.
W. Gibson.....	Mail Guard.....	45	18	24 June	86	21	Affection of the kidneys.
T. Peacock	Ditto	61	30	1 July	112	68	Old age.
T. G. Lawrence...	Letter Carrier.....	52	22	22 July	91	26	Chronic bronchitis.
C. Hussey	Ditto	49	24	22 July	75	23	Bodily infirmity.
A. Froom	Ditto	63	43	29 July	156	127	General debility.
T. R. Topper.....	Sub-Sorter	56	31	29 July	110	67	Ditto.
H. W. Thurling...	Letter Carrier.....	49	33	8 Aug.	65	40	Ague, &c.
J. Bennett.....	Mail Guard	51	26	31 Aug.	106	51	Injuries received in service.
W. Davies	Messenger	56	37	16 Sept.	120	87	Impaired sight.
J. Maddox.....	Letter Carrier	56	27	23 Sept.	96	51	Ditto.
R. S. Holditch ...	Ditto	57	31	23 Sept.	114	68	Affection of the heart.
H. Reed.....	Ditto	53	36	23 Sept.	110	75	Bodily infirmity.
M. Booth	Packet Service	—	—	10 May	—	43	—
G. Needle	Mail Guard	65	45	30 Sept.	120	101	Defective eyesight.
C. Crusha	Letter Carrier	38	13	11 Nov.	65	13	Disease of the heart.
T. E. Trump	Ditto	41	15	11 Nov.	61	13	Severe cough.
J. H. Warr.....	Mail Guard	58	35	28 Oct.	120	84	Health impaired.
J. Mizen	Letter Carrier.....	39	15	16 Dec.	55	38	Injury in the service } Special
				1856			
T. Baylis	Clerk in Bath Post Office	73	50	1 Jan.	100	31	Incompetent } cases.
J. Porch.....	Ditto ditto	63	38	1 Feb.	90	17	Ditto
				1855			
T. Brotherton ...	Mail Guard	47	26	2 Dec.	106	54	Breaking up of constitution.
W. Hewitt.....	Letter Carrier.....	60	25	30 Dec.	65	20	General debility.
R. H. Young.....	Ditto	48	23	30 Dec.	65	19	Debility and swollen legs.
R. Weal.....	Ditto	62	32	30 Dec.	65	35	General debility.
S. Brush	Sub-Sorter	45	22	30 Dec.	90	25	Chronic rheumatism.
J. Peters	Mail Guard.....	62	36	28 Oct.	120	84	Ditto.
W. Hodgson	Mail Guard, Scotland.....	48	22	21 Jan.	89	25	Fracture of the skull.
J. Toass.....	Ditto ditto.....	53	32	23 Oct.	115	75	An incurable disease of the tongue.
D. Coghill.....	Messenger, Edinburgh ...	72	38	21 June	54	38	Old age.
W. Dalybish	Letter Carrier	60	29	21 June	50	29	Bodily infirmity.
J. Sinclair.....	Ditto	62	27	23 June	50	30	Ditto.
W. Thomson.....	Ditto	58	27	23 June	50	28	Ditto.
A. Crichton	Stamper	54	29	23 June	55	44	Ditto.
A. M'Donald.....	Letter Carrier.....	58	26	3 Dec.	50	23	Defective eyesight.
G. Brolochan.....	Ditto	56	25	3 Dec.	50	23	Bodily infirmity.
J. Muterer.....	Ditto	44	15	14 July	48	15	Failure of sight.
J. O. Neill.....	Messenger, Dublin	76	41	14 May	100	78	Old age.
M. Meagher	Mail Guard, Ireland	44	21	9 April	130	25	Diseased lungs.
M. Whelan	Ditto ditto.....	46	18	9 April	130	23	Chronic bronchitis.
J. Carroll	Ditto ditto.....	51	21	9 April	130	25	Rheumatic gout.
J. Conolly	Ditto ditto.....	46	20	9 April	130	25	Diseased liver.
P. Webb	Ditto ditto.....	49	27	9 April	130	49	Bad sight, &c.
E. Butler	Ditto ditto.....	66	36	—	130	86	Affection of the chest.
W. Hagan.....	Ditto ditto.....	55	26	30 May	130	60	Paralysis.
T. Chamney	Letter Carrier, Dublin ...	74	44	—	59	46	Old age.
S. Sweeny	Ditto ditto	55	18	10 Aug.	59	14	Ditto.
S. M'Donnell.....	Ditto ditto	55	19	8 Nov.	59	16	General debility.
J. West.....	Ditto ditto	60	36	2 Aug.	59	50	Old age.
				1856			
W. Splevins	Letter Carrier	58	30	9 March	128	77	Defective eyesight.
G. Holden.....	Mail Guard.....	64	36	23 March	119	82	Ditto.
J. Robinson	Ditto	60	30	18 June	112	66	Rupture and diseases of chest.
J. Allman	Letter Carrier	70	33	10 Aug.	65	42	Bodily infirmity.
G. Radina	Ditto	54	31	7 Sept.	57	23	Ditto.
T. Lloyd	Ditto	60	36	21 Sept.	156	107	Unfit for further service.
R. Cornelius	Stamper	55	22	21 Sept.	80	25	Rheumatism, &c.
R. Richardson ...	Letter Carrier.....	50	15	21 Sept.	54	15	General debility.
M. Rowe	Mail Guard.....	57	29	28 Sept.	110	73	Chronic bronchitis.
B. Edmonds	Ditto	46	19	5 Oct.	87	36	Injury in the brain.
T. Pluck	Letter Carrier.....	62	34	5 Oct.	65	43	Bodily infirmity.
T. Redbourne ...	Ditto	58	33	10 Dec.	65	44	General debility.
E. Perkins.....	Ditto	66	37	5 Dec.	65	46	Defective eyesight.
J Bradley.....	Ditto	56	18	10 Dec.	57	17	General debility.
W. Hamilton.....	Stamper, Edinburgh	53	28	7 Jan.	75	42	Mental infirmity.
D. Whelan	Mail Guard, Ireland	66	35	14 June	130	83	Old age.
T. Lloyd	Ditto	49	20	1 Nov.	130	26	Prostration of the nervous system.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salray and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reasons of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.		£	£	
			GRATUITIES from the 1st of January 1850.				
				1850			
H. Edell	Letter Carrier	40	14	30 March	22*s.* a week	46	
J. Peters				23 Nov.	20*s.* „	32	
L. Jones				23 Nov.	30*s.* 2*d.* „	54	
				1851			
J. Nicholson				13 March	—	20	
R. Michael				17 Jan.	47	18	
J. Douglas				17 Jan.	70	37	
H. Roberts	Packet Service	Cannot be given.	Cannot be given.	17 Jan.	39	20	
J. Griffiths				18 Jan.	62	33	
W. Woodhouse				18 Jan.	93	50	
D. Moir				18 Jan.	40	18	
H. Hughes				18 Jan.	36	19	
R. Rowland				17 Jan.	4*s.* a day	16	
G. Greenhough				18 Jan.	109	67	
D. Williams				31 July	72	24	
W. Fraser	Letter Carrier	39	13	7 Aug.	22*s.* a week	42	
J. Collins	Packet Service	—	—	15 Aug.	44	11	
H. Thomas	Ditto	—	—	22 Dec.	—	10	
			Yrs. Ms.	1852			
W. H. Boreham	Sub-Sorter	38	11 11	19 Feb.	25*s.* a week	46	
				1849			
W. Wallace	Packet Service			6 Nov.	—	60	
T. Wallace	Ditto			6 Nov.	—	36	
				1852			
Catherine M'Arthur	Widow of a Runner, in Scotland.	Cannot be given.	Cannot be given.	8 April	—	10	Husband lost in a snow storm.
				1854			
D. Shillito	Packet Service			14 Nov.	—	64	
W. Perkins	Ditto			14 Nov.	—	17	
G. Freeman	Ditto			14 Nov.	—	22	
			Yrs. Ms.	1856			
W. Bayley	Letter Carrier	37	7 9	17 Dec.	21*s.* a week	21	
W. Skinner	Ditto	—	9	10 Jan.	20*s.* „	24	
				1855			
W. P. Mann	Extra Clerk	74	13	— Oct.	5*s.* a working day.	59	

April 9, 1857.

FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.

Appendix No. IX.—*continued.*

CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

The following Return comprizes the cases of persons appointed since the 4th August 1829, to whom Superannuation Allowances or Gratuities have been awarded subsequently to the 15th August 1851, the date of the Treasury Minute which exonerated the Convict Department from the payment of Abatements.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Service.	Salary.	Date of Retirement.	Amount awarded.	Cause of Retirement.
			Yrs. mo.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Biffen, Samuel	Warder	37	10 0	76 17 0	24 Oct. 1851	16 0 0	Infirmity.
Silverlock, E.	Shoemaker	37	11 0	70 0 0	6 Jan. 1852	15 0 0	,,
Blyth, William	Surgeon (Assistant)	34	10 0	130 10 0	9 March ,,	29 0 0	,,
Adams, A.B.	Warder	45	12 0	69 16 8	23 April ,,	15 0 0	,,
Footner, John	Ditto	50	12 0	66 16 8	,, ,,	15 0 0	,,
Thomas, Edward	Trade Instructor	55	8 6	100 0 0	10 June ,,	Gratuity at the rate of 2 months' pay for every 3 years' service.	,,
Richards, Jas. John	Steward	41	12 0	100 0 0	18 ,, ,,	21 0 0	,,
Knight, P.	Gatekeeper	57	13 0	63 15 0	2 Nov. ,,	17 10 0	,,
Lyons, D.	Warder	56	12 0	84 10 0	26 ,, ,,	19 0 0	,,
Coltram, Rev. J.	Roman Catholic Chaplain.	—	17 0	230 0 0	16 Jan. 1853	57 10 0	,,
Neville, N.	Warder	46	9 0	71 5 0	28 ,, ,,	Gratuity at the rate of 2 months' pay for every 3 years' service.	,,
Fyfe, John	Carpenter	51	11 11	67 10 0	17 June ,,	Gratuity at the rate of 1 month's pay for every year's service for the period during which he paid abatements, and 2 months for every 3 years service for the period during which abatements were not paid.	,,
Hughes, Edward	Labourer	56	9 11	49 16 0	6 Sept. ,,	Gratuity at the rate of 2 months' pay for every 3 years' service.	,,
Huddy, Henry	Warder	49	7 0	72 0 0	,, ,,	,,	,,
Hagan, Henry	Ditto	31	4 10	56 0 0	22 Nov. ,,	Gratuity at the rate of 1 month's pay for each year of service (having paid abatements).	,,
Hall, James	Medical Superintendent	69	11 0	275 0 0	24 Dec. ,,	82 2 6	,,
Burns, William	Assistant ditto	63	16 0	66 5 0	13 Jan. 1854	16 10 0	,,
Banfield, William	Principal Warder	60	21 1	76 0 0	1 Feb. ,,	26 0 0	Old age.
Stott, Robert	Warder	58	10 5	70 0 0	,, ,,	15 0 0	,,
Read, Margaret	Principal Warder	51	14 2	69 10 0	1 March ,,	16 10 0	Infirmity.
Hall, Zachariah	Warder	45	10 1	69 15 0	1 April ,,	15 0 0	Disease.
Parker, James	Infirmary Nurse	54	13 4	54 0 0	,, ,,	13 0 0	Infirmity.
Burrowes, Samuel	Overseer	51	18 0	110 0 0	,, ,,	33 0 0	,,
Clyma, Mary	Warder	54	13 5	50 5 0	1 May ,,	12 0 0	,,
Marsh, Robert	Principal Warder	61	15 9	90 0 0	1 Aug. ,,	25 0 0	Old age.
Hunt, Charles	Steward	57	15 2	160 0 0	1 Oct. ,,	37 0 0	,,
Durham, Rev. E. P.	Protestant Chaplain	53	11 0	250 0 0	,, ,,	63 0 0	Infirmity.
Colquhon, Elizabeth	Matron	42	15 3	56 10 0	1 April, 1855	15 0 0	Ill health.
Meaton, William	Baker	65	18 9	77 10 0	,, ,,	23 0 0	Old age.
Roach, Thomas	Warden	51	11 3	72 10 0	,, ,,	15 0 0	Ill health.
Jones, Henry	Ditto	57	13 7	72 10 0	,, ,,	16 10 0	Old age
Merrington, John	Ditto	52	14 8	77 10 0	,, ,,	19 10 0	Ill health.
Prentice, John	Principal Warder	58	10 3	82 10 0	1 Sept. ,,	16 10 0	Old age.
Wever, Wm. Henry	Accountant	—	13 0	450 0 0	1 Oct. ,,	106 0 0	Blindness.
Colquhoun, Wm.	Principal Warder	55	10 10	83 15 0	15 Nov. ,,	19 0 0	Ill health.
Colquhoun, James	Ditto	56	15 4	91 10 0	1 April, 1856	21 5 0	,,
Underwood Robert	Ditto	57	15 9	89 5 0	,, ,,	20 10 0	Old age.
Batson, Edward	Warder	51	10 6	72 10 0	,, ,,	16 6 0	Infirmity.
Hudson, David	Cutter	51	18 6	91 15 0	,, ,,	26 0 0	,,
Davis, Robert	Warder	55	18 3	79 0 0	,, ,,	23 0 0	,,
Toplis, George	Ditto	48	15 4	78 15 0	,, ,,	19 0 0	Ill health.
Harston, James	Ditto	47	12 1	73 15 0	,, ,,	17 0 0	Infirmity.
Joyce, George	Ditto	35	11 2	72 10 0	,, ,,	15 0 0	Ill health.
Murray, William	Ditto	40	11 7	63 10 0	,, ,,	13 0 0	,,
Moore, George	Ditto	58	23 8	67 10 0	,, ,,	26 1 0	Old age.
Howarth, John	Assistant Warder	46	6 6	58 0 0	1 Oct. ,,	15 0 0	Injured in the service.
Harmon, William	Principal Warder	54	16 9	79 0 0	,, ,,	30 0 0	Infirmity.
Groves, William	Ditto	47	14 3	78 12 0	7 Oct. ,,	21 10 0	Ill health.
White, John D.	Chief Warder	42	15 5	95 0 0	12 ,, ,,	25 14 8	,,
Pollard, Phil.	Warder	53	24 2	66 15 0	13 ,, ,,	29 0 0	Infirmity.
Finn, William	Chief Warder	55	24 9	100 0 0	1 Nov. ,,	43 0 0	,,
Ladbury, John	Warder	46	16 6	67 15 0	,, ,,	19 8 9	Ill health.
Elson, William	Ditto	52	16 9	67 10 0	,, ,,	19 10 9	Infirmity.
Carrick, William	Cook	42	16 5	64 15 0	,, ,,	19 5 0	Ill health.
Geddes, Peter	Ditto	57	16 6	66 15 0	,, ,,	24 0 0	Old age.
Aspinall, George	Warder	42	16 10	66 15 0	,, ,,	19 8 9	Ill health,
Hopper, Thomas	Chief Warder	51	12 0	117 0 0	,, ,,	25 0 0	,,
Harris, Thomas	Warder	50	11 0	66 10 0	1 Dec. ,,	16 0 0	,,
Phillips, George	Ditto	56	17 8	66 15 0	18 ,, ,,	21 10 0	Old age.
Colquhoun, John	Ditto	45	10 3	66 10 0	28 ,, ,,	15 10 6	Ill health.

Appendix No. IX.—*continued.*

INLAND REVENUE.

A Return of all Persons of whatever grade, serving in a Civil Capacity, (including Extra, Temporary, and Supplementary Clerks, the Irish Revenue Police, and the late Preventive Service), whose cases are not considered as falling within the provisions of the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., but to whom, nevertheless, Retired Allowances or Gratuities have been granted since the date of the passing of the Act, stating, in each case, the Name, Age, Length of Service, and Date and Grounds of Retirement, together with the Amount of Salary and Emoluments, and the Allowance granted.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance Granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.	1834.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Patrick Quin	Private of Revenue Police	26	1	18 Oct.	25 17 1	15 0 0	Dangerously wounded by Smugglers.
Ralph Brunkard	Ditto ditto	42	10	19 Nov.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Injuries sustained whilst in execution of his duty.
				1835.			
George Brown	Ditto ditto	35	2	16 Jan.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
Thomas Brunker	Ditto ditto	38	13	17 Feb.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
Thomas Reade	Ditto ditto	48	9	26 June	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
Matthew Lidy	Ditto ditto	50	9	Oct. 26	25 17 1	10 0 0	Blindness from exposure whilst in execution of his duty.
Anthony Brennan	Ditto ditto	47	15	„	25 17 1	9 2 6	Injuries sustained whilst in execution of his duty.
				1836.			
Anthony Foster	Ditto ditto	30	11	19 Feb.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
Andrew Porter	Ditto ditto	51	12	23 Feb.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
John McAdoo	Ditto ditto	45	9	13 May	25 17 1	6 0 0	Ditto.
Thomas Gorman	Sergeant ditto	50	16	28 May	34 4 4½	6 0 0	Ditto.
William Brown	Private ditto	45	16	12 Nov.	25 17 1	8 0 0	Ditto.
				1837.			
Patrick Colaham	Ditto ditto	37	4	2 Jan.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
Patrick Noon	Ditto ditto	28	2	30 Jan.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
Patrick Mc Namara	Ditto ditto	25	3	14 Sept.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
				1843.			
Horatio Roberts	Lieutenant ditto	35	10	10 April	118 12 6	75 0 0	Severely injured by smugglers whilst in execution of his duty.
				1847.			
Thomas E. Langley	2d Inspector ditto	53	18	10 Mar.	170 0 0	66 0 0	Injuries sustained whilst in execution of his duty.
				1849.			
James O'Connor	Porter	71	31	23 Jan.	15 0 0	10 0 0	Incapable of further service.
Margaret O'Connor	Charwoman	Not known	31	„	15 10 0	10 0 0	Ditto.
				1855.			
James Claney	Private of Revenue Police	22	2	6 Nov.	27 7 6	10 0 0	Injuries sustained while in the execution of his duty.
				1835.			
Fergus Flanagan	Ditto ditto	30	2	2 May	25 17 1	10 0 0* for 2 years	Ditto.
				1840.			
Ditto, reappointed	Ditto ditto	36	4	18 Dec.	25 17 1	15 1 7	Incapable of further service.
				1836.			
Richard Walsh	Ditto ditto	46	14	13 Feb.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
John Bradley	Ditto ditto	41	17	19 Feb.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
James Reilly	Ditto ditto	64	15	11 Nov.	25 17 1	10 0 0	Ditto.
				1837.			
Lawrence Ball	Lieutenant ditto	55	21	3 July	118 12 6	217 9 7	Ditto.
Patrick Gorman	Private ditto	51	12	17 July	25 17 1	28 0 1	Ditto.
Patrick Sullivan	Ditto ditto	53	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Daniel O'Donnell	Ditto ditto	30	5	„	25 17 1	52 18 6	Ditto.
William Baird	Sergeant ditto	37	17	5 Aug.	34 4 4½	15 6 6	Ditto.
James Wallace	Private ditto	35	17	7 Aug.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Richard Graves	Ditto ditto	54	17	„	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Chambre Corker	Ditto ditto	44	8	5 Aug.	25 17 1	19 7 9	Ditto.
James Cochrane	Sergeant ditto	46	15	14 Aug.	34 4 4½	45 12 6	Ditto.
James Douglas	Private ditto	55	16	22 Aug.	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Richard Mc Nabb	Ditto ditto	50	9	25 Aug.	25 17 1	21 10 10	Ditto.
Michael Conlan	Ditto ditto	29	8	2 Sept.	25 17 1	19 7 9	Ditto.
John Mc Cracken	Ditto ditto	50	18	3 Oct.	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
James Callaghan	Constable ditto	27	6	„	25 17 1	15 1 7	Ditto.
Matthew Watts	Private ditto	33	11	23 Oct.	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Joseph Reeves	Ditto ditto	45	12	„	25 17 1	15 0 0	Ditto.
Richard Donnelly	Ditto ditto	54	17	22 Nov.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Daniel Harrison	Ditto ditto	54	15	„	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Bryan Rourke	Ditto ditto	56	15	„	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Hugh O'Donnell	Ditto ditto	38	4	„	25 17 1	10 15 5	Ditto.
John Connor	Ditto ditto	22	3	„	25 17 1	8 12 4	Ditto.
James Kershaw	Ditto ditto	42	17	12 Dec.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
				1838.			
Patrick Holahan	Ditto ditto	44	11	16 Jan.	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Nicholas Daly	Ditto ditto	47	17	31 Jan.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
John Gillespie	Ditto ditto	39	12	3 Feb.	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Michael McMahon	Ditto ditto	47	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Joseph Lundy	Ditto ditto	59	17	„	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Edward McCormick	Ditto ditto	40	3	17 Feb.	25 17 1	8 12 4	Ditto.
Thomas McLoughlin	Ditto ditto	46	14	22 Feb.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Michael McCarb	Ditto ditto	54	15	27 Feb.	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Thomas Bashford	Sergeant ditto	56	8	„	34 4 4½	25 13 3	Ditto.
William Ashe	Private ditto	50	17	10 Mar.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.

* The above are Annuities or Retired Allowances granted, those following are Gratuities only.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance Granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.	1838.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Thomas Ross	Private of Revenue Police	51	17	26 April	25 17 1	38 15 7	Incapable of further service.
Haslett Irwin	Ditto ditto	50	19	2 May	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
John Macklin	Sergeant ditto	40	12	5 May	34 4 4½	37 1 4	Ditto.
Patrick Gaffney	Private ditto	40	19	12 May	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto
John Kenny	Ditto ditto	37	5	„	25 17 1	12 18 6	Ditto.
James Benson	Ditto ditto	23	3	„	25 17 1	8 12 4	Ditto.
Richard Beachman	Sergeant ditto	41	18	„	34 4 4½	54 3 7	Ditto.
John Lilless	Private ditto	38	18	18 May	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
James Doran	Ditto ditto	39	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Martin Finegan	Ditto ditto	47	19	19 May	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
William Mellor	Ditto ditto	39	18	23 May	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
John Nealon	Ditto ditto	38	7	26 May	25 17 1	17 4 8	Ditto.
George Gwynn	Sergeant ditto	53	16	11 June	34 4 4½	48 9 6	Ditto.
Joon Cassidy	Ditto ditto	54	16	„	34 4 4½	48 9 6	Ditto.
Bryan Cox	Private ditto	57	17	11 July	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Edward Chambers	Sergeant ditto	34	11	17 Sept.	34 4 4½	34 4 4½	Ditto.
James Kennedy	Private ditto	44	17	„	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
John Parker	Sergeant ditto	43	18	„	34 4 4½	54 3 7	Ditto.
Robert Trelford	Private ditto	35	16	20 Sept.	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
James Aiken	Ditto ditto	35	18	„	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
Robert Beatty	Ditto ditto	40	21	„	25 17 1	47 7 11	Ditto.
John D. Conroy	Constable ditto	43	6	27 Sept.	25 17 1	15 1 7	Ditto.
William Kelly	Private ditto	32	11	2 Oct.	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Daniel Molony	Ditto ditto	46	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Matthew Cunniffe	Ditto ditto	54	14	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
John Meakom	Constable ditto	45	7	„	25 17 1	17 4 8	Ditto.
John McWilliams	Sergeant ditto	55	14	11 Oct.	34 4 4½	42 15 5	Ditto.
John Hickey	Private ditto	54	23	16 Oct.	25 17 1	51 14 2	Ditto.
Charles McDead	Ditto ditto	42	7	„	25 17 1	17 4 8	Ditto.
Robert Glass	Ditto ditto	42	20	29 Oct.	25 17 1	45 4 10	Ditto.
John Burns	Ditto ditto	40	18	2 Nov.	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
George Collins	Sergeant ditto	50	17	13 Nov.	34 4 4½	38 15 7	Ditto.
Martin Reilly	Ditto ditto	50	18	„	34 4 4½	51 6 6	Ditto.
Thomas Mealy	Private ditto	32	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Paul Dain	Lieutenant ditto	43	7	„	118 12 6	79 1 8	Ditto.
Robert Quigley	Private ditto	38	17	22 Nov.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Patrick Tymons	Ditto ditto	49	14	„	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Thomas Regan	Ditto ditto	24	4	27 Nov.	25 17 1	10 15 5	Ditto.
Timothy Connell	Ditto ditto	27	5	21 Dec.	25 17 1	12 18 6	Ditto.
James Camps	Ditto ditto	50	17	28 Dec.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Timothy Kelly	Ditto ditto	35	5	„	25 17 1	12 18 6	Ditto.
Walter Cunningham	Ditto ditto	48	18	„	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
				1839.			
Thomas Deacon	Ditto ditto	53	18	7 Jan.	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
Peter Clarke	Ditto ditto	44	18	„	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
James Kelly	Ditto ditto	23	2	16 Jan.	25 17 1	6 9 3	Ditto.
John Shanley	Ditto ditto	56	18	8 Feb.	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
Patrick Dundon	Ditto ditto	25	4	19 Feb.	25 17 1	10 15 5	Ditto.
Abraham Aldwell	Boatman ditto	65	22	5 March	25 17 1	49 11 0	Ditto.
Robert W. Pohlman	Clerk to Solicitor, Scotland	28	10	22 March	150 0 0	300 0 0	Re-arrangement of Office.
Patrick Meeham	Private of Revenue Police	45	20	30 March	25 17 1	45 4 10	Incapable of further service.
John Maguire	Ditto ditto	48	28	23 April	25 17 1	62 9 7	Ditto.
Richard Wood	Ditto ditto	39	18	4 May	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
John Murphy	Lieutenant ditto	55	10	„	118 12 6	108 14 9	Ditto.
Michael McDonnell	Private ditto	25	4	10 May	25 17 1	10 15 5	Ditto.
Michael Davis	Ditto ditto	33	6	14 May	25 17 1	15 1 7	Ditto.
Richard Taylor	Sub-Officer ditto	36	18	„	45 12 6	69 14 1½	Ditto.
Thomas Condon	Private ditto	36	7	17 May	25 17 1	17 4 8	Ditto.
Thomas Gamble	Ditto ditto	50	19	18 May	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
George McIntyre	Ditto ditto	51	19	21 May	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
John Wyse	Ditto ditto	47	18	„	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
James Foster	Ditto ditto	43	17	„	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Carey Cooke	Ditto ditto	47	19	11 June	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Patrick Johnston	Sub-Officer ditto	60	17	2 July	45 12 6	51 6 6	Ditto.
James Walker	Private ditto	50	16	17 July	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
John Curran	Sergeant ditto	55	19	26 July	34 4 4½	57 0 7	Ditto.
John McCarter	Ditto ditto	43	20	„	34 4 4½	59 17 7	Ditto.
Alexander Hood	Private ditto	46	20	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
William Toll	Ditto ditto	61	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Thomas Harper	Ditto ditto	51	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Francis McGobrick	Ditto ditto	58	29	„	25 17 1	64 12 8	Ditto.
Richard Gardner	Ditto ditto	45	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Robert Jameson	Ditto ditto	54	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
John Ramsay	Ditto ditto	36	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
William Sheae	Ditto ditto	50	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Patrick Chapman	Ditto ditto	59	23	„	25 17 1	51 14 2	Ditto.
Owen Cain	Ditto ditto	44	19	„	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
Edward Cooke	Ditto ditto	39	18	„	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
William Brown	Ditto ditto	39	15	„	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Daniel McLaughlin	Ditto ditto	51	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
John Wilson	Ditto ditto	39	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
John Clarke	Ditto ditto	53	20	„	25 17 1	45 4 10	Ditto.
James Tooman	Ditto ditto	49	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
William John	Ditto ditto	49	20	„	25 17 1	45 4 10	Ditto.
Richard Walsh	Ditto ditto	43	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Andrew Griffith	Ditto ditto	40	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Michael O'Neill	Ditto ditto	58	21	„	25 17 1	47 7 11	Ditto.
John Rodahan	Ditto ditto	48	31	„	25 17 1	68 18 10	Ditto.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance Granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.	1839.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Michael Lawler	Private of Revenue Police	35	17	26 July	25 17 1	38 15 7	Incapableof further service.
John McCollum	Ditto ditto	51	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Michael O'Brien	Ditto ditto	50	14	„	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
James Hagar	Ditto ditto	57	20	„	25 17 1	45 4 10	Ditto.
Richard Cowan	Boatman ditto	49	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Thomas McFarland	Private ditto	41	17	11 Oct.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Hugh Kelley	Ditto ditto	44	14	29 Oct.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
James Gardiner	Ditto ditto	38	17	29 Nov.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Michael Rourke	Ditto ditto	42	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Francis Henderson	Sergeant ditto	37	18	„	34 4 4½	54 3 7	Ditto.
Thomas Craig	Private ditto	35	15	„	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Launcelot Burns	Ditto ditto	51	18	13 Dec.	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
John Rutherford	Sub-Officer ditto	51	17	31 Dec.	45 12 6	68 8 9	Ditto.
				1840.			Ditto.
John Thornton	Private ditto	41	19	21 Jan.	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Michael Kearney	Sergeant ditto	47	18	30 Jan.	34 4 4½	54 3 7	Ditto.
Hugh Masterson	Private ditto	27	6	17 Feb.	25 17 1	15 1 7	Ditto.
Michael Burge	Ditto ditto	51	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
George Magee	Ditto ditto	53	20	9 Mar.	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Edward Cole	Ditto ditto	50	13	24 Mar.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Michael Moran	Ditto ditto	48	20	30 Mar.	25 17 1	45 4 10	Ditto.
Thomas Fusey	Sergeant ditto	37	20	13 April	34 4 4½	57 0 7	Ditto.
James Quail	Ditto ditto	48	18	23 April	34 4 4½	54 3 7	Ditto.
Charles McDade	Private ditto	45	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Terence Mulhern	Sergeant ditto	52	14	14 May	34 4 4½	42 15 5	Ditto.
Michael McDonnell	Sub-Officer ditto	49	22	3 Aug.	45 12 6	87 8 11	Ditto.
James McClane	Private ditto	46	20	19 Aug.	25 17 1	45 4 10	Ditto.
James Gardiner	Ditto ditto	38	20	„	25 77 1	45 4 10	Ditto.
Robert Buchanan	Sergeant ditto	50	20	„	34 4 4½	59 17 7	Ditto.
Daniel Feeny	Private ditto	36	14	29 Sept.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
James Richardson	Sub-Officer ditto	46	20	„	45 12 6	79 16 10	Ditto.
				1841.			
Robert Little	Lieutenant ditto	62	22	11 Jan.	118 12 6	227 7 3	Ditto.
Edward Meran	Sergeant ditto	41	15	9 Mar.	34 4 4½	34 9 5	Ditto.
William Lilless	Ditto ditto	41	20	19 Mar.	34 4 4½	45 4 10	Ditto.
William Hurst	Ditto ditto	43	20	„	34 4 4½	45 4 10	Ditto.
John Kennedy	Sub-Officer ditto	49	18	„	45 12 6	72 4 9	Ditto.
Stephen Irons	Ditto ditto	53	20	„	45 12 6	79 16 10	Ditto.
William Craig	Ditto ditto	40	18	„	45 12 6	72 4 9	Ditto.
William Ferrier	Ditto ditto	53	21	„	45 12 6	83 12 11	Ditto.
Joseph Steward	Sergeant ditto	40	16	„	34 4 4½	48 9 6	Ditto.
Patrick O'Connor	Ditto ditto	51	19	„	34 4 4½	54 3 7	Ditto.
David Ireland	Ditto ditto	46	21	„	34 4 4½	62 14 8	Ditto.
William Cunningham	Ditto ditto	51	21	„	34 4 4½	62 14 8	Ditto.
Thomas Reilly	Ditto ditto	39	21	„	34 4 4½	62 14 8	Ditto.
William Meeham	Private ditto	50	22	29 July	25 17 1	49 11 0	Ditto.
Patrick Gormley	Ditto ditto	48	22	25 Aug.	25 17 1	49 11 0	Ditto.
Christopher Graham	Ditto ditto	30	13	22 Sept.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Peter Roche	Sub-Officer ditto	51	18	25 Sept.	45 12 6	72 4 9	Ditto.
Samuel Martin	Sergeant ditto	50	17	„	34 4 4½	51 6 6	Ditto.
Dennis Barry	Private ditto	48	19	„	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
John Scott	Ditto ditto	58	18	„	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Bernard McLoulin	Ditto ditto	50	21	30 Oct.	25 17 1	47 7 11	Ditto.
				1842.			
Samuel P. Ekin	Accountant ditto	28	6	8 Mar.	120 0 0	60 0 0	Re-arrangement of Office.
Richard Hindes	Ditto ditto	28	4	„	100 0 0	33 0 0	Ditto.
Denis Rowe	Sergeant ditto	43	17	22 April	34 4 4½	51 6 6	Incapable of further service.
Daniel Barr	Private ditto	33	15	7 June	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Sohn Saddler	Ditto ditto	46	14	21 Sept.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
George Munro	Seaman ditto	38	9	4 Nov.	48 17 8	40 14 8	Ditto.
John Hamilton	Private ditto	37	19	8 Nov.	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
Robert Plunkett	Inspector ditto	45	17	23 Nov.	291 12 6	413 2 8	Ditto.
				1843.			
James O'Brien	Sub-Officer ditto	42	23	4 Feb.	45 12 6	87 8 11	Married men no longer allowed to remain in the force.
William Armstrong	Ditto ditto	39	18	„	45 12 6	72 4 9	Ditto.
James Stretton	Sergeant ditto	40	20	„	34 4 4½	59 17 7	Ditto.
William Flanagan	Ditto ditto	39	18	„	34 4 4½	54 3 7	Ditto.
James Montgomery	Private ditto	48	23	„	25 17 1	49 11 0	Ditto.
John Gallagher	Ditto ditto	45	14	„	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
William Macauley	Ditto ditto	50	23	„	25 17 1	51 14 2	Ditto.
Charles Soden	Ditto ditto	42	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Robert Cusack	Ditto ditto	43	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Robert Fletcher	Dltto ditto	49	23	„	25 17 1	51 14 2	Ditto.
Thomas Ford	Ditto ditto	50	17	„	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
James Lynch	Ditto ditto	51	15	„	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Thomas Jacques	Ditto ditto	47	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Philip Clark	Ditto ditto	48	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Austin Blood	Ditto ditto	43	20	„	25 17 1	45 4 10	Ditto.
William Donnery	Ditto ditto	50	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Patrick Tierney	Ditto ditto	52	22	„	27 17 1	47 7 11	Ditto.
Robert Lord	Ditto ditto	44	22	„	25 17 1	47 7 11	Ditto.
John Wark	Ditto ditto	53	19	1 April	25 17 1	43 1 9	Incapable of further service.
Joseph Rowan	Ditto ditto	36	18	13 April.	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
Joseph Leaver	Lieutenant ditto	50	23	27 July	118 12 6	237 5 0	Ditto.
Thomes Gormley	Private ditto	47	23	4 Sept.	25 17 1	51 14 2	Married men no longer allowed to remain in the force.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.	1843.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
John Beckett	Private of Revenue Police	44	23	4 Sept.	25 17 1	51 14 2	Married men no longer allowed to remain in the force.
Patrick McDowell	Ditto ditto	44	23	„	25 17 1	51 14 2	Ditto.
John McConnell	Ditto ditto	42	23	„	25 17 1	51 14 2	Ditto.
James McCullagh	Ditto ditto	43	23	„	25 17 1	51 14 2	Ditto.
Thomas Armstrong	Ditto ditto	43	23	„	25 17 1	51 14 2	Ditto.
Hugh Young	Ditto ditto	41	22	„	25 17 1	49 10 11	Ditto.
Patrick Cooney	Ditto ditto	42	21	„	25 17 1	47 7 10	Ditto.
Bernard Sullivan	Ditto ditto	43	18	„	25 17 1	40 18 7	Ditto.
Gilbert McHugh	Ditto ditto	42	18	„	25 17 1	40 18 7	Ditto.
Patrick McCort	Ditto ditto	38	17	„	25 17 1	38 15 6	Ditto.
Patrick Macguire	Ditto ditto	47	17	„	25 17 1	38 15 6	Ditto.
James Stewart	Ditto ditto	42	17	„	25 17 1	38 15 6	Ditto.
James Butler	Ditto ditto	41	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 5	Ditto.
John Parker	Ditto ditto	46	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 5	Ditto.
Michael Leonard	Ditto ditto	36	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 5	Ditto.
Thomas Jones	Ditto ditto	41	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 5	Ditto.
John Boyle	Ditto ditto	41	15	„	25 17 1	34 9 4	Ditto.
Cæsar Harding	Ditto ditto	38	15	„	25 17 1	34 9 4	Ditto.
James Meehan	Ditto ditto	33	14	„	25 17 1	32 6 3	Ditto.
Henry Ruxton	Ditto ditto	46	14	„	25 17 1	32 6 3	Ditto.
Denis Cassidy	Ditto ditto	37	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 2	Ditto.
Thomas Rutherford	Ditto ditto	41	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 2	Ditto.
Anthony Delany	Ditto ditto	45	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 1	Ditto.
James Hoan	Ditto ditto	38	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 1	Ditto.
Walter Middleton	Ditto ditto	48	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 1	Ditto.
Michael Atkins	Ditto ditto	48	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 1	Ditto.
Andrew Strain	Ditto ditto	42	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 1	Ditto.
James Saltry	Ditto ditto	34	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
John Alger	Ditto ditto	34	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Wallace Buchanan	Ditto ditto	48	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
William Brabazon	Ditto ditto	32	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto
John Rutherford	Ditto ditto	35	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Thomas Masterson	Ditto ditto	34	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Miles Keon	Ditto ditto	43	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Peter Traynor	Ditto ditto	29	10	„	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
William Foster	Ditto ditto	40	9	„	25 17 1	21 10 10	Ditto.
Michael Tenian	Ditto ditto	36	9	„	25 17 1	21 10 10	Ditto.
John Cunningham	Ditto ditto	37	7	„	25 17 1	17 4 8	Ditto.
Matthew Doyle	Sub-Officer ditto	40	16	„	63 17 6	64 12 8	Ditto.
Robert Allen	Ditto ditto	51	23	„	45 12 6	91 5 0	Ditto.
Edward Cox	Sergeant ditto	46	16	„	34 4 4½	48 9 4	Ditto.
James Gillhooley	Boatman ditto	58	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Thomas Kinally	Private ditto	26	5	2 Nov.	25 17 1	12 18 6	Incapable of further service.
Patrick Murphy	Ditto ditto	32	14	8 Nov. 1844.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Francis Little	Ditto ditto	38	16	2 Feb.	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
James Kelly	2nd Inspector ditto	50	23	7 Feb.	170 0 0	340 0 0	Ditto.
John Harford	Sub-Officer ditto	47	17	25 Mar.	63 17 6	95 16 3	Ditto.
Simon Williamson	Private ditto	39	18	„	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
John Cushin	Lieutenant ditto	43	10	20 June	118 12 6	108 14 9	Ditto.
Hamilton Lane	Ditto ditto	41	10	17 July	118 12 6	108 14 9	Ditto.
William M'Nutt	Sub-Officer ditto	31	11	12 Sept.	63 17 0	63 17 6	Ditto.
Robinson M'Kinlay	Private ditto	40	12	20 Nov. 1845.	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Robert D. Franklin	Sub-Inspector ditto	53	25	10 April	150 0 0	325 0 0	Ditto.
Thomas H. Walsh	Lieutenant ditto	38	18	5 July	118 12 6	187 16 5	Ditto.
Robert Scott	Engineer to Printing Establishment.	46	11	5 Nov.	130 7 0	200 0 0	Services no longer required.
John Smith	Sub-Officer of Revenue Police.	32	11	17 Nov.	45 12 6	45 12 6	Incapable of further service.
Francis M'Dermott	Private of Revenue Police	36	16	28 Nov. 1846.	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Samuel Bradshaw	Lieutenant ditto	51	12	21 Feb.	118 12 6	128 10 2	Ditto.
James Douglas	Private ditto	32	13	23 Mar.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Denis Davis	Ditto ditto	34	14	25 Mar.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Daniel Torr	Watchman	68	20	11 April	37 6 8	30 0 0	Ditto.
William Mitcheson	Ditto	37	20	„	38 14 8	31 10 0	Ditto.
Hugh Cavanagh	Ditto	56	11	„	39 9 4	20 0 0	Ditto.
James Waits	Ditto	58	6	„	35 11 4	9 0 0	Ditto.
James Hughes	Ditto	47	9	„	25 18 8	9 0 0	Ditto.
Joseph Todd	Ditto	55	20	„	41 11 0	35 0 0	Ditto.
Patrick Forrisky	Private of Revenue Police	35	13	15 Sept.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Thomas Wade	Ditto ditto	34	13	15 Oct.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Samuel Taylor	Acting Mate of a Cruiser	Not known	26	9 Dec. 1847.	127 15 0	91 8 9	Ditto.
John Hazlett	Private of Revenue Police	39	18	26 Jan.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Francis Ellwood	Sub-Officer ditto	33	13	15 Mar.	45 12 6	53 4 7	Ditto.
Martin Shanley	Private ditto	36	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
John Magennis	Ditto ditto	40	18	17 Mar.	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
Patrick Flannery	Ditto ditto	37	13	18 May	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Owen Sheridan	Ditto ditto	33	12	10 June	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Michael Hanley	Ditto ditto	35	14	„	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Thomas Clarke	Sub-Officer ditto	34	11	„	45 12 6	45 12 6	Ditto.
William Taylor	Engineer at Excise Distillery.	74	21	10 June	109 10 0	100 0 0	Services no longer required.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.	1847.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
John Curley	Extra Watchman, Excise Distillery.	58	9	10 June	62 8 0	30 0 0	Services no longer required.
Mary Ann Law	Housekeeper, Excise Distillery.	Not known	20	,,	30 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
Thomas Scott	Private of Revenue Police	35	15	30 June	25 17 1	34 9 5	Incapable of further service.
Michael M'Keon	Ditto ditto	54	13	,,	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Daniel Gallagher	Ditto ditto	35	13	4 Aug.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Joseph Perl	Ditto ditto	33	13	,,	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
John Rowlen	Ditto ditto	34	13	,,	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Neal Lavery	Sergeant ditto	39	18	8 Oct.	34 4 4½	54 3 7	Ditto.
John Daly	Private ditto	30	12	,,	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
				1848.			
Patrick M'Cabe	Ditto ditto	35	13	8 Jan.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Peter Connell	Ditto ditto	36	13	1 Feb.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
George Hazlett	Ditto ditto	35	15	4 Feb.	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Edward Whyte	Sub-Officer ditto	34	14	22 Feb.	45 12 6	57 0 7	Ditto.
James Cole	Private ditto	35	15	,,	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Thomas Rae	Ditto ditto	30	13	3 Mar.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Thomas Joynt	Ditto ditto	34	12	9 Mar.	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Andrew Ballinger	Ditto ditto	36	13	,,	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Francis Rorke	Ditto ditto	27	4	18 Mar.	25 17 1	10 15 5	Ditto.
Patrick Curley	Sub-Officer ditto	34	12	30 Mar.	45 12 6	49 8 6	Ditto.
Peter M'Kenna	Private ditto	33	13	5 April	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Patrick O'Donnell	Ditto ditto	52	27	12 April	25 17 1	60 6 6	Ditto.
Daniel Doherty	Ditto ditto	35	13	16 May	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Edward Murphy	Ditto ditto	32	9	23 May	25 17 1	21 10 10	Ditto.
Michael Mowny	Ditto ditto	32	12	30 May	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Thomas Lynn	Ditto ditto	35	12	,,	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
John Dennery	Ditto ditto	36	14	23 June	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Hugh M'Elhaw	Ditto ditto	39	13	5 Aug.	25 17 8	30 3 3	Ditto.
Mark Lovelock	Ditto ditto	34	13	18 Oct.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
James Feeny	Ditto ditto	37	14	6 Nov.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Nathaniel Nixon	Ditto ditto	36	13	15 Nov.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
				1849.			
Joseph Young	Sub-Officer ditto	36	14	23 Jan.	63 17 6	79 16 10	Ditto.
Thomas Drummond	Sergeant ditto	39	14	27 Feb.	34 4 4½	42 15 5	Ditto.
Roger Spelman	Private ditto	32	10	,,	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Lawrence Casey	Ditto ditto	40	13	12 Mar.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Michael Reynolds	Sergeant ditto	30	10	31 March	34 4 4½	31 7 4	Ditto.
Andrew Cassidy	Ditto ditto	33	13	3 April	34 4 4½	39 18 5	Ditto.
Philip Hanlon	Ditto ditto	32	11	25 April	34 4 4½	34 4 4½	Ditto.
Thomas Flanagan	Private ditto	42	17	,,	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Terence Donnery	Ditto ditto	35	15	,,	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
John Gribbins	Ditto ditto	34	11	,,	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Patrick Connaughton	Sergeant ditto	40	15	30 April	34 4 4½	45 12 6	Ditto.
James Feeny	Ditto ditto	30	10	,,	34 4 4½	31 7 4	Ditto.
Michael O'Loughlin	Private ditto	39	14	4 May	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Thomas Ryan	Ditto ditto	38	14	,,	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Matthew Henry	Ditto ditto	35	13	,,	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Patrick Cohen	Ditto ditto	32	11	25 May	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Patrick Rooney	Ditto ditto	32	10	,,	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Thomas M'Kenney	Ditto ditto	39	15	,,	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Lawrence Mullen	Ditto ditto	34	13	,,	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
William Doulan	Ditto ditto	36	13	14 July	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Michael Tierney	Ditto ditto	38	15	,,	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Michael Leland	Ditto ditto	35	14	28 Aug.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Michael Walsh	Ditto ditto	33	11	20 Oct.	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
William Norton	Watchman	34	7	26 Oct.	86 4 0	57 9 4	Services no longer required.
John Lewis	Private of Revenue Police	34	14	6 Nov.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Incapable of further service.
				1850			
Robert Curran	Sergeant ditto	35	15	2 Jan.	34 4 4½	45 12 6	Ditto.
Thomas Hastings	Private ditto	32	14	15 Jan.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Bartholomew Hayes	Ditto ditto	35	15	4 May	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Charles M'Dermott	Ditto ditto	34	11	22 May	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
John Hopkins	Ditto ditto	31	12	,,	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
William Moncrieff	Ditto ditto	28	7	17 Oct.	25 17 1	17 4 8	Ditto.
				1851.			
Francis Niel	Ditto ditto	34	12	27 Jan.	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
John Maher	Sergeant ditto	33	13	,,	34 4 4½	39 18 5	Ditto.
William M'Griggan	Private ditto	38	16	3 Feb.	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Michael Langan	Ditto ditto	42	17	11 Aug.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
John Hogan	Ditto ditto	38	13	,,	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
John Burns	Boatman ditto	41	19	,,	25 17 1	43 1 9	Ditto.
James Coleman	Sub-Officer ditto	40	20	23 Aug.	63 17 6	111 15 7	Ditto.
Andrew M'Donnell	Private ditto	33	12	,,	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Peter Nolan	Ditto ditto	30	10	,,	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Thomas Grilligan	Ditto ditto	33	13	,,	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Bernard Daly	Ditto ditto	32	12	26 Aug.	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
James Healey	Ditto ditto	33	12	,,	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
James Daley	Ditto ditto	45	22	,,	25 17 1	47 7 11	Ditto.
John Fallon	Ditto ditto	38	16	,,	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
David Nestor	Ditto ditto	38	16	,,	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Patrick Doherty	Ditto ditto	40	20	27 Sept.	25 17 1	45 4 10	Ditto.
Alexander Clendinning	Sub-Officer ditto	38	18	2 Oct.	63 17 6	101 2 8	Ditto.
Michael Henratty	Private ditto	33	11	,,	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
John Barry	Ditto ditto	33	13	,,	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Henry Lee	Ditto ditto	32	12	28 Nov.	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
				1852.			
Daniel Gamble	Ditto ditto	39	17	4 Feb.	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.	1852.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Thomas Browne	Private of Revenue Police	31	10	3 March	25 17 1	23 13 11	Incapable of further Service.
Luke Hannon	Ditto ditto	38	17	„	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Joseph M'Hugh	Sub-Officer ditto	33	12	15 March	45 12 6	49 8 6	Ditto.
Robert Irwin	Private ditto	32	10	11 April	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Robert Segerson	Ditto ditto	36	13	29 April	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Arthur Brown	Sub-Officer ditto	38	18	25 May	63 17 6	101 2 8	Ditto.
Thomas Wallace	Private ditto	31	10	1 June	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
James Carden	Ditto ditto	38	17	7 July	25 17 1	38 15 7	Ditto.
Noble Hanna	Ditto ditto	30	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Thomas Boyle	Ditto ditto	36	13	20 Aug.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
John Gray	Ditto ditto	35	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
John Neville	Ditto ditto	39	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Martin Fogarty	Ditto ditto	32	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Connor Coghlan	Ditto ditto	34	13	7 Sept.	25 17 1	30 0 3	Ditto.
Hamilton Hazleton	Sergeant ditto	32	13	27 Sept.	34 4 4½	39 18 5	Ditto.
Patrick Ward	Private ditto	32	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Thomas Verner	Ditto ditto	34	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Walter M'Hale	Ditto ditto	34	13	14 Oct.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
James Coglan	Ditto ditto	35	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
James Crawford	Ditto ditto	34	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
William Middleton	Ditto ditto	33	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Denis Boyle	Ditto ditto	35	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Patrick M'Mahon	Ditto ditto	36	14	„	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
John Johnston	Ditto ditto	30	11	15 Oct.	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
James Dogherty	Ditto ditto	31	10	„	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Thomas Maxwell	Sub-Officer ditto	34	14	19 Oct.	45 12 6	42 15 5	Ditto.
Michael Devine	Private ditto	32	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
John Blach	Sub-Officer ditto	45	20	„	63 17 6	111 15 7	Ditto.
John Flynn	Sergeant ditto	34	13	9 Nov.	34 4 4½	39 18 5	Ditto.
Michael Rowland	Private ditto	34	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Christopher Tumath	Ditto ditto	34	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
John Canty	Ditto ditto	35	15	„	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
William Cunningham	Sub-Officer ditto	32	11	13 Nov.	45 12 6	34 4 4	Ditto.
Thomas Kiernan	Private ditto	28	10	„	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Bryan Doddy	Ditto ditto	33	13	11 Dec.	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Thomas Belford	Sergeant ditto	33	13	29 Dec.	34 4 4½	39 18 5	Ditto.
				1853.			
Denis Kennedy	Private ditto	35	15	3 Feb.	25 17 1	34 9 5	Ditto.
Thomas Drury	Ditto ditto	42	16	„	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Patrick Stanford	Ditto ditto	36	14	„	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
James Gillan	Ditto ditto	35	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Henry Morison	Ditto ditto	43	24	„	25 17 1	53 17 3	Ditto.
Darby Duane	Ditto ditto	39	18	8 Feb.	25 17 1	40 18 8	Ditto.
John McKelvy	Ditto ditto	34	10	22 Feb.	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Philip Greenan	Ditto ditto	32	11	17 March	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Dominick Magennis	Ditto ditto	52	21	„	25 17 1	47 7 11	Ditto.
Peter Differley	Ditto ditto	31	12	8 April	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Samuel Martin	Ditto ditto	35	12	13 April	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
John McGee	Ditto ditto	36	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Michael Joyce	Sergeant ditto	30	10	10 May	34 4 4½	31 7 4	Ditto.
George Walsh	Private ditto	33	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
Patrick McDermott	Ditto ditto	35	14	„	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Patrick Elherson	Ditto ditto	30	10	„	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Thomas Geoghegan	Ditto ditto	31	10	„	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Johnstone Irvine	Sergeant ditto	45	18	6 June	34 4 4½	54 3 7	Ditto.
James Gavin	Private ditto	35	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
William Mackey	Ditto ditto	31	10	„	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Edward Murray	Ditto ditto	33	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
John Shea	Ditto ditto	32	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
James Gardiner	Ditto ditto	32	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
John Duffy	Sergeant ditto	35	14	8 August	34 4 4½	42 15 5	Ditto.
William Hurst	Ditto ditto	34	11	„	34 4 4½	34 4 4½	Ditto.
Patrick Sweeny	Private ditto	34	10	„	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Alexander O'Beirne	Ditto ditto	30	10	„	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
Arthur O'Donnell	Ditto ditto	33	13	„	25 17 1	30 3 3	Ditto.
James Stewart	Sergeant ditto	37	15	28 Oct.	34 4 4½	45 12 6	Ditto.
Patrick Clarke	Private ditto	32	10	29 Oct.	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
James Woods	Ditto ditto	36	14	28 Nov.	25 17 1	32 6 4	Ditto.
Lawrence Flanigan	Ditto ditto	34	12	„	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
James Ramsay	Ditto ditto	29	9	„	25 17 1	21 10 10	Ditto.
Charles Friel	Ditto ditto	30	10	„	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto
				1854.			
Francis Murray	Ditto ditto	30	11	7 Jan.	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
John Hughes	Sergeant ditto	31	12	17 Jan.	34 4 4½	37 1 4	Ditto.
Richard Pike	Sub-Officer ditto	39	18	„	63 17 6	101 2 8	Ditto.
John Hannon	Sergeant ditto	31	11	„	34 4 4½	34 4 4½	Ditto.
William Hamilton	Private ditto	29	11	„	25 17 1	25 17 1	Ditto.
Owen Dolan	Ditto ditto	31	10	„	25 17 1	23 13 11	Ditto.
John Regan	Ditto ditto	32	10	„	25 17 1	21 18 0	Ditto.
Patrick Kenny	Ditto ditto	33	10	„	25 17 1	21 18 0	Ditto.
William Grady	Ditto ditto	29	9	11 Feb.	25 17 1	20 16 5	Ditto.
Michael Burt	Ditto ditto	31	10	17 Feb.	25 17 1	22 19 6	Ditto.
James McKeague	Ditto ditto	28	10	18 Feb.	25 17 1	21 10 10	Ditto.
John Young	Ditto ditto	30	10	22 Feb.	25 17 1	21 14 5	Ditto.
Johnstone Cochrane	Ditto ditto	32	10	25 Feb.	25 17 1	22 10 8	Ditto.
James Smith	Ditto ditto	32	13	„	25 17 1	29 5 3	Ditto.
Francis McClarkey	Sergeant ditto	32	11	„	34 4 4½	33 19 3	Ditto.
Robert Etherson	Private ditto	34	12	„	25 17 1	27 5 9	Ditto.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.	1854.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
James Walker	Private of Revenue Police.	33	11	3 March	25 17 1	24 15 6	Incapable of further service.
Robert Moran	Ditto ditto	33	11	,,	25 17 1	24 15 6	Ditto.
William Bourke	Sergeant ditto	31	11	1 March	34 4 4½	33 5 4	Ditto.
Patrick Connolly	Private ditto	34	11	,,	25 17 1	25 6 3	Ditto.
Patrick Power	Ditto ditto	33	13	,,	25 17 1	29 1 8	Ditto.
Patrick Mullery	Ditto ditto	35	13	,,	25 17 1	28 7 2	Ditto.
Robert Smythe	Sub-Officer ditto	40	21	20 Mar.	63 17 6	116 4 2	Ditto.
Patrick M'Dermott	Private ditto	35	14	24 Mar.	25 17 1	31 19 1	Ditto.
Robert Ford	Sub-Officer ditto	34	14	19 April	45 12 6	54 10 11	Ditto.
Thomas Ingram	Private ditto	30	10	,,	25 17 1	21 14 6	Ditto.
Edward Connor	Ditto ditto	42	20	,,	25 17 1	44 17 7	Ditto.
James Sullivan	Ditto ditto	36	14	,,	25 17 1	30 14 0	Ditto.
Charles M'Greal	Ditto ditto	31	10	,,	25 17 1	25 0 0	Ditto.
Patrick Leonard	Ditto ditto	46	17	29 April	25 17 1	36 12 6	Ditto.
Edward Collins	Ditto ditto	31	10	,,	25 17 1	22 5 3	Ditto.
Hugh Finlay	Ditto ditto	44	19	5 June	25 17 1	42 0 2	Ditto.
Michael Mulqueeny	Ditto ditto	46	19	,,	25 17 1	40 18 8½	Ditto.
Michael Ross	Ditto ditto	30	10	27 June	25 17 1	21 10 11	Ditto.
John Mavis	Ditto ditto	30	10	10 July	25 17 1	21 14 6	Ditto.
John Murray	Ditto ditto	34	13	,,	25 17 1	28 10 11	Ditto.
Edward Casserley	Ditto ditto	32	12	,,	25 17 1	26 11 5	Ditto.
James Schollard	Sub-Officer ditto	40	19	,,	63 17 6	103 15 10	Ditto.
Thomas Keevers	Private ditto	33	12	24 July	25 17 1	26 15 0	Ditto.
William Morrison	Sergeant ditto	33	13	15 Aug.	34 4 4½	39 3 7	Ditto.
John Sheridan	Private ditto	31	10	,,	25 17 1	22 5 2	Ditto.
Terence M'Kenny	Ditto ditto	32	10	,,	25 17 1	22 7 9	Ditto.
John Swain	Ditto ditto	32	11	24 Aug.	25 17 1	25 5 2	Ditto.
Thomas Molloy	Ditto ditto	31	11	,,	25 17 1	24 8 3	Ditto.
Patrick Cosquree	Ditto ditto	32	12	4 Sept.	25 17 1	26 11 6	Ditto.
Thomas Wilson	Sergeant ditto	36	14	22 Sept.	34 4 4½	41 17 0	Ditto.
Peter Murphy	Private ditto	30	11	,,	25 17 1	23 14 0	Ditto.
William M'Keown	Ditto ditto	32	13	5 Oct.	25 17 1	29 1 8	Ditto.
John Lyttle	Ditto ditto	30	10	,,	25 17 1	21 10 11	Ditto.
Michael Cullinan	Ditto ditto	34	16	,,	25 17 1	35 10 11	Ditto.
James Overend	Ditto ditto	33	12	17 Nov.	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
Matthew Power	Lieutenant ditto	29	6	21 Nov. 1855.	118 12 6	69 3 11	Ditto.
Peter Eagan	Private ditto	32	10	9 Jan.	25 17 1	22 14 0	Ditto.
Patrick McGillicuddy	Ditto ditto	32	11	2 Feb.	25 17 1	23 14 0	Ditto.
Edward Brennan	Seaman	Not known.	6	17 Feb.	70 0 0	52 10 0	Ditto.
Michael McInerheney	Private of Revenue Police	34	12	26 Mar.	27 7 6	26 17 0	Ditto.
John Murray	Sergeant ditto	32	13	5 April	36 10 0	39 14 10	Ditto.
Edward Burke	Private ditto	32	10	7 April	27 7 6	23 3 5	Ditto.
Patrick Houlton	Ditto ditto	31	10	9 April	27 7 6	24 15 5	Ditto.
William Rodden	Ditto ditto	31	10	10 April	27 7 6	24 19 4	Ditto.
Bartholomew Fitzpatrick.	Sergeant ditto	35	13	25 April	36 10 0	38 10 5	Ditto.
James Young	Sub-Officer ditto	36	16	2 May	63 17 6	87 6 6	Ditto.
John Keegan	Private ditto	27	8	,,	27 7 6	20 10 7	Ditto.
John Doherty	Ditto ditto	30	11	14 May	27 7 6	22 16 3	Ditto.
Edward Daly	Ditto ditto	31	11	,,	27 7 6	26 4 7	Ditto.
Robert Turner	Ditto ditto	30	11	25 May	27 7 6	25 9 5	Ditto.
Cornelius Cahill	Ditto ditto	32	11	15 June	27 7 6	26 0 8	Ditto.
Martin Higgins	Ditto ditto	30	10	,,	27 7 6	24 14 2	Ditto.
Patrick McGennisken	Sergeant ditto	37	14	22 June	36 10 0	45 2 3	Ditto.
James McGennis	Private ditto	30	10	,,	27 7 6	23 18 6	Ditto.
Dennis Flynn	Ditto ditto	29	10	7 Aug.	27 7 6	23 19 0	Ditto.
Andrew McDonough	Ditto ditto	30	10	8 Sept.	27 7 6	23 3 10¼	Ditto.
James Doyle	Ditto ditto	34	12	25 Sept.	27 7 6	27 7 6	Ditto.
James Blaney	Ditto ditto	32	10	2 Nov.	27 7 6	23 11 5½	Ditto.
Thomas Ryan	Ditto ditto	27	7	,,	27 7 6	16 18 4½	Ditto.
Michael Grace	Ditto ditto	30	10	,,	27 7 6	23 7 7¾	Ditto.
William Sheridan	Ditto ditto	33	10	3 Nov.	27 7 6	23 7 7¾	Ditto.
Samuel Kennedy	Ditto ditto	32	12	,,	27 7 6	28 17 11	Ditto.
Thomas Maguire	Sergeant ditto	36	13	6 Nov.	36 10 0	39 10 10	Ditto.
Michael McDonnell	Private ditto	29	10	10 Nov.	27 7 6	25 17 1	Ditto.
Edward McVey	Ditto ditto	32	10	24 Nov.	27 7 6	25 17 1	Ditto.
John Whittaker	Sergeant ditto	34	14	22 Dec.	36 10 0	34 12 2½	Ditto.
Patrick Murray	Ditto ditto	35	13	,,	36 10 0	41 16 5½	Ditto.
David Moore	Private ditto	33	11	,,	27 7 6	25 17 1	Ditto.
				1856.			
Bernard Loobie	Sub-Officer ditto	41	18	8 Jan.	63 17 6	104 4 8	Ditto.
James Duffin	Private ditto	32	13	19 Jan.	27 7 6	32 6 2	Ditto.
Michael Murphy	Ditto ditto	31	10	,,	27 7 6	26 19 4	Ditto.
John Marshall	Ditto ditto	34	11	,,	27 7 6	27 11 3	Ditto.
Edward Farmer	Ditto ditto	32	13	,,	27 7 6	32 13 8	Ditto.
James Morris	Ditto ditto	30	8	,,	27 7 6	20 18 1	Ditto.
James Davis	Ditto ditto	31	11	6 Feb.	27 7 6	27 18 11	Ditto.
Edward McDaide	Ditto ditto	27	8	,,	27 7 6	21 13 5	Ditto.
James Brown	Preventive Man	29	5	,,	82 2 6	22 0 0	Ditto.
Patrick Canny	Private of Revenue Police	30	10	11 Feb.	27 7 6	26 0 10	Ditto.
Francis Hall	Ditto ditto	52	25	,,	27 7 6	59 17 8	Ditto.
Thomas Richmond	Waterman	26	2	,,	70 0 0	21 17 6	Services no longer required.
Henry Argue	Private of Revenue Police	29	11	18 April	27 7 6	27 18 10	Incapable of further service
John Buchanan	Sergeant ditto	37	17	12 May	36 10 0	57 5 8	Ditto.
Patrick McCrory	Ditto ditto	35	16	,,	36 10 0	51 19 3	Ditto.
William Walsh	Private ditto	38	16	,,	27 7 6	40 9 9	Ditto.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Retirement.	Salary and Emoluments on Retirement.	Allowance granted.	Reason of Retirement.
		Years.	Years.	1856.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Michael Murray -	Private of Revenue Police	35	16	12 May	27 7 6	37 9 0	Incapable of further service.
John Steele - -	Ditto ditto -	30	11	„	27 7 6	29 1 8	Ditto.
Thomas Curran -	Ditto ditto -	45	24	„	27 7 6	57 19 7	Ditto.
Michael McDonagh -	Sergeant ditto -	29	11	„	36 10 0	34 4 4	Ditto.
Thomas Doherty -	Private ditto -	33	10	19 May	27 7 6	25 5 7	Ditto.
Edward Deery - -	Ditto ditto -	31	11	„	27 7 6	27 15 0	Ditto.
Ralph Woodruff -	Rummaging Porter -	57	22	16 June	63 17 6	24 9 8	Ditto.
Felix Cassidy - -	Private of Revenue Police	30	10	„	27 7 6	25 13 2	Ditto.
Alexander Jenkins -	Ditto ditto -	26	6	„	27 7 6	17 2 1	Ditto.
Thomas Nolan - -	Ditto ditto -	34	11	4 July	27 7 6	16 16 1	Ditto.
Thomas McManus -	Ditto ditto -	30	10	18 July	27 7 6	23 0 0	Ditto.
Francis Bourke - -	Ditto ditto -	31	11	„	27 7 6	28 2 8	Ditto.
John McAndrew -	Sergeant ditto -	31	11	30 July	36 10 0	38 15 7	Ditto.
James Jennings -	Private ditto -	30	10	4 Sept.	27 7 6	25 9 5	Ditto.
John Ford - -	Ditto ditto -	33	11	„	27 7 6	24 1 1	Ditto.
Daniel Carroll - -	Ditto ditto -	31	10	„	27 7 6	25 1 10	Ditto.
Richard McIntyre -	Ditto ditto -	29	10	7 Sept.	27 7 6	25 9 5	Ditto.
Charles Goudy	Sub-Officer ditto -	39	16	24 Sept.	63 17 6	92 5 2	Ditto.
James Fynes - -	Sergeant ditto -	35	15	4 Oct.	36 10 0	49 13 7	Ditto.
James Scully - -	Ditto ditto -	31	12	11 Oct.	36 10 0	37 10 3	Ditto.
Patrick Kennedy -	Private ditto -	35	13	„	27 7 6	30 8 4	Ditto.
Patrick Kilkelly -	Ditto ditto -	34	13	„	27 7 6	30 8 4	Ditto.
William Leahy - -	Sergeant ditto -	32	12	17 Nov.	36 10 0	41 1 3	Ditto.
Thomas Keary - -	Private ditto -	35	15	„	27 7 6	38 0 5	Ditto.
Felix McCabe - -	Ditto ditto -	31	12	„	27 7 6	28 10 3	Ditto.
				1853.			
James McCready -	Ditto ditto -	33	12	5 Nov.	25 17 1	28 0 2	Ditto.
				1854.			
Thomas McVey -	Ditto ditto -	30	10	26 July	25 17 1	22 5 3	Ditto.
John Garrett - -	Ditto ditto -	32	10	„	25 17 1	23 9 5	Ditto.
Michael McGrath -	Ditto ditto -	44	18	„	25 17 1	40 4 3	Ditto.
Francis Martin - -	Ditto ditto -	34	14	„	25 17 1	30 3 6	Ditto.
				1837.			
Allan Cameron - -	Officer ditto -	30	4	5 Dec.	100 0 0	33 6 8	Ditto.
				1838.			
Edward Arnold - -	Ditto ditto -	36	8	20 Sept.	100 0 0	75 0 0	Ditto.
				1840.			
John North - -	Ditto ditto -	24	2	29 Dec.	100 0 0	33 6 8	Ditto.
				1844.			
Ferdinand Gorman -	Ditto ditto -	28	7	24 April	100 0 0	66 13 4	Ditto.
				1848.			
Rhys Thomas - -	Ditto ditto -	29	8	21 Dec.	100 0 0	66 13 4	Ditto.
				1849.			
William Brickley -	Ditto ditto -	35	9	8 Feb.	100 0 0	75 0 0	Ditto.
John McLean - -	Ditto ditto -	32	10	8 June	100 0 0	60 0 0	Ditto.
				1852.			
Henry Seymour -	Ditto ditto -	37	8	26 April	100 0 0	75 0 0	Ditto.
Samuel Forrester -	Ditto ditto -	52	22	26 May	100 0 0	33 6 8	Ditto.
Charles Lockyer -	Ditto ditto -	28	6	29 Dec.	100 0 0	58 6 8	Ditto.
				1853.			
Henry Mills Griffiths -	Ditto ditto -	41	16	28 July	100 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
John Johnston - -	Ditto ditto -	37	7	13 Aug.	100 0 0	66 13 4	Ditto.
William Barrington -	Ditto ditto -	31	5	4 Nov.	100 0 0	58 6 8	Ditto.

Note.—Lieutenants of the Revenue Police appointed since August 1836, are liable to deduction from salary on account of the Superannuation Fund, and are entitled to Superannuation Allowance.

Inland Revenue Office,
March 30, 1857.

L. S. Lyne.

APPENDIX No. X.

Case of the Officers in Dockyards.

1.

Sir C. E. Trevelyan to the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers,

My Lords and Gentlemen, Nov. 17, 1856.

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith for your consideration, the enclosed letter which my Lords have received from the Secretary to the Admiralty, respecting several petitions which have been addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by officers of different classes in the naval establishments relative to their retirement and superannuation allowances.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure referred to in the preceding Letter).

Sir, Admiralty, Nov. 13, 1856.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will represent to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that several petitions have been addressed to my Lords from officers of different classes in the naval establishments, in reference to their retirement and superannuation allowances; and there are several questions connected with this subject into which it seems to my Lords that it would be desirable that inquiry should be made by the Commissioners recently appointed to inquire nto superannuations.

If the Lords of the Treasury concur in this view, my Lords would request them to give the necessary directions to the Comm ssioners to inquire into it, and my Lords will forward to them the necessary papers and documents.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Thos. Phinn.

The Secretary of Her Majesty's Treasury.

2.

Mr. Phinn to Mr. Maitland.

Sir. Admiralty, Dec. 9, 1856.

Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 1st instant, stating that the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners will be prepared to give their best consideration to any communication relative to the subject of their inquiries which may be forwarded to them, I am commanded by their Lordships to transmit to you herewith, in original, the several representations which have been made to my Lords from officers of Her Majesty's dockyards on the subject of their retiring allowances, authorized under the existing regulations, and I am to request that you will lay the same before the Commissioners for their consideration.

I am, &c.

P.S.—A statement relative to the scale of fortieths, and a book of Admiralty Orders in Council therein referred to, are also transmitted.

Statement referred to in the above Letter.

Statement respecting the scale of fortieths upon which the pensions of the inferior officers of the yard are calculated.

Admiralty, Dec. 6, 1856.

This scale was first established by an Order in Council dated November 2, 1813, but its application was limited to such inferior officers of the yards on salary, as were not "warranted" by the Admiralty.

In 1822 the above-named officers were pensioned, like all other salaried officers, on the scale established by the Act 3 Geo. 4. c. 113.

In 1831 it was deemed advisable to place all these officers on daily wages equal in amount to their respective salaries, and in February 1833, the Admiralty obtained an Order in Council for re-establishing the scale of fortieths for those officers, on the grounds of the great expense entailed on the public by their being pensioned under the Superannuation Act, and of the aforesaid regulation of 1831 having removed them from the operation of it.

The scale of fortieths thus re-established, applied to all those inferior officers whose rate of pay was not less than 120*l.*, nor more than 200*l.* per annum. A further Order in Council of the 18th July 1833, extended the scale to such of those officers whose salaries were not less than 85*l.*, nor more than 200*l.* a year.

This last regulation is the one now in force, and the scale of fortieths (copy whereof is attached)* combines the several periods of service on day pay as a workman, and on salary as an officer.

It is represented that the officers affected by this scale constitute nearly the whole body of the subordinate officers in the several yards. These officers are selected from amongst the workmen on day pay on account of their intelligence, superior abilities, and experience; consequently they have generally attained to such an age before obtaining their promotion as to preclude the possibility of their ever receiving on account of their service as *an officer* the higher amounts authorized by the scale.

The commencement of the scale, as shown by the figures in red ink, and which is applicable only to the cases of officers superannuated on account of hurts, (their period of service not otherwise entitling them to pensions,) presses hardly upon them. The proportion of eight-tenths thereby allowed giving, in many cases, less than they would receive after twenty years' servitude as working men.

(Signed) Robt. S. Evans.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

3.

Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring to Mr. Spence.

[Included amongst the papers sent from the Admiralty.]

Stratton, Micheldever Station,

Sir, Nov. 18, 1856.

I have commuicated with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was the chairman of the Superannuation Committee, and he states to me, that "his "recollection is not so clear as to be able to make a "positive and confident statement upon it, but my "impression decidedly agrees with yours, that the "resolution was agreed to without a division." In a subsequent letter he says, "I have very little doubt "that the report is erroneous."

As I have no doubt remaining on the matter, and as I think it may be hereafter of importance that the mistake should be set right, I shall by the post of to day communicate with the Speaker on the subject.

In the meantime a commission has been appointed to consider the subject of the superannuation allowances, and I am authorized to say, that the case of the professional officers will be considered by them; it will probably come before them by a request from the Admiralty.

With regard to your memorial, it will require some change, as the statement you make is not in conformity with the printed report.

You can either change your memorial by stating that the question had come before the committee, and though the printer states the resolution to have been negatived, you have been informed by me, who moved the resolution, that such report was incorrect, and that the resolution was carried without a division; or, you may state the case, and the inquiry of the committee, without reference to the resolution.

I am quite satisfied that my letter was no mistake, and that the resolution was carried without a division; and I am quite ready to vouch for the accuracy of my statement.

You are at liberty, therefore, to use this letter and my authority for the statement that the resolution was

* See p. 162.

carried, in any way which you may consider useful to your cause.

I am only sorry that there has been any mistake, of which, however, I do not see that I have been the cause. I am, &c.

4.

Mr. Cotsell to the Commissioners.

H.M. Dockyard, Chatham,
My Lords and Gentlemen, Jan. 22, 1857.

The accompanying papers on the subject of "Civil Service Superannuations" in general, and as regards *mechanical* officers, in Her Majesty's Dockyards in particular, are most respectfully submitted to your Honourable Board, with a firm reliance on your wisdom and justice in proposing a remedy for the class of grievances therein referred to.

I have, &c.
Geo. Cotsell,
Secretary, Professional Officers' Committee.

Remarks on "Civil Service Superannuations."

Chatham Yard, Jan. 20, 1857.

The institution of "superannuation allowances" was confessedly a duty incumbent on the State, and, up to 1829, had been regarded in the light of a reward for long and meritorious services.

On occasions when the question of the generally low salaries of the Civil Servants have been under discussion, either in or out of Parliament, the boon of superannuation has always been referred to, and urged as compensating for any apparent deficiency in the salaries of the Civil Servants as compared with similar offices in large private establishments, and so long as the superannuation was a gift of the Crown, the reference thereto, and the inferences drawn therefrom, were not unreasonable.

The act of 1829 changed these conditions as regards those whose appointments were dated subsequently to that period, for not only is there *now* no reward for such parties for long and faithful services, but a heavy and unjust tax is levied on them, which not only realises no *fund*, but which tax is altogether lost to any contributor who may die in the service. This state of things has tended greatly to lessen the regard and zeal which should always attach to public servants, and which it is the duty of "the State" to encourage by every means within its power.

The "scale" of retiring allowances established in 1829, taken in connexion with the 5 per cent. per annum on salaries, virtually reduced the superannuation allowance to *one-half* that enjoyed by those officers whose appointments were dated prior to the 4th August 1829, and which latter were not subject to any deductions whatever.

A glance at the scale of 12ths for persons on salary previous to the 4th August 1829, and the scale of 12ths for those persons who have been placed on salary subsequent to that date, will confirm the above-mentioned fact.

Example.—By the former scale, 20 to 25 years' service gave $\frac{6}{12}$ths, or *one-half* the salary.

By the latter scale, 31 to 38 years' service gives only $\frac{6}{12}$ths, or *one-half* the salary.

The former paying no tax whilst the latter does.

The statement sometimes put forth to cover this injustice, namely, that the parties subjected to this latter scale "made their own election with their eyes open," cannot be maintained, particularly with those found complaining, a large proportion of whom were already in the service "prior to that Act being passed," and although not then "on salary" had made "their election," and were for the most part unable to make another, and might, therefore, justly complain of a breach of faith on the part of the Government of that period.

Much as might be said in reference to the hardships to which all Civil Servants placed on salary since 1829 are subjected, the case of the *mechanical* officers in Her Majesty's Dockyards claims especial notice. They have, in the first instance, to pass through a probation of seven years' duration, as apprentices; at twenty-one years of age, are re-entered as mechanics—some few years are generally spent passing to the first stage of promotion as "leading-men;" then "inspectorships" often occupy many years of their existence; at the age of forty or fifty some few become "Foremen of the yard," whilst in the minor branches the utmost that can be realized is (like the foreman of the yard) 250*l.* per annum, and this only by becoming master of a trade. The best part of the lives of such officers have, consequently, been spent in offices under 200*l.* per annum, reckoning *for pension* under the scale of "*fortieths.*" This it is that places the mechanical officer so far behind the clerk on their retirement on "superannuation," even when the salary of each is similar, and their length of servitude equal, of which several examples are to be found in the report of the Committee, printed by order of the House of Commons, July 1856. Case of officers in Dockyards.

The clerk is entitled to reckon his entire servitude for pension under the scale of the 12ths, even though he might have been, like the mechanical officer, some twenty years under 200*l.* per annum.

The clerk, however, contributes during that time to the superannuation tax. The mechanical officer does not. But the latter would have gladly done so had he the option, in order that he might enjoy a retiring allowance on the scale of 12ths instead of 40ths.

Collective and individual complaints have frequently been addressed to the Navy and Admiralty Boards by mechanical officers on their retirement touching their pension, and the rate of pension has often been increased. So fully aware of the claims of mechanical officers have the Navy and Admiralty Boards been that, whenever they have not increased it on application, there has always appeared a desire on their parts to have done so.

A striking example is afforded in the accompanying letter from the Navy Board, marked A.

The duties of the mechanical officer are by no means such as to render him *less* deserving the consideration of the country than his more fortunate contemporary the clerk; whilst the greater casualties to which his duties necessarily expose him would warrant his being placed in every respect equal to the clerk on retirement. Notwithstanding that the mechanical officer never receives any consideration for extra duties, over-time, &c., yet, should sickness overtake him, he has to submit to a deduction from his salary if his sick-time in any one year exceed three weeks. And this kind of deduction is never made from the salary of the clerk be the amount of his sick-time ever so great. There can be no justification for such deductions in the one case, and entire exemption in the other.

If the case of the *mechanical* officer was better understood, —if his struggles and trials through his several grades—the sacrifices he is often called upon to make—his exposures to accident and sickness—his ready devotion of time and zeal under every exigency of the public service in "peace" or in "war," were known,—if his responsibilities in the employment, direction, and discipline of large bodies of workmen, and the expenditure of valuable stores, fully borne in mind, —the difference must certainly be in favour of him, and not as now altogether against him.

To remedy the grievances of the mechanical officer, it is indispensable that his time on "day pay" and on "salary" should both count for pension equally with the clerk. Salary and servitude being equal, their superannuation allowances should be alike. The justice of this will be apparent when it is considered that the clerk has *not* to wait for vacancies, but obtains an increase of salary at intervals of three years. On the other hand, the mechanical officer can only rise in his profession as vacancies, by death or otherwise, occur.

The scale of superannuation allowance lately introduced by the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, with some slight addition, give general satisfaction, and might be made available for every *permanent* civil servant of the Crown. (See Table B.)

Should it unhappily be determined that the civil servant must, as a matter of *state necessity*, pay a tax in respect of his superannuation allowance, a mere nominal amount of one per cent. would, it is believed, meet the case; and in such case any person having contributed for twenty years, and dying in the service, his widow or legal representative shall be entitled to receive the amount of one year's wages or salary.

A list is herewith forwarded, containing the names of persons who have left the "yards" to try their fortune in the *private* trade or appointments at "Lloyd's" or other establishments, all of whom have enjoyed more or less lucrative employment, and have far outstripped the more fortunate of those with whom they were contemporary in the several dockyards,—the whole being *mechanical* men; besides many others, whose names are not now remembered.

(Signed) Geo. Cotsell, Secretary,
Professional Officers' Committee.

(Enclosures referred to in the preceding Letter.)

(A.)

Sir, Navy Office, Oct. 21, 1823.

We acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having considered the case of the "quarter-

Case of officers in Dockyards

men" and inferior officers of the several dockyards, recently reduced, with a view to amend their retired allowances, their Lordships have been pleased to allow their apprenticeship time (if any) to be considered as workmen's time, and their *acting*, *pro*, and *sub* quarterman's time as time on salary, giving to each, moreover, the turn of the scale (of time) in his favour in the manner following:—

12½ years and upwards to be allowed 15 years,
17½ „ „ „ 20 „

On these principles the superannuation of each inferior officer will stand as set forth in the enclosed list; and, pursuant to their Lordships' directions, we desire you will cause the pensions to be increased to the sum stated against each, commencing from the date of their respective reductions.

E. B., J. D. T., R. G. M.

(B.)

TABLE of SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, amended, calculated to afford general satisfaction, on the basis of that introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Length of Service.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.
10 years and under 11	16-60ths of the salary.
11 to 12 years	17-60ths „
12 to 13 „	18-60ths „
13 to 14 „	19-60ths „
14 to 15 „	20-60ths „
15 to 16 „	21-60ths „
16 to 17 „	22-60ths „
17 to 18 „	23-60ths „
18 to 19 „	24-60ths „
19 to 20 „	25-60ths „
20 to 21 „	26-60ths „
21 to 22 „	27-60ths „
22 to 23 „	28-60ths „
23 to 24 „	29-60ths „
24 to 25 „	30-60ths „
25 to 26 „	31-60ths „
26 to 27 „	32-60ths „
27 to 28 „	33-60ths „

TABLE of SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES—*cont.*

Length of Service.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.
28 to 29 years	34-60ths of the salary.
29 to 30 „	35-60ths „
30 to 31 „	36-60ths „
31 to 32 „	37-60ths „
32 to 33 „	38-60ths „
33 to 34 „	39-60ths „
34 to 35 „	40-60ths „
35 to 36 „	41-60ths „
36 to 37 „	42-60ths „
37 to 38 „	43-60ths „
38 to 39 „	44-60ths „
39 to 40 „	45-60ths „
40 years and upwards	45-60ths „

G. C.

(C.)

RECENT WITHDRAWALS FROM THE DOCKYARDS.

A LIST of MECHANICS (Officers and Men) who have left the several Dockyards for other Employments of much greater Emoluments.

James Martin.	Benjamin Martell.
Thomas Ditchburn.	James Maxwell.
Augustus Crueze.	Richard Haggett.
Samuel Pretious.	Benjn. Waymouth.
John Tucker.	J. Wimshurst.
Thomas Menzies.	John Venning.
Robert Fowles.	Ed. Couchman.
—— Cutfield.	E. N. Coomber.
Richard Abethell.	William Crowhurst.
Thomas Congdon.	Ad. Darling.
Charles Coker.	H. J. Boolds.
J. F. Light.	Wm. Gibson.
Thomas Lake.	W. C. Goss.
Samuel Lapthorn.	&c. &c.

G. C.

APPENDIX No. XI.

Minutes relative to the Appointment of Superannuation Committees at the Treasury, with List.

Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers,
My Lords and Gentlemen, May 2, 1857.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith for your information, copy of all their Lordships' Minutes appointing Superannuation Committees, as requested by Mr. Maitland in his letter of the 20th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Extract from Treasury Minute, June 21, 1831.

My Lords are not unconscious of the importance and delicacy of the duty which Parliament has imposed on them of thus inquiring into and estimating the services of a meritorious body of public servants, and my Lords are resolved to exercise that task with strict impartiality.

They are, therefore, pleased to desire that no Minute for fixing any superannuation allowance shall pass this Board until the case shall have been previously submitted to the investigation of two of the Members of this Board, who shall examine into its merits, and call for such information as they may think necessary, and report to my Lords the allowance which they may consider just on the principle defined in this Minute; and if there be any circumstances which may distinguish it from ordinary cases, they are desired to state them in their reports, and my Lords feel confident they shall be assisted by the heads of the different departments, on the fidelity of whose recommendations must mainly depend the power of the Board to administer fair and equal justice.

Treasury Minute, October 28, 1839.

My Lords read their Minute of the 21st June 1831, appointing two Members of the Board to form a committee for the purpose of considering cases for superannuation.

Their Lordships have also before them the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into sinecure offices, &c., dated August 1835, and refer particularly to the latter part of the report respecting retiring allowances.

It appears to their Lordships to be of the greatest importance that one uniform system should be adopted by the Board of Treasury in exercising the discretion vested in them by Parliament of deciding on all claims for superannuation and retiring allowances. They are quite satisfied, from experience, that no better mode can be devised for the attainment of their object, than the continuance of the practice of referring all such cases to two Members of the Board for their consideration, and report previously to any Minute being passed upon them. My Lords are, therefore, pleased to appoint Mr. Parker and Mr. Wyse (to succeed Lord Seymour and Mr. More O'Ferrall) to this duty.

Their Lordships have before them the book kept in this office, in which, after the superannuation or retired allowance has been granted, the case and the grounds of decision are entered. My Lords are of opinion, with a view to this book being kept in a proper and accurate manner, that the present mode of entering should be discontinued, under which each department in the office enters those cases only which relate to such department; and they are pleased to select Mr. Edward Woodville Rickelty, to whom the sole charge of keeping the book shall be confided, and who shall be responsible for its correctness.

My Lords propose to refer to this committee the claims of officers for leave to receive their half-pay, together with their civil salary. The discretion of deciding on these cases having been vested in the Treasury, under certain limits, it becomes equally of importance, though it is difficult to lay down any precise rules, that there should be something like uniformity in the decisions, and that a schedule be kept of them in the same manner as in the superannuation cases.

It appears to my Lords that the principle in these cases is, that half-pay is partly a retainer for future, and partly a reward for past services. In considering any case, therefore, the *active* service of the officer claiming would form a main ingredient in the question. Many other points, however, such as the permanency of the civil office, and the amount of emolument, would necessarily present themselves, and form a feature in the report and decision of the committee.

My Lords place entire confidence in the wish of Mr. Parker and Mr. Wyse to exercise their judgment on these and all cases fairly and justly; and their Lordships will not decide on any case without the consideration and opinion of the committee.

The following list comprises the names of the Members of the Superannuation Committee, from 1831 to 1857:

1831.—Right Hon. Sir F. Baring and Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith.
1835.—Lord Seymour, Mr. W. H. Ord, and Mr. More O'Ferrall, and Mr. Ord.
1839.—Mr. Parker and Mr. Wyse; Mr. Tufnell and Mr. Wyse.
1841 to 1846.—Mr. Pringle and Mr. Gaskell; Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Gaskell; Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Cripps.
1846.—Viscount Ebrington and Mr. Rich; Sir W. G. Craig and Mr. Rich.
1852.—Marquis of Chandos and Mr. Bateson.
1853.—Lord A. Hervey and Lord Elcho.
1855 to 1857.—Viscount Monck and Viscount Duncan.

APPENDIX No. XII.

Papers prepared by the Secretary for the use of the Commissioners.

(1.)—Memorandum on the Treasury Minute of 13th January 1857 (*see* Report, p. xvii.)

(2.)—Notices relating to the hisory of superannuation prior to the year 1834.

(3.)—Proceedings relative to the grant of superannuation allowances, and the imposition of deductions in various departments.

(4.)—The French law of Civil Pensions, with Memorandum on superannuation in France, Belgium, &c.

I.

MEMORANDUM on the TREASURY MINUTE of 13th January 1857.

(*See* Report, p. xvii.)

The Minute having been framed with the view of deciding the course to be adopted for the future with regard to the holders of situations to which the Act of 1834 does not apply, "and from the salaries of "which no superannuation abatements have been de- "ducted," it becomes important to show the manner in which it will operate.

1.—From subsequent correspondence it appears that, in order to ascertain what the deductions, had they been made, would have amounted to, the amounts of each year are to be added together, without any computation of interest. Let it, then, be supposed that two public servants, A. and B., have the same salaries (500*l.* a year), and that each retires after forty years' service. Supposing, also, that A. has been subjected to deductions from the commencement of his service, he will have contributed 25*l.* per annum. Assuming, further, that B.'s salary has not been subject to deductions, but that he has laid by 25*l.* per annum, at 3½ per cent., he will at the termination of his service have a fund amounting to more than 2,000*l.* His retiring pension will be less than that of A. by the annuity which 1,000*l.* would purchase, but he will on the whole be better off than A. by the sum of 1,000*l.*, which has resulted from accumulation. His advantage will of course be greater if he has served in a department the salaries of which were fixed at higher rates, because there was not the ordinary assurance of a superannuation allowance.

2.—The following table will further illustrate the operation of the Minute. It is assumed that the public servant enters at twenty years of age, that he has a uniform salary of 1,200*l.*, and that either (as in col. 3) the full pension grantable under the existing Act to those who have entered the public service since the 4th August 1829, or (as in col. 5) the amount given by a scale of one-sixtieth for each year's service is awarded, the maximum being in both cases two-thirds of the salary.

The Carlisle tables have been used, and the rate of interest assumed is 3½ per cent.

Complete Years of Service.	Age at Retirement.	Gross Superannuation on scale of 1834.	Nett Superannuation after deduction.	Gross Superannuation on scale of 60ths.	Nett Superannuation after deduction.
24	44	500	405	480	385
31	51	600	459	620	479
38	58	700	488	760	548
45	65	800	486	800	486
50	70	800	366	800	366
55	75	800	186	800	186

It will, of course, be observed that if the salary and length of service of two public servants be equal, the one who retires at the lower age will necessarily receive the larger pension.

II.

NOTICES relating to the System of Superannuation prior to the Year 1834.

The Civil List Act of 22 Geo. 3. c. 82., recites in its preamble, that "His Majesty, from a paternal regard for the welfare of His faithful people, from His desire to discharge the debt in His Civil List without any new burthen to the public, for preventing the growth of a like debt for the future, and for the better security of the liberty and independency of Parliament, has been pleased to order that the office commonly called or known by the name of Third Secretary of State, or Secretary of State for the Colonies, the office or establishment commonly known by the name and description of the Board of Trade and Plantations, the offices of Lords of Police in Scotland, the principal officers of the Board of Works, the principal officers of the Great Wardrobe, the principal officers of the Jewel Office, the Treasurer of the Chamber, the Cofferer of the Household, the offices of the Six Clerks of the Board of Green Cloth, the office of Paymaster of the Pensions, the office of Master of the Harriers and Foxhounds, and also the office of Master of the Staghounds, should be suppressed."

By various sections of the Act provision is made for the discharge of the duties previously executed by the officers of the Royal Household, and for the exercise by unpaid Committees of the Privy Council of the powers which had before been vested in the Board of Trade and Plantations; but it appears to have been considered that the two remaining Secretaries of State were fully competent to discharge, in addition to their own duties, those which had before devolved upon the third.

The effect of this Act, with many other particulars of interest, may be learned from the reports of the Commissioners appointed by 25 Geo. 3. c. 19., to inquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments received in certain public offices.

From their first report it appears that the charge of the Colonies was assigned to the Home Secretary. "Such business," we are told, "as relates to the British dominions and to the four States of Barbary is carried on in the Home Department, in which there is a subordinate office for the affairs of the Colonies." This subordinate office consisted, as we are elsewhere informed, of an under-secretary and three clerks. The report proceeds as follows:—

"In the office for Plantation Affairs the official income of the under-secretary consists of a salary of 500*l.* a-year; that of the first clerk of 120*l.*; that of the second clerk of 100*l.*; and that of the third clerk of 80*l.*, paid to them net by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, out of the share of the fees of office; besides which the first clerk received the present of one guinea in the year 1784, for attending one of the Courts of Judicature with the books of the office, thereby making his total receipt 121*l.* 1*s.*; and the third clerk received the like present for extraordinary attendance and the despatch of some private business, thereby making his total receipt 81*l.* 1*s.*"

The establishment of the Home Secretary included, besides the officers just mentioned, two under-secretaries, eleven clerks, two chamber-keepers, and one necessary woman. That of the Foreign Secretary consisted of two under-secretaries, ten clerks, two chamber-keepers, and a necessary woman.*

Small as these establishments were, it appears that they were not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, inadequate. They express themselves as follows :—

"From what we have been able to collect, the general business of the office is scarcely sufficient to furnish full employment for the clerks at present borne upon the establishment, and we consider their present number as rather to be justified by the propriety of having fit persons always in readiness upon any extraordinary pressure of business than from the degree of employment which the office ordinarily affords. If they were reduced to eight in each department, Your Majesty's service might not suffer from such reduction."

The Board of Trade, which, as already mentioned, was included among the offices abolished by the Civil List Act, was reconstituted in 1786, and its establishment consisted, at the time when the Commissioners made their inquiries, of two clerks of the council attending by rotation, a clerk specially appointed for the particular service of the committee, a law clerk, six other clerks, and an extra clerk, three messengers, an office-keeper, a necessary woman, and a door-keeper. For more than ten years there appears to have been no increase.

It has been thought worth while to select, as instances of the change which has taken place in the Civil Service, two offices which, at the present day, are charged with functions hardly, if at all, less laborious or less responsible than those of any other public department. On the Colonial Office the vast extension of the empire has thrown a corresponding amount of labour, now shared with it by the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, which has in addition its own special province. The Board of Trade, too, has important dependencies,—the offices of the Registrar of Seamen, the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and the Registrar of Designs.

It is not necessary to point out the causes which have brought these new offices into existence. One new subject after another has been deemed to fall within the province of Government, and it cannot be matter of surprise that a necessity has arisen for a policy in regard to salaries and superannuations more systematic and more statesmanlike than that which sufficed at the time when the speech on economical reform was delivered, and when a subordinate branch of the Home Office managed the affairs of the Colonies.

The Education Department of the Privy Council, to which the Department of Science and Art has recently been united, would supply another illustration of the extent to which new duties have been thrown on the civil service of the Crown. But without further pursuing this subject, we may proceed to consider official salaries, and the taxes or abatements to which they were subject at the close of the last century. It will here be convenient to refer to the reports presented by the Commissioners appointed under 20 Geo. 3. c. 54. and by the Finance Committee of 1797, as well as to those already mentioned.

The taxes levied on official salaries appear to have been three in number.

In the first place, the land tax, originally intended to operate as an equitable income tax on real and personal property, was, at the periods referred to, still charged on some classes of salaries, and was in certain cases a deduction of 20 per cent.

In the next place, there were two duties, the one of sixpence in the pound (termed the Civil List duty), the other of one shilling in the pound, and their range, although it had been contracted by Acts of Parliament and Treasury exemptions, was of considerable extent. The amount produced in 1796 was 73,991*l.*

The sixpenny duty was imposed by the Act of 7 Geo. 1. c. 27. Some discussion appears to have taken place in the House of Commons on the section relating to it. But, although there was a question whether the rate should be sixpence or a shilling, it does not seem that any one thought of raising a doubt as to the justice of the tax, notwithstanding its effect on the interests of those already in the service.

At a later period (31 Geo. 2.), the shilling duty was imposed without any discussion sufficiently important to find a place in the Parliamentary history.

The collection of these duties was, of course, attended with expense. The receivers were remunerated by a poundage; in other words, one class of public servants having, it must be presumed, been overpaid, it was necessary to pay others in order to recover the excess. It was, moreover, alleged by the receivers that the Exchequer fees were, under the old system, so heavy as to make it an economical measure to refrain from paying in small balances, and thus a certain amount of interest was lost.

It has already been stated that the produce of these two duties in the year 1796 was nearly 74,000*l.*; equalling, therefore, within a trifle the present amount of superannuation abatements. If it can be considered that the annual sum thus obtained was a substantial addition to the national revenue, it may be a subject of regret that the taxes, although not imposed specifically with a view to reduce the charge incurred in providing superannuation allowances, have been allowed to dwindle into insignificance. In the year ended 31st March 1856, the gross proceeds of the shilling duty were 190*l.* 9*s.*, and those of the sixpenny duty, 81*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* About 7*l.* must be deducted as charges of collection.

As to the extent to which these taxes really diminished the remuneration paid to public servants, information will be obtained from some of the following extracts, which are given with the general view of illustrating the state of the Civil Service, the inconvenient substitutes for superannuation allowances which had been resorted to, and the reasons why no regular system had been introduced.

I.—*Offices of the Secretaries of State.*

"The expenses of these establishments are defrayed from various sources.

"Out of Your Majesty's Civil List there issues annually the sum of 640*l.* in patent salaries, and 15,260*l.* in salaries at pleasure; also the charges for stationery and incidents, which amounted in the year 1784 to 4,426*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*

"Out of the Post Office revenues there issues the two several allowances granted by Parliament to the clerks in the two departments, the first consisting of 1,500*l.*, granted in the year 1769, in lieu of the privilege of franking letters generally; and the second of 1,000*l.*, granted in the year 1784, in lieu of the privilege of franking newspapers to Ireland.

"From the Concordatum Fund in Ireland, granted out of the revenue of that kingdom, there issues the sum of 250*l.*, divided amongst the under-secretaries and chief clerks in the two departments.

"From the East India Company, there is received the annual present of fifty guineas, divided among the principal clerks in the two departments.

"In fees of office there arises a considerable sum, which amounted in the year 1784 to 7,362*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, a fixed proportion of which goes to the under-secretaries, chief clerks, and chamber-keepers in each office. Out of the remainder, the principal secretaries pay the clerks' salaries, and certain contingences of office, and retain the residue for their own use.

"In gratuities there arises a sum amounting in the year 1784 to 1,721*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which is divided into certain fixed proportions among the under-secretaries, chief clerks, and chamber-keepers in each department.

* A third Secretary of State was again appointed in 1794, but the necessity for the addition was not universally admitted. The proceeding was thus commented on in the House of Lords:—

"Another article on the list of abuses is the appointment of a third Secretary of State. This is a matter which I am inclined to take notice of, when I recollect the language which was held by an Honourable Member of another House, when the office was abolished some years ago:—'It has died in state, was disposed of with funeral honours, and was, he hoped, consigned for ever to oblivion.' But now it is renewed and revived by those very men who supported its abolition. What does not such conduct put it in the power of Mr. Thelwall to say?"

The business of the Colonies was transacted at the Home Office till the year 1801.

"In new-year's gifts, and other trifling perquisites, there arises a small sum, amounting in the year 1784 to 177*l.* 17*s.*, which is for the most part the private emolument of the inferior officers in each department.

"In profits from the 'London Gazette' there arises a sum amounting in the year 1784 to 894*l.* 18*s.*, out of which the salary of 300*l.* a year is paid to the writer of the 'Gazette,' and the remainder divid· between the two Principal Secretaries of State. There likewise accrues from fees on the same a sum amounting in that year to 72*l.*, which becomes the private emolument of the deputy-writer of the 'Gazette.'

"Lastly, in profits from franking newspapers, there arises a sum amounting in the year 1784 to 554*l.* 6*s.*, which is the private emolument of the clerks who respectively carry on that branch of employment.

"Having thus stated the funds from which these officers derive their support, we now proceed to state the particular distribution thereof.

"The official income of the Principal Secretary of State in each department arises from a salary at pleasure of 5,580*l.*, a patent salary of 100*l.*, a proportion of the fees of office amounting in the year 1784 to 2,336*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, and a share of the profits of the 'London Gazette,' amounting in the same year to 297*l.* 9*s.*; besides which the Secretary for the Home Department receives the fees of the Plantation Office, amounting in that year to 183*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, which accordingly increased his proportion of fees to 2,520*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

"The gross receipt, therefore, of the Secretary of State for the Home Department in the year 1784 was 8,497*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, out of which he paid in taxes and other charges on his salaries 1,608*l.*16*s.*, in the one shilling aid upon his perquisites, 112*l.* 10*s.*, in bills for coals, candles, and turnery-ware for the use of the office, 314*l.* 10*s.*, in salaries to the clerks and other officers of his department, 894*l.* 12*s.*, and in salaries to the under-secretary and clerks of the Plantation Office, 800*l.*, thereby reducing his emoluments to the net sum of 4,767*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

The total annual expense of the two establishments appears to have been 29,099*l.* 9*s.*, but the persons constituting them received from other places, pensions, or emoluments under Government, 8,244*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* in addition.

With reference to taxes, such as those which have been mentioned, the Commissioners say:—

"The taxes and duties payable out of the salaries of public officers seem very little calculated to answer the purposes of revenue for which they were intended; for in those cases where the salaries are too high, the obvious and simple mode of deriving an aid from them to the revenue must be by their reduction; but the common mode of taxing them serves unnecessarily to multiply the number of receipts and payments, by taking back with one hand what has just been given with the other, diminished in its progress by the charge of collection. In other cases, where salaries are avowedly not more than sufficient, such reductions only recoil upon the public by creating new claims to consideration, which must in justice be satisfied. We are, therefore, of opinion that the salaries of officers, when duly regulated, should be exempt by law from all taxes and duties whatsoever, and, until such a mode is adopted, such taxes should be paid out of the general fund."

II.—*Treasury.*

In this department the Commissioners found that, in three instances, superannuation allowances had been granted:—

"One of the three superannuated clerks, Thomas Tomkins, retains only his salary of 100*l.* out of the Civil List. The two others, Frederick Reynolds and James Royer, have allowances by order of a Minute of the Treasury Board of 16th December 1783, of 300*l.* a-year each, charged on the Fee Fund, besides which the latter has a salary of 200*l.* a year out of the Customs, having been formerly a clerk in the Revenue Office, and his name still remaining on that establishment; but Mr. Royer, notwithstanding frequent applications, has not yet received any part of his allowance of 300*l.* a-year out of the Fee Fund, this fund not having proved sufficiently productive for that purpose, in which case the Minute directed that it should be paid out of any other fund the Board might think fit."

To this plan of superannuation they gave their approbation:—

"The measure already adopted in this office of making allowances to such officers and clerks as from age or infirmities are obliged to retire from their situations has our full approbation, being conformable to the principles laid down in our first report. Those allowances ought to be such as to afford them a decent provision, and should be charged with the salaries and other payments upon the Fee Fund, liable in like manner to be made good out of the Civil List."

In another case, however, there appears to have been superannuation without retirement:—

"The attendance of one of the chief clerks having been of late years dispensed with on account of his age and infirmities, the duty has devolved entirely upon the remaining three, who have been found sufficient for the execution thereof."

And the following extract shows another mode of providing for a public servant on his retirement:—

"The Keeper of the Papers has a salary of 400*l.* a-year, reduced by the one shilling duty, and an allowance of 40*l.* to his deputy, to 340*l.*, the whole of which he pays to Thomas Pratt, Esq., during life, who resigned office in his favour in the month of January 1783.

The following extract from the account of sums paid for incidental expenses in the year 1834, will show the manner in which exceptional taxation was met:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
"Land tax upon the salaries of the clerks of the Treasury -	594	0	4
"Civil List duty on the salaries of the clerks and other officers -	111	11	0
"Besides the above, there was paid out of the Fee Fund—			
"For the one shilling duty, and stamps on the salaries of the joint secretaries and clerks -	499	18	0
"Land tax on the salaries of the joint secretaries - - -	150	0	0

The following passage gives the early history of extra clerks in this department:—

"The extra clerks were originally introduced into the office of the Treasury in December 1777, in order to expedite the copying of papers called for by Parliament; their number was at first five, but at the conclusion of the session in 1778 was reduced to three, and has since varied from time to time according to the degree of assistance wanted, and stands at present at five, the original number. They have been found constantly useful in services which before, for want of proper officers, had been much neglected. Three of them register, docket, and arrange the papers of the Board. Two of these three have the care of the Treasury bills of Exchequer; the fourth has of late been chiefly employed as a temporary assistant to the deputy keeper of the papers, to complete the arrangement of the same; and the fifth is employed in copying papers, and in the various business of the Treasury, as are occasionally all the others."

III.—*Admiralty.*

Six reports of the Commissioners of 1786 are devoted to the Admiralty and other departments which have since been consolidated with it.

The establishment of the Admiralty itself consisted of seven commissioners, two secretaries, a chief clerk, six established and eleven extra clerks, two marine clerks, a head messenger, and other inferior officers.

The following observations of the Commissioners are worthy of notice:—

"The extra clerks have salaries of 50*l.* a year each, and receive occasional small allowances for copying papers for Parliament, amounting in the year 1784 to 7*l.* each, making their whole official receipts in that year 57*l.* each, except in the instance of the 7th extra clerk, who receives an additional salary of 100*l.* a year, as French and Spanish translator; and in the instance of the 3rd extra clerk, who received 20*l.* 10*s.*, the 4th and 5th, who received five guineas each, and the 6th, who received 5*s.*, in gratuities for specific services.

"The first marine clerk has a salary of 130*l.* a year, and 50*l.* a year more for taking care of the marine books and papers, both paid out of the marine poundage and stoppages; he likewise receives gratuities from the clothiers, at the rate of half a guinea for every 100 suits of marine clothing; and from other tradesmen, at the rate of about a guinea for every bill of 100*l.*, amounting in the year 1784 to 74*l.* 19*l.* 6*d.*"

In the suggestions at the close of the report, the following passage occurs:—

"The official income of the extra clerks appears to us very inadequate to the labour and trust annexed to their situations; neither is it in any gradation to their length of service; nor do the trifling advantages annexed to their situation in time of war compensate for the narrowness of their official emoluments; and, notwithstanding the extraordinary degree of labour required during war, and the proportionate increase in the receipts of other clerks and officers at such period, the only variation in those of the extra clerks is in their allowance for copying papers for Parliament, which, however, has seldom amounted to above 20*l.* The first of the present extra clerks has now been sixteen years in that capacity, without any increase of emoluments, during which time he has been witness to the resignation of six of the extra clerks, owing to distressed circumstances. Yet such is the nature of their situation that confidential business of much national importance unavoidably passes through their hands; and although, to their credit, no recent instance has happened of any prejudicial use being made of this circumstance (the last remembered being above thirty years ago), yet the public must be considered as exposed to a danger of this nature."

It was accordingly proposed that eight of the extra clerks should be placed on the establishment.

In their sixth report (on the dockyards), the Commissioners observe that :—

"The principal officers of the yards do not appear to receive, themselves, any fee or gratuity, except occasionally a few dozens of liquor; but they sell places to those who do, and receive a premium proportioned to the expected advantages of the situation."

In the same report the Commissioners enter more fully into the question of taxes on official salaries. With regard to the land tax they inform us that it was generally reimbursed to the parties who paid it, and "charged to the public in the contingent expenses of each office."

IV.—*Post Office.*

The following extract shows a mode of meeting exceptional taxation :—

"We find that the deputies usually insert in their accounts, and claim credit for, under the article of dead letters, sundry payments made by them for law charges, chaise hire for officers belonging to the department, taxes on salaries, pensions to private persons, and other incidental expenses amounting to upwards of 1,400*l.* a year, which are stated in the general account as for dead letters returned."

Elsewhere the following statement is made with regard to the packet agent at Dover :—

"He has a salary of 150*l.* a year, reduced by taxes, &c., to 123*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; he has an allowance of 200*l.* a year for providing extra boats when the service requires, reduced by agency in London to 194*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and an allowance of 10*l.* a year for stationery; he likewise derives certain emoluments from agency on the passage, which is at the rate of 10*s.* in every guinea on what is called 'allowed freight;' the average of which, from the 15th July 1775, to the 5th January 1787, being eleven years and a half, was 94*l.* 18*s.*, making the average of his net annual receipt 1,270*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, which he now receives for his own use; but previous to the death of Mr. Barham, which happened in October last, he paid to him 800*l.* a year, as a compromise for the clear annual income of this office, which by order of the Postmaster General, dated 16th November 1774, he was directed to pay to him during his life; to indemnify him for such payment, he was to receive from Mr. Lees, his successor in Ireland, the clear annual income of his office, as secretary to the Post Office there, during the life of Mr. Barham, which was likewise compromised for a net payment of 750*l.* during the life of Mr. Barham, and of 150*l.* annually after his death; which engagement is now in force, and will add so much to his annual receipt."

A few lines afterwards, we find the case of an officer who paid, "by order, and during the pleasure of the Postmaster General, 100*l.* a year to the widow of the late agent, 40*l.* a year to his clerk, and also 40*l.* annually to a Mr. Pellow, of Penryn, during his life, which payment he engaged to make at the requisition of those by whose interest he obtained the appointment of agent."

So, too, the deputy comptroller of the Foreign Office paid an annuity of 50*l.* to his predecessor.

V.—*Customs.*

With regard to the Customs department, the Commissioners appointed by 20 Geo. 3. c. 54. "to examine, take, and state the public accounts of the kingdom," offer the following recommendations in their fourteenth report (dated 30th December 1785) :—

"The regulations in the management of the revenue of the Customs, which it is our duty to suggest to the wisdom of the Legislature, rest upon these principles :—First, no office should be holden but by legal tenure; secondly, every office should have an useful duty annexed to it; thirdly, every officer should execute, himself, the duty of his office; fourthly, offices where the duty is of the same kind should be consolidated."

They proceed to show that in the case of many patent offices in the department, even the first of these conditions had been disregarded, and with reference to others they enter into details, showing the amount which might be saved by more economical arrangements.

Under the expensive system which existed, the total cost of the Customs establishment had been in the preceding year 499,095*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, exclusive of fees and gratuities received by officers in the plantations. Its contribution to the national revenue in the same year had been 3,342,270*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*

Almost all salaries in the department appear to have been subject to land tax. The Commissioners, agreeing with the other authorities already quoted, make the following observations in their fifteenth report :—

"As the stipend to the officer should, in the first instance, be in a simple form, so it ought, we think, to be exempt from all subsequent deductions upon public account. The practice of issuing a sum to receive back a portion thereof after that portion has been subject to a circuit, to delay, and diminution from charges of collection, seems to be inconsistent and unthrifty. In respect of the payment for the land tax, made by many of the officers, this incongruity goes farther. The annual contributions to that tax by officers whose salaries do not exceed 60*l.* a year, are again paid them out of the duties of the Customs; and then this process of payment and repayment is carried one stage farther, in reality to no other effect than the transfer of a certain portion of the produce of the Customs revenue to that derived from land. The sums in this way paid and repaid are to an amount not inconsiderable. From two accounts procured by us, it appears that the sum paid out of the duties of the Customs for the land tax assessed on the salaries of the officers of the Customs in the Port of London for the year 1784 was 823*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, and that the sum paid out of the duties of the Customs for the land tax assessed on the salaries of the officers of the Customs at the outports for the year 1784 was 8,842*l.* 10¼*d.*, together 9,665*l.* 9*s.* 6¼*d.*

"If the present distinctions and appropriations of the national funds should be thought to require the continuance in the office of the Customs of the contributions to the land tax, the shilling and sixpenny duties, the most compendious method of accomplishing that end will be, in the first instance, to fix the salaries of the officers at such a rate as to allow for those payments being charged upon the revenue, and to pay out of the Customs duties in totals the sums due upon the emoluments of the officers to these three respective collections, a mode which will be rendered easy when the salary becomes the sole source of emolument."

Two general observations may be made before quitting these reports.

In the first place the profits arising from balances of public money formed a large addition to certain salaries.

The Commissioners last mentioned make the following statement in their first report, which is dated December 1780 :—

"We endeavoured to form some computation of the loss sustained by the public from the detention of the money by the Receiver General [of the Land Tax], and for that purpose we called for an account of the Quarterly Returns made by them to the Tax Office, from whence it appears that the average sum in their hands, from the 5th of July 1778 (when the mode was adopted of transmitting the accounts on oath) to the 7th of July last, amounted to 334,061*l.*, the interest of which at 4 per cent. being 13,362*l.* a year, we conceive the public have been obliged to pay for want of the use of their own money."*

The Receiver-General of Taxes had, it is stated, a permanent balance of 30,000*l.*, independently of the large increase which took place in the course of each quarter; and the Deputy Postmaster-General at Edinburgh was accustomed to retain upwards of 10,000*l.*, although the amount of his quarterly disbursements did not exceed 3,000*l.*

In the next place, no one who has not consulted official records can have an adequate idea of the extent of pluralism in the Civil Service. Sinecures, or offices the duties of which were executed by deputy, afforded to a large proportion of those in active service incomes on which they could fall back in their old age. The Committee of 1797 have appended to their reports on each department, lists of other places, pensions, and emoluments held or received by the various members of the establishment. Almost every officer of rank in the Treasury had some provision of this kind. Passing to other departments, we find that three Deputy Paymasters of the Forces held, in addition, the appointments of Commissioner of Excise, Principal Clerk in the American and Tontine Office at the Exchequer, Chairman of the Board of Customs, and Receiver-General of Excise. The Receiver-General of the Post Office was a Commissioner of the Salt Office; the Superintending

* The same Commissioners advert elsewhere to the injury sustained by the public from not having the use of the money remaining in the hands of the Paymasters of the Forces after they have quitted the office :—"We procured from the Pay Office accounts of the balances and sums received and paid every year by each of these Paymasters, since they severally went out of office. A computation of interest at 4 per cent. per annum upon these balances every year from six months after they severally resigned the office, proves that the loss by the money left in the hands of Lord Holland amounts, at simple interest, to 248,394*l.* 13*s.*; of Mr. Chas. Townshend, to 24,247*l.* 3*s.*; of Lord North and Mr. Cooke, to 18,775*l.* 3*s.*; of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Thomas Townshend, to 3,419*l.* 15*s.* Total, 294,836*l.* 14*s.*"

President of the Post Office was Searcher of the Customs for the port of Chichester; and the Receiver and Registrar of the Hackney Coach Office was Comptroller of the Tea Warehouse under the Board of Customs. Nor was the system confined to the higher appointments. A clerk in the Penny Post Office is spoken of as being also Deputy to the Husband of the Four-and-a-half per cent. duties in the Customs, and a messenger in the Bye-letter Office was a stamper in the Stamp Office.

The observations of the Commissioners of 1786 on this state of things are forcible and just:—

"So far as these emoluments [alluding to those arising from sinecures] have been applied to increase the incomes of officers otherwise inadequately paid, and to form a provision for them on retirement, but so far only, they have been of use, and, while offices remain on their present footing, are, perhaps, in some degree, necessary. But we think that an establishment may, and ought, in wisdom, to be found, in which such a species of emolument would be superfluous and redundant; an establishment by which every public officer should be paid for his services, not under false pretences and in uncertain measure, but openly, and in proportion to the service he performs; an establishment which should entitle him to a provision upon retirement, not dependent upon caprice or accident, or arising from the perpetuation of abuses, but known and certain, free from the competition of individuals, or the animadversion of the public."

In the year 1808, the Committee on Public Expenditure presented their third report, in pursuance of an instruction by which their attention was directed to all pensions, sinecures, and reversionary grants paid out of the public revenue, or out of any funds applicable to the public service.

Although there was not at this time (except in the Customs and Excise, which will be separately noticed) any regular system of superannuation, a large number of retired allowances, included under the general head "Pensions," came under the notice of the Committee.

No regular rule had then been established as to the funds on which such allowances should be charged. Some were paid out of Fee funds, others charged to Contingencies, or to an Extra Contingent Fund, and several (those connected with the Admiralty and other naval departments) were made payable out of the proceeds of the sale of old stores. The last-mentioned fund was also charged with the payment of 325*l.* in respect of "the tax of 1*s.* in the pound deducted from the pensions of superannuated lieutenants."

The entire want of fixed rules which then existed will be better seen from the following extracts:—

"The description of pensions contained in Nos. 11, 14, 15, and in 13 [the offices of the Secretaries of State], are of an objectionable nature, inasmuch as they are neither paid, nor entered at the Exchequer under the head of Pensions; and in case of any deficiency in the Fee Fund, they fall directly upon the Civil List. These allowances are, in some cases, conferred by the head of an office upon persons in that office itself, without any other apparent control; and even where they have been granted by His Majesty in Council, although the instrument becomes more formal, all objection is not removed. They tend to confound two things which ought always to be kept perfectly distinct—the necessary expense incurred for transacting the business of the Executive Government, and gratuities paid where no duty is annexed. They become, indirectly, a burden upon the Civil List, and, by escaping notice, under the general title of Establishment, may tend to divert a fund which was wisely formed under the sanction of Parliament, out of the fees of office, for the purpose of economy, into a source of patronage.

"This fund was constituted in the year 1795, out of the fees and gratuities received in the offices of the three Secretaries of State; and it has relieved the Civil List from the burden of the fixed establishment of those offices, which was previously charged upon it (with the exception of such deficiencies as are now, occasionally, made up by the Civil List); in consequence of which arrangement a material saving has been obtained for the public; and the salaries in those offices, which were before liable to great fluctuations, have been fixed at a precise sum, considerably below the average of their former amount.

"In No. 28 it has been observed, that pensions to certain persons formerly employed in the Stamp Office, are paid and included in the Bill of Incidents, in pursuance of warrants from the Board of Treasury. Your Committee conceive that annual allowances ought not to be granted generally, and without special reasons, to persons retiring from official situations, either by their own choice, or upon any new arrangement in the mode of conducting business; and that such grants become more particularly objectionable if the practice should be allowed to continue of charging any allowances beyond such as are superannuations in the strictest sense, among the salaries or incidents of any department, instead of classing and entering them as pensions, so that they may be kept entirely distinct from the salaries paid for transacting the current business of the office.

"Even where a meritorious officer has served for a number of years, he ought not to receive remuneration as a mere matter of course upon retiring without taking into consideration the emoluments of the office, and the fortune which he may have had the means of acquiring in the service, as well as the particular circumstances of his case; but with regard to such as may be inefficient or useless (otherwise than in consequence of age or infirmity), special circumstances alone can justify the propriety of rewarding them, when it becomes convenient for the public service that their situations should be filled by persons better qualified to discharge the duties.

"Your Committee cannot but discountenance the principle of granting compensation for offices suppressed or abolished, the possessors of which have not either had an interest in them for life, or, by the custom of such offices, have been justly considered as having such a tenure in them.

"With regard to the allowances made to those who were formerly employed in the collection of duties either repealed or transferred to other management, it is impossible not to animadvert upon suffering persons to remain a permanent burden upon the public, if there has been an opportunity of placing them in other offices, where their qualifications and habits of business might render them useful and deserving of salary. The warrants for most of those grants were, in fact, very properly drawn only 'during the pleasure of the Commissioners of the Treasury,' or 'until the parties are respectively otherwise provided for.' The scale of all offices has necessarily been so much extended since the repeal or transfer of those duties that little difficulty seems likely to have occurred in giving employment to all those individuals, and their situation would, probably, have been more frequently presented to the notice of the Executive Government if the allowance had appeared in the shape of pension instead of being included among the incidents of the establishment.

"Since offices ought to be regarded as created solely for public utility, and not for the benefit of the individuals who happen to hold them, there must exist a perfect right in those who administer the affairs of the public to regulate, alter, and control their functions; it becomes a duty to abolish such as appear superfluous, and to abridge the emoluments of all which can be conducted to the same advantage, but at a cheap rate. Without the constant superintendence and vigilance of the House, irregularities in the granting of compensations and superannuations may, from time to time, creep in; but your Committee conceive that it may be some check against this sort of expenditure if all such grants, besides being brought, as it were, into one focus, where they may be viewed collectively and distinctly, should also pass without exception under the review of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who being constitutionally responsible for all matters of expenditure, should be intrusted with a general control over every article of it, and armed with powers to prevent, in every department, any improper accumulation of charge.

"The Committee on Finance (22) having observed, that it may materially conduce to the ends of public economy if Parliament should think fit to require annual accounts of every increase and diminution which may have taken place in the course of each preceding year in the salaries, emoluments, and expenses of all public offices, your Committee recommend that it should be made an order of the House that such an account shall be produced, within twenty days after the commencement of every session, and also an account of all additional pensions and allowances paid for services not performed."

The recommendations of the Committee are contained in the following extracts:—

"Under all these circumstances your Committee do not hesitate in submitting to the House, that all allowances in the nature of pensions, which are not strictly superannuations, should be classed under their proper head, and paid at the Exchequer; preserving, at the same time, entries of such pensions, together with the circumstances under which they have been granted, on the establishment of the offices in which the services have been performed.

"It may be also expedient to limit the sums in which allowances may be applied to cases of superannuation, so as not to exceed a certain proportion of the former salary.

"The regulations under which superannuations are granted in the Customs deserve the attention of the House, as uniting a due consideration towards long and meritorious service, with a just attention to economy.

"By a resolution of the House of Commons of Ireland, 7th April 1784, no yearly allowance was permitted to be placed on incidents in cases of superannuation, except for officers who shall have served forty years without censure, or officers who shall have received a wound or hurt in the service, amounting to a total disability, or for widows of officers who shall have lost their lives in the service of the revenue; but by a subsequent revision of that resolution, 26th July 1793, twenty-five years were substituted instead of the term of forty years, as being sufficient to answer the purposes of the said resolution respecting the placing on incidents any yearly allowance for superannuated officers of the revenue, who have already served, or shall have served, the said term of twenty-five years without censure.

"These general, unqualified expressions, have been, perhaps,

liable to misconstruction, as if they were calculated to convey a sort of right of superannuation after twenty-years of service; whereas it is to be presumed that it never would have been the intention of the House of Commons to countenance a new claim on the part of the officers, but, on the contrary, to impose a restraint upon Executive Government, from granting any such allowances even to superannuated officers, unless where they had served meritoriously the prescribed number of years, or had otherwise been incapacitated in the public service, as described in the resolution.

"With regard to the salary and emoluments of each separate department, the public ought unquestionably to be served as cheaply as is consistent with being served with integrity and ability; but it must be recollected that what makes office desirable in the higher departments is not the salary alone, but the consequence and consideration attached to it, the power of obliging friends, and of creating dependants; and in the lower degrees the chance of gaining advancement by industry and talent. The principle of gradually increasing salaries after certain periods of service, and at fixed intervals, if they are not made too short, is highly to be approved, as holding out a due encouragement to diligence and fidelity. In all cases of superannuation, duration of service should be an essential requisite, and even then regard should be had to the condition of each individual, as to his ability of continuing the official labours, and to his situation in life from other causes.

"In many instances, where allowances have been granted as compensation for the loss of office, or upon the plea of superannuation, the persons who have obtained them have, at subsequent periods, been appointed to other offices, in both which cases it is obvious that the allowanees ought to have ceased.

"The true principle applicable to all offices is, that public money should not be granted without reference to duty; and all exceptions whatever ought to be justified under the special circumstances attending such case."

With regard to sinecures and offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy, the following observations are made:—

"Next in order to pensions comes an ambiguous and middle class, partaking of the nature of pensions, inasmuch as no service is performed, but still ranking under the head of offices, from the name of official business having been continued after the functions are become extinct or obsolete. Of these there still remain specimens in various departments, although the labours of Parliament have been not fruitlessly employed in suppressing many of them, particularly by the 38 Geo. 3. c. 86., and 47 Geo. 3. c. 12., relating to the Customs, by the former of which 196 places, of the annual value of 42,655*l.*, were suppressed in England, and by the latter, 38 places of a similar description in Ireland; and also by an Act of the present Session for abolishing the office of Surveyor of Subsidies and Petty Customs in the port of London.

"It being difficult to ascertain, without a long and minute examination of evidence, the exact nature of several offices to which active and efficient duties are not annexed, or to draw the limit between such as are sinecures, and such as are wholly or chiefly executed by deputy, your Committee have thrown together all which they consider as belonging to either of those classes in the annexed list, submitting it as giving a general view of the several offices therein enumerated, although they cannot answer but that some inaccuracies may be discovered in it, being aware that some of the offices do not distinctly range under either description, while they very much partake of the nature of both.

"At the same time, regarding it as a fundamental part of the constitution of this country, and of the reason of State in every country, that there must be means of rewarding public service, and that those means will be incomplete, and indeed wholly insufficient for that purpose, if there should be no further reward for that service than the daily wages it receives during the pleasure of the Crown, your Committee are of opinion that such sinecures as the House in its wisdom may think fit to retain, should always in future be applied to recompence the faithful discharge of the duties of efficient office; or, in the event of the House preferring to abolish generally all such offices, they conceive that it will become proper to substitute some other mode by which the Crown may be enabled to reward public servants in a manner proportioned to the nature and length of the duties performed."

Elsewhere they add:—

"No offices of any description were originally created for the mere purpose of giving lucrative appointments into the disposal of the Crown; the fact is, that duties were formerly attached to many places, which a different manner of transacting business, or accidental alterations, have long rendered sinecure; and therefore the patronage of the Crown has, in some cases, been unintentionally increased, by transferring to new offices the business of the old ones, without abolishing the latter, or the salaries attached to them."

With regard to taxes on official salaries, they concur in recommending the discontinuance of such impositions, which—

"While they augment the revenue on the one hand, must be considered as enlarging on the other, in an equal degree, the sum necessary to be paid by the public, besides producing some charges of collection, and leading to much trouble and embarrassment. The course proper to be taken is obviously that which the auditors have recommended, namely, 'the simplification of all salaries, pensions, and allowances, upon which the duties are payable, by reducing them to the net amount which the parties ought to receive.'"

It appeared to them, however, that some difficulty might arise with regard to persons deriving an income from fees uncertain in their amount, and not thrown into a fee fund. They assign, also, a further reason for delay:—

"Your Committee perceive that a Bill has lately been brought into Parliament which provides, among other things, for a more exact collection of the sixpenny and shilling duties, and since an accurate knowledge of the several duties charged, and of the persons on whom they are chargeable, is necessary to be obtained antecedently to the adoption of any new arrangement, your Committee suggest, that both the repeal of these duties and the preliminary investigation should be delayed until the new law which gives to the Commissioners of Taxes the superintendence of the collection shall have come into operation. Those Commissioners will, doubtless, be able to furnish, in the course of a few months, a more correct and authentic account than your Committee would find it easy to collect from the various public offices, or could hope now to obtain from the receiver; the imperfection of whose powers, and the supposed deficiency in whose receipts, have given occasion to the Bill in question."

Before proceeding to consider the Act of 1810, which was the result of the report just noticed, a few words must be said as to superannuation funds which had for a considerable time existed in the Customs and Excise departments, and by which allowances for certain classes of officers were provided.

The Excise Charity Fund (apparently the older of the two) was created by a Treasury Minute of the 1st February 1686, which imposed a deduction of 3*d.* in the pound upon all "general riders, general supervisors, collectors, surveyors, gaugers, and clerks."

In the disposal of the money the following rules were to be observed:—

First. No officer who had not served seven years was to receive any sum of money or pension, unless disabled by accident.

Secondly. The pensions were to vary according to the grade of the officers, the maximum being 30*l.*, and the minimum 15*l.*

Thirdly. No officer was to be allowed a pension, if, from any other source, he possessed an income equal to the pension assigned to his grade.

In the year 1809, an Act (49 Geo. 3. c. 96.) was passed, which, after reciting that no provision whatever was made by the laws then in force for superannuated and worn-out officers, and other persons employed in the revenue of the Excise, "to the great discouragement of such persons, and to the manifest injury of the revenue," empowered the Treasury to grant to officers incapacitated by age or infirmity, after ten years' service, three-fourths of their salary, taken on the average of the last seven years. By the second section, the same proportion of last salary was made grantable to officers disabled by accident, irrespective of length of service; but it was provided that no superannuation should be granted "to any officer or other person whatever, except such officer or other person only who should, at the time of his resignation, have been in the fair and *bonâ fide* receipt, payable out of the said revenue of Excise, of at least 180*l.* per annum.

The third section, after referring to the fund already in existence for the superannuation of "the inferior officers of Excise," enables the Commissioners to make investments, receive dividends, &c.

In 1810, provision was made (by 50 Geo. 3. c. 44.) for officers of Excise in Scotland, who had before been dependent on a charity fund established by Treasury Warrant in 1724.

In order to complete the history of the fund, it should be added that very soon after the General Act of 1810 had passed, the Legislature directed (by 52 Geo. 3. c. 81.) the payment of the English Fund (then represented by 73,900*l.* 3 per cent. Consols) into the Exchequer, providing at the same time that all allowances previously paid out of the said fund should thenceforth be paid out of some or one of the consolidated duties of Excise, and be charged to the account of the Incidents of Excise.

Another Act of the same session (c. 82) made similar provision with regard to the Scotch Fund, which had also arisen from deductions. The only point to be noticed is that the Treasury were empowered by this Act to grant, out of the revenue of Excise, to any officer, whether English or Scotch, who, after having been employed for seven years but not for ten, and having during those seven years contributed to the Charity Fund, had become incapable of properly executing the duties of his office, a pension not exceeding one-third of the salary and emolument which he had before enjoyed.

In the Customs department, also, there was a Superannuation Fund. Its history is given with great minuteness in Mr. Hamel's evidence before the Committee of 1856. It appears to have existed at least as early as the year 1708, and to have been confined entirely to the inferior officers of the service. The rate of deduction is stated to have been 3*d.* in the pound, and the fund was augmented by the fines imposed on officers for breach of discipline. Gradually the benefit of the fund was extended to classes higher in rank than those which had originally participated. A Treasury Warrant of 1779 added landing surveyors, landing waiters, and other superior officers.

In 1798, the 38th of Geo. 3. c. 86. abolished 196 offices in the department, directing at the same time that the fees which had been received in respect of certain of those offices which had actually become vacant should be carried to the Superannuation Fund The provision against improper charges was that no officer was to be put on the fund except on the Commissioners of Customs, or any four of them, being satisfied that he was actually unfit to continue in the execution of the duties of his employment from age, illness, or other infirmity. The same course as to fees was adopted in a subsequent year (1807), on occasion of the abolition of other offices in the department.

In 1802, a Treasury Minute fixed the amounts (ranging from 100*l.* to 200*l.*) which were to be allowed to various classes of officers, but no regulations were made as to age or length of service.

In the following year another Minute was passed, by which the Lords of the Treasury, after referring to the allowances granted in the preceding year, and stating that they did not bear a fair proportion to the emoluments of the respective offices as now returned, fixed, in the first place, the sums which were to be taken as the annual incomes of the several grades, and then proceeded to establish a scale of superannuation:—

"Any officer having served in the above situations with diligence and fidelity, or any of the said officers having served in other situations in the service of the Customs ten years, and being reported by the Commissioners of the Customs as absolutely incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to execute the duties of his office, and as a fit object to retire, after having been approved by this Board, to be entitled to one-third of the emolument attached to the office, as before computed:

"If he has served 10 years, and less than 20, and not being 60 years of age, to be entitled to one-half of the emolument;

"If he has served 20 years or more, or having served 15 years, and being more than 60 years of age, to be entitled to two-thirds of his emoluments;

"Any person who may be entitled to part of the Superannuation Fund shall have such sum deducted from the foregoing allowances.

"Transmit copy of this Minute to the Commissioners of the Customs, and acquaint them that my Lords by no means intend that any officer should be entitled to the allowance from having served the stated number of years, except they are absolutely and *bonâ fide* disqualified, from infirmity of mind or body, from duly executing the duties of their office; and that the strictest care and attention must be paid by them to these circumstances, before they recommend any person to their Lordships' notice to be placed on this list."

In 1807 a large addition was made by Treasury Minute, to the classes of officers entitled to superannuation, and in this position the matter stood at the passing of the General Act of 1810.

By an Act of the following year (51 Geo. 3. c. 55.) the departmental Superannuation Fund was abolished, and the trustees were directed to pay into the Exchequer the proceeds of the stock which represented it.

A fund of the same description, which had been raised by contributions from the Scotch officers of Customs, was appropriated by 52 Geo. 3. c. 60.*

The Act of 1810, although the liberality of its scale and the absence of proper regulations for checking retirements led to a great increase of the public burdens, was no doubt intended to produce an opposite result. Its principal provisions require annual accounts of increase and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances, prohibit the charging of superannuations or compensation on the incidents or any other fund of any office, render the concurrence of the Treasury necessary in all cases, except where an Order in Council is obtained, and direct the separation of military and naval pensions from civil allowances in the annual estimates of the army, navy, and ordnance. The sixth section prohibits the charging of pensions on the proceeds of the sale of old stores, which, as we have seen, had before been a frequent practice. Subsequent clauses provide that in offices having a fee fund, compensation and superannuation shall be chargeable in the first instance on such fund; the deficiency, if any, being made good, in the offices of the Secretary of State, the Privy Council, and the Treasury, out of the Civil List; in other cases by a Parliamentary vote.

The scale of remuneration is fixed by the twelfth section:—

"And be it further enacted, That the condition and proportion of such allowances, compensations, remunerations, or superannuations be as follows:

"Where any officer shall be under 60 years of age, it shall not be lawful to grant any such allowance, compensation, remuneration, or superannuation, unless upon certificate from the heads of the department to which such officer belongs, that such officer is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his office; in which case, if he shall have served with diligence and fidelity in the public service for 10 years, it shall and may be lawful to grant to him, by way of superannuation, any annual sum not exceeding one-third of the salary and emoluments of his office:

"If above 10 years and less than 20, any such sum not exceeding one-half of such salary and emoluments:

"If above 20 years, any such sum not exceeding two-thirds of such salary and emoluments:

"If such officer shall be above 60 years of age, and he shall have served 15 years or upwards, it shall and may be lawful, although there shall be no such certificate of incapacity from infirmity of body or mind, to grant to him, by way of superannuation, any annual sum not exceeding two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of his office:

"If 65 years of age or upwards, and he shall have served 40 years or upwards, any such sum not exceeding three-fourths of such salary and emoluments:

"If 65 years of age or upwards, and he shall have served 50 years or upwards, any such sum not exceeding the whole of such salary and emoluments."

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* The same course (that of appropriating assets and taking liabilities) was adopted in 1835, with regard to funds belonging to the Excise Incorporation in Scotland, an institution established to provide annuities for widows and orphans of contributors (see 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 72); and in 1838, with regard to funds belonging to officers of the Court of Session in Scotland (see 1 & 2 Vict. c. 118). An Act of 1837 (7 Will. 4. and 1 Vict. c. 76), may also be noticed. The third section is as follows:—

"And whereas a fund was some years since established for the superannuation of old and infirm letter carriers, to be supported by contributions from letter carriers in proportion to the income or value of their respective walks or districts, according to a certain scale and regulation made and approved by the then Postmaster General: And whereas by reason of the increased accommodations afforded to the public at various times since the establishment of the said fund the income and value of such walks or districts, and the emoluments of the letter carriers in respect of the same, have been considerably reduced, insomuch that the contributions to the said fund are inadequate to support the same and to pay the superannuation allowances now chargeable thereon: And whereas it is ust and expedient that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury should be empowered to direct any deficiency in the said fund to be paid out of the public revenue; be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords of the Treasury, in their discretion, to authorize and empower the Postmaster General from time to time to pay out of the revenue of the Post Office all such sum and sums of money as may be necessary for the purpose of making good any deficiency in the said fund, and of fully paying and satisfying the several superannuation allowances heretofore granted and made payable out of the same, and now charged and chargeable thereupon, until such time as the objects and purposes for which the said fund was established shall have been fully accomplished."

It will be observed that although one-third was fixed as the maximum allowance for ten years' service, the Treasury were left at liberty, as soon as the ten years had been exceeded by the smallest interval, to grant one-half. Further, the superannuation was to be calculated upon the salary of which the individual was at the time in receipt, not, as under the Act now in force, on the average of that received during a certain number of preceding years.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1810, superannuation allowances rapidly increased. From the returns, printed by the Committee of 1828, it would appear that the charges of the years 1810 and 1820 for superannuation allowances in the purely civil departments were, respectively, 94,550*l.* and 291,068*l.* Those of the Ordnance department (Civil branch) had increased from 27,916*l.* to 54,718*l.* It is, however, most important to remember, that in these amounts compensations are included.

In the year 1821, Mr. Hume brought forward his motion for economy and retrenchment. The only point here to be noticed is, that great as had been the increase in superannuation generally, the complaints made with respect to extravagance in the public expenditure, so far as they touched retired allowances at all, were directed against those of the military departments. "In 1792, the allowances under this head did not amount to more than 5,000*l.*, in 1816 they amounted to 17,964*l.*, and now they amounted to 40,179*l.*, being an increase of 22,233*l.* since 1816.

An amendment, moved by Mr. Bankes, was ultimately carried. Its terms were as follows:—

"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, to assure His Majesty that we have regarded with satisfaction the measures which have been taken by His Majesty's commands for a general revision of the department of the Customs in Great Britain; and to entreat His Majesty to give directions that a similar investigation may be extended to all the other branches of the revenue, in order to render its collection more economical, and its management more efficient; that for the purpose of affording a further relief to the country, His Majesty will be pleased to order a minute inquiry into the several departments of the Civil Government, as well with a view to reducing the number of persons employed in those departments, which, from the great increase of business, were augmented during the late war, as with reference to the increased salaries granted to individuals since the year 1797, either in consideration of the additional labour thrown upon them during that period, or of the diminished value of money. And further, that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that every possible saving which can be made, without detriment to the public interest, shall be effected in those more extended establishments which the country is obliged to maintain for the safety and defence of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and more especially in the military expenditure, by a reduction in the numbers of the army, and by a constant and vigilant superintendence over that and all the other departments connected with the application of the ample supplies granted by this House."

The business of revision was now undertaken in earnest by the Treasury, and provision was at the same time made for the creation of a Superannuation Fund.

The plan sketched out by Minute of 10 August 1821, was as follows:—

1. All persons in receipt of salaries exceeding 100*l.* a-year, to contribute 5*l.* per cent.; the case of those who had lower incomes being reserved.

2. A graduated additional contribution to be required from all whose salaries had been raised since 1797, and were greater than those which it was intended permanently to attach to their situations. These additional contributions, however, were to be levied only when the increase of salary since 1797 had been double the amount of such contribution.

3. Contributions to be invested in Exchequer Bills.

4. Total annual amount of superannuation not to exceed one-tenth of salaries and emoluments of officers contributing.

5. One-half of superannuation allowances to be charged to the fund, and the other half to be paid by the public.

6. Superannuations to be granted (except in special cases) only at four periods of the year, and a special Board to be then held for their consideration. Notice to be given to departments, and an officer from each to attend, if required.

The Minute contained also the scale of allowance afterwards established by the Act of 1822.

From a subsequent Minute of 8 January 1822, the following passages are extracted:—

"1. The increase of salary for length of service according to the existing scales having been suspended by their Lordships' Minute of the 3rd April last, they are now pleased to direct that all the individuals who, according to those scales, became entitled to increased salary for length of service, previously to the termination of the Christmas quarter of 1821, should be permitted to receive such increase from the period from which, under the former establishment of the office, they became entitled thereto, and that from the commencement of the year 1822 the new establishment should take place. But every person will retain the salary to which he may have been entitled at the termination of the year 1821 until he may, under the new establishment, become entitled to a larger salary.

"2. That those persons who are in the progress of a period at the close of which they would, under the former establishment, be entitled to increase of allowance for length of service, shall not lose the benefit of that part of the period which has actually expired, but at the expiration of the period which would have entitled them, according to the former establishment, to increased salary, they shall receive, in addition to their present salary and allowances, such proportion of the increase of salary as will correspond with that part of the period which had expired up to the end of the Christmas quarter, 1821.

"3. That the application of any new scale for the payment of salaries in any office according to classes shall in no case give to any person while he remains in the class to which he now belongs any increase of salary at an earlier period than he would have obtained it according to the scale which existed immediately previous to the termination of the Christmas quarter of 1821.

"4. That if by any new classification or arrangement of clerks, or if by any succession to vacancies within a period of three years from the commencement of 1822, any clerk shall be placed in a class above that in which he is now serving, and to which he would not have attained but for the new classification of the office, or for the vacancies occasioned by the reductions now made, and if the minimum salary of the class to which such clerk may be promoted should exceed the salary of which he may at the time of the promotion be in the actual receipt, such clerk shall not at once be entitled to the minimum rate of salary of the class to which he may be advanced, but shall receive an annual increase to the amount of his present salary equal to the annual increase applicable to the class to which he is advanced, until the termination of three years from the time of his promotion, when he shall be placed upon the minimum salary of the class, unless he shall have attained a higher salary by the annual increases, and from thenceforth he shall receive the annual increase of salary applicable to the class to which he may be promoted until he reaches its maximum."

By the same Minute alterations were made in the rates of deduction to be imposed, and it was provided that the representatives of those who, being then in office, might die without coming on the fund, should be entitled to claim a return of the contributions paid. This rule, however, was not, according to this Minute, to apply to those who might subsequently enter the service.

Lord Sidmouth, it would appear, did not approve of the plan adopted by the Treasury, and his objections are forcibly stated in a report which he made to the King in Council:—

"There are two suggestions to which my attention has been directed, and with the objections to which my mind is so strongly impressed, that I think it incumbent upon me to submit them to the consideration of Your Majesty.

"The first suggestion was that no clerk at present serving should receive any increase of salary according to the scale prescribed by the existing Orders in Council, until he should be entitled to an increase under such new scale as may be sanctioned by Your Majesty. But as many of the clerks now in office entered upon it, and others since they have entered upon it have contracted indissoluble relations upon the faith that they should receive emoluments progressively increasing, in conformity with the existing scale, it appears to my humble judgment that to deprive these gentlemen, without their consent, of the benefits thus held forth to them, in expectation of which some of them may have foregone other advantageous employments, and many have spent a valuable portion of their lives, which they can never redeem, would be a measure contrary to the first principles of justice, and such, therefore, as I cannot reconcile it to myself to offer to Your Majesty's consideration. I have ever thought that one of the first principles of a Government ought to be to preserve strict faith with the public servants. I am not aware that this principle has ever yet been departed from; and I cannot refrain from expressing the deep regret with which I should see such a departure for the first time in the present instance. I

therefore propose that the new scale should be applicable only to those clerks who shall enter into this department after it shall have received Your Majesty's approbation.

"The other suggestion was, to incorporate with this new scale of salaries a provision for taxing those salaries, for the purpose of raising a fund for the payments of clerks who have been or may hereafter be superannuated. I have not adopted this proposition, because it is exposed to the fundamental objection of selecting one class of Your Majesty's subjects as objects of separate and exclusive taxation; and because, so far as it would affect the clerks now in office, it is open to the same objection of injustice as the former suggestion; and so far as it concerns those to be hereafter appointed, *it appears to me to be much more rational to assign to them such unincumbered salaries as it may be fit for them to receive, than to adopt the complex and illusory plan of ostensibly giving them certain sums, and at the same time depriving them of a portion of those sums for a different purpose.*"

In the following year (1822) the Treasury scheme, in a somewhat modified form, received the sanction of Parliament. The scale fixed by 3 Geo. 4., c. 113. was that which is still in force with regard to those who entered the service before the 5th August, 1829, viz.:—

10 years and under	15	not to exceed	$\frac{3}{12}$ths	of salary.
15	„	20	„	$\frac{6}{12}$ths	„
20	„	25	„	$\frac{6}{12}$ths	„
25	„	30	„	$\frac{7}{12}$ths	„
30	„	35	„	$\frac{8}{12}$ths	„
35	„	40	„	$\frac{9}{12}$ths	„
40	„	45	„	$\frac{10}{12}$ths	„
45	„	50	„	$\frac{11}{12}$ths	„
50 and upwards				The whole of salary.	

The salary on which the superannuation was to be calculated was to be that of which the individual was actually in receipt, diminished only by the amount of the contribution payable to the Superannuation Fund under the provisions of the Act.

A proviso similar to that contained in the later Act of 1834, stated the conditions under which the allowances were to be granted.

A subsequent section fixed the rate of deduction at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on salaries between 100*l.* and 200*l.* a year, at 5 per cent. on so much of all salaries amounting to 200*l.* and upwards, as had been or might be fixed as the future and permanent salary of the office, and at 10 per cent. upon the excess above such regulated salary.

Provision was also made for returning to the representatives of all persons dying in office the principal sums contributed, and a subsequent section enacted that one moiety only of superannuations should be payable out of the fund, the other remaining charged as before. The principal offices then in existence were enumerated in the Schedule, power being given to the Treasury to increase the list.

The following details were given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer :—

"He would shortly allude to the great public offices, the Customs, the Stamp Office, and the Post Office. The amount of the salaries in the different offices of the revenue amounted to 1,664,463*l.* The number of persons employed amounted to 17,347. The number of persons superannuated amounted to 1,732; and the sums paid in the way of superannuation amounted to 154,669*l.*, which amounted to about $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the salaries of the different active officers in the various departments. The amount of the allowance on an average was about 89*l.* 5*s.* to each individual, little more than 4*s.* 10*d.* per day; an allowance which certainly, so far from being extravagant, was little more than sufficient to support those who, after having exhausted a great part of their lives in the public service, retired through age and infirmity. The average amount of the period of service of each individual superannuated was nearly 29 years.

"He would now advert to offices in the great public departments, such as the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, the Exchequer, the Colonial Office, the India Commissioners, the State Paper, and various other offices. On looking at the state of these establishments, it would not be so easy to strike a scale of average as in those to which he had before adverted. The whole of the number of persons employed in those departments, which he should call the principal executive offices of the State, amounted to 932; the number of superannuations amounted to 70, being a much smaller proportion than the superannuations in the revenue departments. The reason was, that persons placed in offices in the higher departments of the State, whatever might be the length of their services, were in general not anxious to leave them. The salaries in those offices amounted to 205,545*l.*; the allowance for superannuation to 2,300*l.*, being about $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the amount of the salaries. The average allowance to each individual superannuated was 329*l.*; the average period of service completed by each individual superannuated was about $26\frac{1}{2}$ years. The total amount of salaries in the various public departments was 1,870,000*l.* The number of persons superannuated was 1,802; and the amount of allowances for superannuations was 177,748*l.*

The object of the Bill was thus explained :—

"The persons who, in ordinary cases, were to receive these allowances, it was intended to make contribute to a fund out of which such allowances in future were to issue. That arrangement would operate as something like reduction of salaries; but it would be a case of infinitely less hardship to make persons contribute in the active part of their lives to a fund which, in the decline of life and in retirement, would be a provision for them, than suddenly, and at one blow, to cut down their salaries without holding out any corresponding advantage."*

The feeling, however, of Parliament, as well as of the Civil Service, was strongly adverse to the system of deductions, even in the modified form which had been adopted; and two years afterwards, by 5 Geo. 4. cap. 104, the tax was repealed, provision being at the same time made for the repayment of the sums which had been contributed. About 90,000*l.* was accordingly returned to the different offices.

Between the passing of this Act and the appointment of the Committee of 1828, the amount of charge included under the term "superannuation allowances" continued to increase. In 1827 it stood thus :—

	£
Ordnance (Civil Branch) -	64,364
Purely Civil Departments -	484,081

But it must be repeated that although these amounts are stated in the Appendix to the Report about to be cited as superannuations, compensations were, in fact, included.

In the year 1828 the Select Committee on Public Income and Expenditure recommended, in their Third Report, the re-establishment of the system of deductions.

In order that the grounds on which they arrived at their conclusion may be understood, it will be necessary to refer to their Second Report, the subject of which was the Ordnance Estimates. The witnesses examined were the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hardinge, Sir William Burnett, Mr. Cox, of the firm of Greenwood and Cox, Mr. Barker, Senior Clerk in the Secretary's Branch of the Ordnance Office, Colonel Colby, Mr. Smirke, and General Sir John Macleod.

The opinion of the Committee on the subject of salaries is expressed in the following extract :—

"With respect to the rates of the several salaries in the preceding table, there is some difficulty in deciding whether they are exactly what they ought to be. The Committee are sensible, that if they were to give a hasty opinion on this point, such an opinion would be rather a conjecture than a conclusion drawn from principles and experience; and, therefore, they feel themselves called on to refer to those general principles which seem to belong to the subject of salaries.

"The main question, not only with respect to the Ordnance Department, but all others, is, what course will best secure a perfectly efficient performance of the services of the public at the smallest expense?

"The Committee can see no reason to doubt that the principle is as applicable to the remuneration given to clerks for their time and trouble, as it is to the price paid for time and trouble of other persons who live by the wages of labour; and if those who have the management of the public interests, wish to take advantage of this principle, they have only to ascertain what salaries are given in commercial establishments. Although there is no open bidding by which such salaries are settled, the principle of competition is always practically, though tacitly, in operation, keeping down the rates of salaries; because, where everything depends on profits, every man in business is constantly reducing his expenses to the lowest possible level.

"This being unquestionably the case, it appears to be quite clear that what is necessary in order to determine the proper rates of salaries in public offices, is, first, to find out what they are in commercial and other establishments, and then to examine whether more talent and trust are required in public offices than in those establishments; and if more of those qualities are required, then to make the salaries in the public offices proportionably higher.

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* The ancient taxes above referred to were, even at this recent period, heavy burdens on some classes of official salaries. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that "he had chanced not long since to look at a warrant of the time of Charles the Second, in which the then salaries of the officers of the Treasury were spoken of as 'the ancient and accustomed allowances.' Now, these allowances, 'ancient' in the days of Charles the Second, were less by nearly one-fourth at the present day, by the operation of the 4*s.* land-tax and of the 1*s.* 6*d.* duty." It may be assumed that that the irregular modes of reimbursement which had been practised at earlier periods were no longer available.

"The Committee have inquired into the salaries given to the clerks in the India House, the Bank of England, two Insurance offices, and one of the principal banking houses of London. There is a material difference in the scales of the salaries in these establishments.

"In the India House, clerks are admitted for three years at a salary of 30*l.* a year; they then receive 100*l.* with an annual increase varying from 10*l.* to 50*l.* a year, until they attain a salary of 600*l.* a-year. The chief clerks receive salaries of from 800*l.* to 2,000*l.* a-year, and are taken from the body of the clerks; but the India House is not of the character of a purely commercial establishment, and is by no means an example of economical management. In the other establishments the Committee have found that clerks on first being appointed at about the age of 17 or 18 years, receive in one instance 50*l.*, and in another 60*l.*, and in another as much as 100*l.* a-year. In the instance where the salary begins at 50*l.* there is an increase of 10*l.* a-year for three years, of 5*l.* a year for four years, and after that of 8*l.* a-year, till the clerk arrives at his maximum salary of 260*l.* a-year.

"In another instance where the establishment is very numerous, and where the first salary is 60*l.* a-year, there are only two clerks who receive 280*l.*, two who receive 300*l.*, and one who receives 400*l.* a-year. In one large establishment the whole charge for nearly fifty clerks is, on an average, 212*l.* a-year. The salaries of accountants, cashiers, and secretaries in the establishments referred to, vary from 400*l.* to 600*l.* a year, and those of chief managing clerks, when very great trust is reposed, are still higher.

"The Committee deem it of importance to state, that as far as their inquiries have gone, there does not appear to be any fixed system of superannuation allowances in commercial houses, and although some such allowances are given, the amount of them is very small.

When the Committee compare these salaries in commercial houses with the salaries in the Ordnance Department, they find that the latter are the highest. It appears by the preceding table that there are in the offices at the Tower and Pall Mall—

29	clerks at	salaries varying from	300*l.*	to 400*l.*
17	"	"	400*l.*	550*l.*
2	"	"	550*l.*	700*l.*
4	"	"	..	750*l.*
3	"	"	..	900*l.*

"The Committee are aware that there is not a strict analogy between the duties performed by clerks in public offices and those in commercial establishments; still, as far as a comparison can be made, it appears that the salaries in the Ordnance Department admit of diminution. At present, without precluding themselves from hereafter advising a further reduction on a general and systematic principle, should it appear proper on more accurate investigation, they confine themselves to a recommendation to revert to the principle laid down in the Minute of the Treasury in 1821, of making these salaries subject to a charge for forming a Superannuation Fund, the details of which they intend in the course of a few days to submit to the House in a separate report on superannuation allowances, half pay, and pensions.

"With respect to the salaries of 400*l.* a-year and upwards, the Committee are willing to admit that there may be some cases in which such salaries can be justified, as being no higher than are fit as a proper remuneration for duties requiring great and constant attention, and making it necessary that the persons who have to discharge them should be possessed of a more than ordinary share of intelligence, and be of such tried integrity as to be worthy of having great confidence reposed in them. Still, however, the Committee are disposed to believe, after a full consideration of the nature of the business of the Ordnance Department, that the number of clerks who receive 400*l.* a-year and upwards, might be diminished without any detriment to the public service; and to recommend, that a salary of 400*l.* a-year should be the maximum salary of a clerk in this Department, except in those cases in which an extraordinary degree of talent and trust are required."

It is to be observed that, in the contrast which is instituted between the Ordnance Office and the other establishments which were inquired into, no notice is taken of the circumstance mentioned on a preceding page, that, out of 184 Ordnance Clerks, 64 were juniors of the first class, with salaries ranging from 180*l.* to 300*l.*, and 65 juniors of the second class, commencing at 90*l.*, and rising, after three years' service, by annual instalments of 10*l.*, to 180*l.*; so that, in fact, 158 persons had 26 places varying from 400*l.* to 900*l.* a-year to look forward to as prizes.

It appears clear that the object of the Committee of 1828 was to reduce salaries, not to guarantee superannuations. Sir Henry Parnell says in his work on Financial Reform, published almost contemporaneously with the Report:—

"If the Committee of Finance had recommended what was most proper to be done, in that case they would have proposed the abolition of all such allowances in future appointments to office; for although it might be difficult for Government to resist the claims of hardship and real sufferings which would in that event be made upon them, it may be considered as quite certain that in their hands the sums which would be granted would never amount to what is now paid under the compulsory plan of giving to every officer a regulated allowance."

In the interval between the presentation of their second and third reports, the committee examined Sir George Cockburn. They introduced their plan by reviewing previous measures.

"In the year 1810, the House of Commons, in consequence of the Report of the Committee on the Public Expenditure above referred to, came to certain resolutions approving of the regulations prescribed by the Minute of the Treasury, and an Act was afterwards passed with the intention of preventing the granting of superannuation allowances, except within certain limits.

"These limits were, however, more extensive than those which the Treasury had fixed in their Minute for the Customs. The highest rate of superannuation allowed by the latter, was two-thirds of the salary; whereas Parliament, by the Statute of 1810, authorized the Treasury to grant in some cases three-fourths of the salary, and in others, even the whole of it.

"From the passing of this Statute, although unquestionably intended to confine rather than to promote the granting of superannuation allowances, the rapid growth of this branch of public expenditure may properly be dated.

"The immediate effect of this Act was that of establishing under the sanction of the law, throughout the Civil Service of the State, a general system of superannuation allowances. The claims founded upon the prescribed conditions of the Statute assumed the character of a right, rather than of an application for a favour, and they could not be resisted by the executive authority, except upon the ground of positive demerit. So long as the granting of such allowances depended upon the discretion of those who exercised the authority of the Crown, the applicant was under the obligation of making out a special case on the ground of service or merit; but the Act of 1810, not intentionally indeed, but in practice, took from the Treasury, not only the power of granting pensions beyond the limits prescribed, but virtually divested them of all discretion in granting them even within those limits; because the provisions of the Act became the rule to which the applicants appealed, and which the Treasury could not refuse to apply impartially in all cases.

"Nor is it the parties alone having claims who have been encouraged by this Act to add to the burthen of the superannuation charge. The heads of departments have (as we have reason to believe) been frequently led to avail themselves of its provisions, in order to hasten the removal of the less useful of their clerks, and thereby to effect improvements in the establishments of their office. Where that has been the only motive, this practice has not been perhaps the cause of loss to the public; for the removal in due time of inefficient servants from departments in which the interest of the public is materially concerned in the constant and vigilant discharge of the duties assigned to them (and particularly from the Revenue Departments, where these retirements have been most extensive), was no doubt among the advantages contemplated by the framers of these reports, whose opinions in favour of this practice we have quoted. But there is a dangerous opening to abuse, in the disposition of the superior authorities to favour the retirement of inefficient clerks. The degree of infirmity which may compel or justify it, admits necessarily of some latitude; and the certificates of medical practitioners are not always to be relied upon, because they can often only be given according to the representations of those who are the subjects of them. The Committee have been informed that the cases are not few, in which persons superannuated as unfit for public service, have enjoyed health and strength long afterwards, and have discharged active duties in other public offices or in private business.

"The Committee have dwelt thus particularly upon what they conceive to have been the principal cause of the enormous increase of the superannuation charge, because they consider it important that the House should be fully aware of the origin and nature of an evil which calls loudly for a remedy. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that in devising that remedy, they are dealing with the interests of a large class of public servants, many of whom are entitled by great merit, and most of them by faithful service, to the consideration of Parliament in the application of it."

With regard to the Act of 1822 they say:—

"The two chief objects of that Statute were:

"1. To reduce the rates of the superannuation allowances.

"2. To impose upon all persons entitled to the benefit of the Act the obligation of contributing a yearly sum, bearing reference to the amount of their salaries, towards a fund appropriated to defray the charge of the superannuation allowances.

"These were salutary regulations, and having once been established, the Committee cannot but express their regret that Parliament was prevailed upon, in opposition to the declared wishes and disposition of the Government, to repeal in the year 1824 the clauses relating to the Contribution Fund.

"The loss which has been occasioned to the public, by that repeal alone, cannot be estimated at less than 500,000*l.* since the year 1822. The contributions which had been paid between the passing of the Act and the repeal of it were repaid to the parties; so that no benefit was derived to the public from that attempt of the Government to effect a reform in this heavy expenditure, except what accrued from the reduction in the scale of the superannuation allowances, which was not repealed.

"From that period (1822) to the end of 1827 the superannuation and compensation allowances have increased in annual amount from 331,746*l.* to 484,081*l.*

"But although a part of this increase is, no doubt, attributable to the operation of a bad system, it ought to be noticed, in this place that a part of it is also owing to a very extensive revision, reformation, and consolidation of the Revenue Departments (and more particularly of those of Ireland), by which an immediate reduction of expense has been occasioned to a considerable extent, even including the increased charge for the superannuation of a great number of the officers. A much larger eventual saving is secured. The mere increase, therefore, of the Superannuation List upon that ground is not a subject of regret, but of satisfaction.

"It remains now for the Committee to lay before the House, by what mode, in their opinion, the undue progress of this hitherto increasing expenditure may best be checked in future, and by what means the present burthen of it may, without injustice or too great severity towards individual interests, be diminished.

"They are not aware of any alteration of the system by which these objects can be more effectually obtained than by the re-adoption of the measures instituted by the Treasury in 1821, for creating a fund by deductions from salaries.

"They, therefore, after a full consideration of what the interest of the public is in this matter, as well as of what are the interests of individuals, confidently recommend a recurrence to that plan, with some modifications, as the first step towards the retrenchment which is so urgently called for.

"But, in making this recommendation, they feel it necessary that a line of distinction should be drawn between the persons who are at present either in the receipt of retired allowances, or holding office with the expectation of being entitled to them under the conditions of the existing Statutes, and those who may hereafter be admitted into the public service.

"With respect to the former class, although it appears to the Committee that there would be no injustice in reverting to the scheme of deduction to which, upon the suggestion of the Ministers of the Crown, this class has already been subjected, yet it seems just and proper that the public should pay whatever sum may be necessary for meeting the charge of the allowances to them, in addition to that which may be produced by their contributions to the fund; and the Committee, having reference to the existing interests and well grounded expectations of this class, confirmed as those expectations must have been by the measures of Parliament in 1824, are unwilling to recommend any alteration of the scale of allowances prescribed by the Act of 1822. But they are decidedly of opinion that the interest retained by an officer or clerk in the sums contributed by him under the regulations of 1822, whereby his representatives were entitled to those sums, in the event of his dying without deriving benefit from the fund, should not be restored. The contributions once paid should go entirely in aid of the public income.

"The Committee must also notice a construction of the Acts of 1810 and 1822, which has added materially to the charge of retired allowances, and which ought no longer be acted upon. It has been ruled by the Treasury, relying upon the opinions of their legal advisers, that the allowances under those Acts are to be computed according to the rate of salary which the party last stood possessed of, without reference to the time during which he might have held that rate of salary, so that a clerk having served many years at a low rate of salary, and being promoted to a higher, might, within a very short time, if rendered incapable of longer service, be superannuated on the higher rate. In this respect the Committee suggest that the law should prohibit the granting of any allowance for superannuation for a rate of salary which has not been enjoyed by the party at least three years, and that it should provide that in case any person be obliged to retire from an office which he has not filled for that time, the allowance to be made to him (if entitled to receive one for length of service) should be computed upon the salary enjoyed by him previous to his last promotion."

After adverting to the difficulty of dealing with those already in the service, they proceed as follows:—

"With respect to persons who may hereafter come into office there is no difficulty in making a more economical arrangement.

"The Committee, therefore, recommend that the means of granting allowances to such persons in case of age or infirmity, should be wholly provided by deductions from their salaries; the scale and conditions of the allowances to be made to them should be so regulated that the charge may be fully provided by the fund which their contributions would create, so that the public may not eventually have to bear any part of the expense of those allowances.

"The Committee have fully considered whether it might not be more expedient either to leave the salaries wholly in the hands of the parties themselves, wherewith to provide, by insurance or by other arrangements of their own, for the contingency of a forced retirement from office; or to diminish the salaries in the proportion of the deductions proposed to be made, and to provide the charge of the retired allowances out of the public monies, but neither of those modes have appeared to the Committee so advisable as that which they now suggest.

"One restriction which the Committee conceive should be applied hereafter to all persons, whether now in office or hereafter to come into office, who may be compelled to retire by age or infirmity, is, that not more than two thirds of the salary should, in any case, be allowed on such retirement. This is conformable to the regulation authorized by the Treasury for the Customs Department, to which the Committee have already adverted, and it is recommended by the Committee because it is expedient to establish a marked distinction between the actual performance of official duties and the non-performance of them, from whatever cause that cessation may arise."

It will be well here to introduce another extract, as the matters to which it refers are noticed elsewhere:—

"The Committee think it right to advert to a description of persons who are now, under a system of too great latitude, admitted to the benefit of superannuation allowances.

"In some departments the Committee have found that a practice exists of granting such allowances to artificers, tradesmen of various kinds, and labourers in the establishments under the Navy and the Ordnance. These persons are employed in the exercise of their several trades and professions at a daily pay, and are at liberty to seek more lucrative engagements whenever they please. They are therefore upon a footing wholly distinct from that of the public servant, who devotes himself upon a permanent engagement to the service of the State.

"It appears that in the Naval Department persons of this description receive allowances of 20*l.* a-year after twenty-four years' service, and 24*l.* a-year after thirty years' service, if rendered unable, by accident or infirmity, to continue their labours. The Committee cannot approve of this practice, nor do they conceive it to be warranted by the Superannuation Act. They recommend that it be immediately discontinued, and that no pension or retired allowance be granted to persons of this description, except in special cases of claim founded upon peculiar service, accompanied by distress. In such cases only it may be proper that the Treasury, upon representations from the heads of the department in which these cases occur, should have the power to authorize the allowance of a small pension, in no case exceeding 20*l.* a-year.

"In many departments, also, the Committee have found that messengers have been permitted to retire with allowances on the superannuation list. It certainly does not appear to the Committee that this class of persons can with propriety be considered as having any claim to such allowances, except in very special cases; and they therefore suggest that the regulations which they have recommended in the case of the artificers above alluded to, should in like manner be applied in the case of messengers employed in the public offices."

In the Session of 1828 a Bill was introduced in accordance with the Report of the Committee, but the feeling of the House of Commons was decidedly unfavourable, and it was withdrawn on the motion for a second reading. The imposition of the tax on those already in the service was, no doubt, a principal ground, but by no means the only one, for the opposition which was excited.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (if we may judge from his language) proposed the measure rather in deference to the authority of the Select Committee than from individual conviction:—

"The House had appointed a Committee for the purpose of revising the expenditure of the country; and that Committee had almost unanimously declared that such a measure as that which he had introduced, ought to be carried into effect. Standing in the situation which he had the honour to fill, he should have been charged with a high degree of cowardice, if, after such a recommendation, he had refused to bring the measure before the House. On that account he was prepared to vindicate the Bill, and to state the reasons on which the Committee had come to their decision. The whole expenditure for the service of the country, the Committee found to amount to twenty-one millions, and of this, five millions were appropriated to the ineffective service, including superannuation, pension, and retired allowances. The Committee was anxious not to deprive the country of the active services of those who were engaged in the public departments'; and they therefore turned their attention to consider if it were possible, without any deviation from just principle, prospectively to diminish the expenditure for services that were passed. Of the five millions which the ineffective service of the country cost, the Committee found that nearly half a million was appropriated to the payment of the civil pensions, and this sum had been increased within a few years from 330,000*l.* to 447,111*l.* Finding that this sum was increasing so rapidly, they thought it their duty to recommend the measure before the House. He knew that the Committee had balanced long between a reduction of the salaries, and this measure of making the officers contribute to their own superannuation. He, for one, opposed the reduction of salaries, because they had been fixed in the year 1821, after the effects of peace had been fully felt, and the measures for restoring the metallic currency had been adopted. It was better, on the whole, he thought, and the least likely to affect the future prospects of the different officers of our civil establishments, to adopt this measure relative to their superannuation, than to alter their salaries."

An extract from the speech of Mr. Charles Grant (Lord Glenelg) deserves insertion:—

"He disliked the bill on account of its retrospective operation, and was still more opposed to it because it would bring into action a principle never heard of before; namely, that those who spent

their lives in public offices should provide for the wants of their old age out of the salaries which were granted to them as a remuneration for their present labour. It had always been a principle recognized by the House and by the country, that those who had served the public well should not be deserted by the public in old age, in sickness, or in distress. This was a wise, a politic, and a generous principle; and he must say that he did not like the words of the Report of this most respectable Committee, when they called money applied in accordance with this principle a loss to the public. Public servants paid a large and usurious interest for the money thus bestowed upon them. With respect to military services, this principle was instantly admitted, and the money was cheerfully applied. And why not with respect to Civil servants, where there was not only the absence of that fame, and splendour, and renown, which in themselves constituted recompense for military service, but where there was as much intense devotion to the public cause, and as great a sacrifice of health and strength—nay, even of life, as in military service."

Sir Henry Parnell, who followed Lord Glenelg, laid, as was to be expected, great stress on the circumstance that "the charge for superannuation allowances had increased from 94,000*l.* a-year in 1810 to 474,000*l.* in 1827, and that in the last three years the increase had been from 300,000*l.* a-year to 474,000*l.*" Here, again, the confusion between compensation and superannuation allowances is to be observed. Sir Henry Parnell further stated that the opinion of the Committee was in favour of a considerable reduction of salaries, but they had taken, instead, a course much more favourable to the clerks, namely, that of proposing to reduce them by a small per-centage, in the way provided in the Act of 1822. And he added his conviction that "the clerks had much better consent to this arrangement than defeat it, and thus make it necessary to examine more closely what ought to be the exact reduction which the public interests required to be made."

Although the Bill of 1828 was withdrawn, the Treasury did not give up the notion of reducing salaries by the imposition of a tax. In the course of the next year the foundation of the system at present existing was laid by the following Minute;

Treasury Minute, dated August 4, 1829.

"My Lords have under their consideration the necessity of adopting some regulation with a view to reduce at a future period the heavy charge which is now annually incurred in providing superannuation for such persons as are incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, of discharging the duties of their public situations.

"My lords trust that they shall be enabled, at an early period, to make such an arrangement as shall be just to parties entering into the public service, while it shall ultimately lead to a large reduction of expense.

"My Lords therefore deem it advisable that a distinct intimation should be given to every individual who may hereafter enter into the Civil Service of the Crown, at the time of his admission to office, that he will be subjected to a deduction from his annual salary and emoluments, and to such regulation with respect to superannuation as my Lords may hereafter lay down.

"Let a communication, therefore, be made to the several offices herein-after mentioned, directing them in every case of appointment to office, to make such a communication to the person appointed, and to make a deduction from all salaries and emoluments not exceeding 100*l.* a-year at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum, and from all other salaries and emoluments at the rate of 5*l.* per centum per annum, for the purpose of providing, in such manner as my Lords may hereafter direct, for superannuation, on retirement, of such persons as shall hereafter enter the Civil Service."

In the following year (1830), on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a committee was appointed to consider the whole question of superannuation allowances. "The Government," Mr. Goulburn observed, "had done all in its power. It had made a deduction from the salaries of all persons appointed since that recommendation [the suggestion of the Finance Committee of 1828], in order to form a superannuation fund."

Among the members of the Committee were Mr. Goulburn, Lord Palmerston, Sir James Graham, Sir T. F. Fremantle, and Sir H. Parnell. Unfortunately, no report was presented, and no trace of the proceedings of the Committee has been discovered.

In a subsequent debate (May 14) Mr. Goulburn strongly asserted his own good faith:—

"When, therefore, I am taxed with indifference on the subject of the Superannuation Bill, I must deny the charge. It was impossible, at that moment, to carry that Bill. I have not been so long in Parliament without knowing something of the manner in which the measure of the evening is likely to be decided; and not only was my opinion, founded on my own experience, settled, as to the impossibility of carrying that measure, but I received and acted on the assurance of my friends around me to the same effect."

Two years afterwards (June 21, 1831), another important Minute received the sanction of the Treasury:—

"My Lords take into consideration the Act of the 3rd Geo. 4. c. 113, for regulating the amount of allowances which may be granted to Civil officers in the public service who have become unfit, from infirmity of body or mind, to execute the duties of their situations; and also the conditions under which the grant of such allowances is authorized.

"The scale of allowances inserted in the Act is the highest rate which superannuated officers can legally receive, except in such extraordinary cases as may be brought under the special cognizance of Parliament.

"My Lords, upon a mature consideration of the Act, are clearly of opinion that it was not the intention of the Legislature that the full allowance authorized by the scale attached to the Act should be granted indiscriminately to all entitled to superannuations, but that while that allowance was confined to servants of the public who have served with diligence and fidelity, the amount should be adapted to the individual merit and particular circumstances of each case.

"The Act imposes on this Board the highly responsible duty of fixing, subject to the conditions contained therein, the allowances in all cases, except those in which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may obtain the sanction to a superannuation allowance from the King in Council.

"It appears to my Lords that in fulfilling the important duty which Parliament has thus imposed upon them, it is their duty to consider carefully all the particulars of health, of age, and the circumstances of the parties interested, and whether they are holding any other public situation, or receiving any other public money whatsoever; but especially as the object of the Legislature was to furnish a provision for those who, by their diligent and faithful services had deserved well of their country, it is incumbent on my Lords to have particular reference to, and to take into attentive consideration, the services of each individual.

"To enable, therefore, my Lords to do justice to the public and to the superannuated officers, it is necessary that they should receive a more detailed statement than heretofore of the merits, value, and extent of service, which each officer recommended for superannuation may have performed. For my Lords are clearly of opinion that the highest rate of allowance authorized by the Act ought to be given in those cases only in which the services performed have been proved, to their satisfaction, to have been more than ordinarily meritorious, and to have engrossed fully the time and attention of the officer excepting during a moderate period allowed for relaxation and health.

"In the exercise of the discretion entrusted to them by Parliament, my Lords will consider themselves warranted, in ordinary cases, to grant an allowance equal to about four-fifths of the scale authorized by the Act; but my Lords will deem it their duty to award a lower rate of allowance in cases where it shall appear to them that the services of the parties have not been such as to entitle them to that amount, or where the circumstances shall lead my Lords to consider that a less sum will be proper. And my Lords will also fix the allowance either at the highest amount, or a rate between four-fifths and the whole of the amount authorized by the Act, according to the merit of each case, wherever they may appear to entitle the party to more than the ordinary rate."

After laying down rules as to the evidence of diligence and fidelity which it would be proper to require, the Minute proceeds as follows:—

"My Lords are not unconscious of the importance and delicacy of the duty which Parliament has imposed on them, of thus inquiring into and estimating the services of a meritorious body of public servants, and my Lords are resolved to exercise that task with strict attention to impartiality.

"They are, therefore, pleased to desire that no minute for fixing any superannuation allowance shall pass this Board until the case shall have been previously submitted to the investigation of two of the members of this Board, who shall examine into its merits, and call for such information as they may think necessary, and report to my Lords the allowance which they may consider just on the principle defined in this Minute; and if there be any circumstances which may distinguish it from ordinary cases, they are desired to state them in their reports; and my Lords feel confident they shall be assisted in their intentions by the heads of the different departments, on the fidelity of whose recommendations must mainly depend the power of this Board to administer fair and equal justice."

The last paragraph is exceedingly important, inasmuch as it vests in the political, as distinguished from the permanent, officers of the Treasury, the working of the superannuation system.

In 1834 the Act at present in force received the sanction of the Legislature.

III.

PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO THE GRANT OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND THE IMPOSITION OF DEDUCTIONS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

1.—ADMIRALTY.

The exceptions in the Act comprise: "Lords of "the Admiralty and Secretaries," and "Superinten- "dents of dockyards and victualling-yards, and naval "establishments or hospitals, not having been em- "ployed in the Civil Service of the Navy prior to the "5th day of August 1829, and officers acting by "virtue of naval or military commissions or warrants, "and entitled to half pay."

In order that the latter portion of the exception may be understood, it should be stated that the office of superintendent was created in 1832, and that it was then arranged that naval rank should be given to those who might be appointed, and that on retirement, they should receive half pay, instead of superannuation allowances. An exception was, at the same time, made in favour of those who might receive appointments after having, as commissioners of naval establishments, gained a title to civil superannuation. The latter portion of section 16 was inserted to meet these cases.

The same rule was established in 1836 with regard to master's attendant, and assistant master's attendant in the naval and victualling establishments.

In order to explain the position of other classes in the employ of the Board of Admiralty, it will be necessary to take up the history of superannuation at a period somewhat earlier than that last referred to.

An Order in Council of January 11, 1809, granted in favour of "such inferior officers in the dockyards "as are paid by salary, but who are not appointed to "this office by warrant from the Admiralty," the following rates of superannuation:—

10 years to 15 - - -	one-fifth.
15 „ „ 25 - - -	one-fourth.
25 „ „ 35 - - -	one-third.
35 and upwards - -	one-half.

The objections to this arrangement are expressed in a subsequent Order in Council (November 2, 1813), which introduced an important modification:—

"We beg leave, with all humility, to represent to your Royal Highness, that as the services of the inferior officers, who are the subject of the aforegoing regulation, while in the capacity of workmen, are not taken into account in computing the length of their employment in the yards, by which their superannuation is governed; while, by the former part of the same article, amended by the said Order in Council of the 11th January 1809, the whole services in any naval department of those officers, whether superior or inferior, who receive their appointments by warrant from the Board of Admiralty, are considered in determining their pensions, considerable dissatisfaction has arisen, not only on account of the unequal rates of superannuation with comparison to the classes of officers, but also to the officers of the same rank, and filling similar situations, arising from no part of their services as workmen being allowed, whereby it frequently happens that an officer, whose whole length of service in His Majesty's yards exceeds the service of another, is, nevertheless not entitled to more than one-half of the pension to which that other may be entitled, if he has served a longer period as an inferior officer:

"And as we are of opinion that a further necessity of some modification of the article in question, with reference to the inferior officers as a body, arises out of the circumstance of their generally attaining their promotion at an advanced period of life (these appointments being almost invariably given to the most deserving artificers of the longest standing), which renders it not only inequitable, but very injurious, to regulate the pensions of this class of officers solely by their services as officers, inasmuch as it occasions so severe a reduction in the income of men whose abilities, exertions, and long service have obtained them their promotion:

"We are induced, most humbly, to propose to your Royal Highness that inferior officers, of the description above-mentioned, may be allowed a certain portion of their salary, according to their time of service, both as officers and workmen; and with this view we most humbly submit to your Royal Highness the accompanying Table, which the principal officers and commissioners of His Majesty's Navy have proposed, as a proper scale of pensions hereafter to be allowed to such inferior officers; and we beg leave, with all humility, to recommend that your Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to direct, by your Order in Council, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that the aforesaid Article of the General Instructions established by the first Report of the Board of Revision may be further amended by introducing therein the said Scale of Pensions in lieu of the existing Scale, with the note thereto attached, explaining its application.

"And we further beg leave to recommend to your Royal Highness, that when an inferior officer belonging to any of His Majesty's yards shall be killed by accident, his widow, if he leave one, be allowed, during her widowhood, half the amount of the superannuation to which her husband's service would have entitled him, in like manner as is now done for the widows of workmen."

The following is the Table referred to:—

Years of Service as an Inferior Officer.

Years of Service as Workmen.	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
8	8*/40	8*/40	8*/40	10/40	12/40	14/40	16/40	18/40	20/40	22/40	24/40	26/40
15	8*/40	8*/40	10*/40	12/40	14/40	16/40	18/40	20/40	22/40	24/40	26/40	
20	8*/40	9/40	11/40	13/40	15/40	17/40	19/40	21/40	23/40	25/40	26/40	
25	8/40	10/40	12/40	14/40	16/40	18/40	20/40	22/40	24/40	26/40		
30	9/40	11/40	13/40	15/40	17/40	19/40	21/40	23/40	25/40			
35	10/40	12/40	14/40	16/40	18/40	20/40	22/40	24/40				
40	11/40	13/40	15/40	17/40	19/40	21/40	23/40					
45	12/40	14/40	16/40	18/40	20/40	22/40						
50	13/40	15/40	17/40	19/40	21/40							
55	14/40	16/40	18/40	20/40								

Part of Salary.

The compartments marked by an asterisk, in the foregoing scale show the proportion to be allowed in cases only of officers being superannuated by reason of their being rendered incapable of service from hurts received in the execution of their duty, the time of service not entitling them to pensions otherwise.

By Order in Council of November 25, 1816, the above provisions were extended to officers of victualling yards.

Passing from this class to that of artificers and workmen, we find that the first provision in the nature of a superannuation allowance for this class was made under an Order in Council of October 12, 1764, which provided that pensions, not exceeding two-thirds of their pay, or 20*l.*, might be granted to shipwrights and caulkers, and pensions, not exceeding 24*l.* a year, to quartermen. It was at the same time provided that the number of persons admitted to superannuation should not exceed one for every fifty men borne upon the yard books, and 30 years' service, over and above apprenticeship, was made a necessary condition, except in cases of hurts received in the service.

Subsequent Orders in Council extended the benefit of superannuation to all classes of artificers and workmen in the dockyards, naval hospitals, and victualling establishments, and to aged labourers, nurses, washers, and other servants in naval hospitals.

The rates of pension varied in the case of artificers and workmen from 24*l.* to 10*l.*, and in that of the hospital servants from 15*l.* to 7*l.* The minimum of service was reduced to 20 years, exception being as before made in the cases of those incapacitated by hurts received in the service.

On the passing of the General Act of 1822, the scale of 40ths, mentioned above as applicable to inferior officers, was abolished, and an Order in Council of November 15, 1822, authorized the granting of superannuation to this class, as well as to clerks and others of higher rank, on the scale prescribed by the Act.

In 1833, two important Orders in Council were issued. The first of these (4th of February 1833), re-established the scale of 40ths. Its terms are the following:—

"Having had under our consideration the large expenditure occasioned by granting retiring allowances to the numerous inferior officers of your Majesty's dockyards, on the scale established by the Act 3 Geo. 4. c. 113, for persons holding civil offices; and being of opinion that the said officers were not meant to be included in the scale above mentioned, we thought fit, by our Order of the 21st January 1831, to place them on daily wages, equal in amount to their respective salaries, and thereby removed them from the operation of the said Act, which, in the opinion of your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, we were authorized to do, but, at the same time, we deemed it right to allow to each of the said officers the amount of the superannuation to which the Act entitled him up to the period when he was so placed on daily wages.

"In justice, however, to such of these men as have continued, and may still continue in the service, it is expedient that provision should be made in the shape of retiring allowances for such periods of future service as may entitle them to the benefit thereof: we

would therefore most humbly submit to your Majesty, that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorize us to revert to the scale of superannuation established by Order in Council of November 2, 1813, for the said inferior officers (from which scale they were removed in 1822, and placed on that which is granted by the Superannuation Act), and to replace on the said scale of 1813 all those whose rate of pay is not less than 120*l.**, nor more than 200*l.*

"If your Majesty should be graciously pleased to approve of this proposal, we would further beg leave most humbly to submit that when an inferior officer belonging to any of your Majesty's yards shall be killed by accident, his widow, if he should have one, be allowed, during her widowhood, half the amount of the rate of superannuation to which her husband's services would have entitled him, in like manner as is now done for the widows of artificers; and that should any officer have served less than three years in the situation he holds when superannuated, he be allowed a pension in proportion to the salary or pay he enjoyed immediately prior to his being promoted to such situation, or if he was previously on the list of officers still inferior to those in question, and proposed to be provided for in a mode herein-after mentioned, or if a common artificer, that he receive the highest rate of pension assigned to either of these classes."

The second Order (3rd April 1833), was framed in accordance with a recommendation of the Finance Committee of 1828, elsewhere quoted, and directs that from and after the 1st day of May then next ensuing, no artificer, tradesman, labourer, or nurse, who may be entered for the first time in the establishment of any of the naval dockyards, or any apprentice of such artificer or tradesman, whose time of apprenticeship shall expire on and after the said 1st of May next, shall be entitled to or receive any superannuation allowance whatever, except only in cases of claims founded upon peculiar services accompanied by distress.

During the interval which elapsed before the Order next to be mentioned, the rules were as follows :—

1. Clerks and superior officers were dealt with under the general law.

2. Inferior officers were on the scale of 40ths.

3. Artificers, tradesmen, &c., were not, as a general rule, entitled to superannuation at all.

In the year 1839, the Order last cited was revoked on the representation of the authorities of the department, that "*from the experience which they had had of the effect of that measure*," it would tend very greatly to the benefit of the public service if the superannuation allowances in question were re-established. It is particularly to be observed, that the benefit of the change was given to those who having entered since the preceding Order, might have been held to the strict terms of their bargain, had not a more liberal policy prevailed. Thus a most important recommendation of Sir Henry Parnell's Committee was, after experience of its ill effects, deliberately overruled.

By an Order in Council of 10th November 1840, the messengers, housekeeper, and bargemaster of the department, who had nine years before been placed on day pay, and thus excluded from the hope of superannuation, were allowed annual salaries. The option of paying up the deduction which would have been due had they been originally on salary, or counting service from the date of the Order, was given to those who had entered the service since 4th August 1829.

There yet remain to be noticed certain anomalous exceptions, mentioned in a return sent from the Admiralty department.†

The case of the Junior Lords and that of the Second Secretary have been adverted to in the report.

With reference to the Solicitor, it is stated that under an Admiralty Order of January 7, 1828, he has "no claim to any retiring allowance."

A similar statement is made as to the Surveyor of the Navy, but it is added, that Sir William Symonds was upon his retirement granted a pension; and it also appears that on the appointment of the present Surveyor, their Lordships were "decidedly of opinion "that the abatements should be returned to him in "case he resumed his profession before he derived "any benefit from the Superannuation Fund."

In several other cases, it appears to have been considered that a simple agreement on the part of an officer about to be appointed, not to claim a retiring allowance, justified his exemption from abatements. No such arrangement, however, seems to be sanctioned by the Act. It may, in some cases, be a question whether the section of the Superannuation Act by which the abatements are imposed is or is not applicable, but when this question has once been settled in the affirmative, no power except that of the Legislature can, it is apprehended, prevent the operation of that section.

With regard to the case of the Surveyor of the Navy, it must be observed that the principle of not returning deductions can hardly be defended, if it be not universally carried out; and that the case of a person dying in the service appears a stronger one than that contemplated by their Lordships.

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* Extended by Order of July 18, 1833, to those whose rate of pay is not less than 85*l.* a year.

† See *ante*, p. 110.

2. Post Office.

The only exception specified in the Schedule to the Superannuation Act is the "Postmaster-General." Practically, however, the Act has been construed as applying only to a portion (and that a small one) of the public servants employed in the three metropolitan Post Offices.

Until the year 1854, retired allowances, on the following scale, were granted to sorters, messengers, letter-carriers, and mail-guards, employed in the General and London District Post :—

Messengers.

	£	s.	d.
After 35 years' service, per annum	60	0	0
30 to 35 " "	50	0	0
25 to 30 " "	40	0	0
20 to 25 " "	30	0	0
15 to 20 " "	20	0	0

General Post Letter-Carriers and Sub-Sorters.

	£	s.	d.
After 30 years' service, per annum	50	0	0
25 to 30 " "	40	0	0
20 to 25 " "	30	0	0
16 to 20 " "	20	0	0

London District Post Letter-Carriers.

	£	s.	d.
After 25 years' service, per week	0	9	0
20 to 25 " "	0	7	0
15 to 20 " "	0	6	0
Under 15 years' service, an allowance not exceeding, per week	0	5	0

And that only in very special cases.

Mail-Guards.

An allowance of 7*s.* 6*d.* per week might be granted to disabled mail-guards after fifteen years' service, and smaller sums when the length of service has been less; reserving any special cases for separate consideration, according to their respective circumstances, without reference to the period of service.

No abatements were made from the salaries of these classes of persons.

The existing arrangement applicable to the consolidated establishment is described in the following extract from the report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Post Office, dated the 30th May 1854, the recommendations contained in which were approved by the Treasury Minute, dated the 28th July of the same year :—

"The letter-carriers of the Inland Office of the London District Office, the messengers, and the mail-guards, have been allowed various rates of pension when no longer fit for service, but they have none of them been required to pay the deductions prescribed by the Superannuation Act. We are of opinion that all the other conditions of the Superannuation Act should be applied to these classes of persons, but that they should continue to be exempt from any deduction from their salaries. The weekly rates of pay recommended by us are not more than sufficient to furnish a reasonable remuneration for the services expected to be rendered; and if these rates were to be subjected to abatement, either the remuneration would be insufficient, or it must be increased by an amount equivalent to the abatement. We have reason to believe that the pensions which have been granted under the present exceptional regulations to some of the retired guards and London District letter-carriers bear a smaller proportion to their former emoluments than is usual in similar cases; and we recommend that the Postmaster-General should be authorized to inquire into the subject, with a view to some further allowance being made when the circumstances clearly warrant such an indulgence."

It is stated in Mr. Tilley's evidence before the Select Committee of 1856, that a few provincial postmasters, who had previously been clerks in the metropolitan offices, are allowed by the Treasury to continue the payment of abatements; but the general rule with regard to postmasters, clerks, and letter-carriers in the country is, that they pay no deductions, and are not entitled to superannuation allowances.

3. Legal Departments in Ireland.

(1.)—*Insolvent Debtors' Court.*

The Act 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 42, ("An Act to authorize the granting of Superannuation Allowances to the Commissioners and Officers of the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors,") having recited the 15th section of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24, which enacts that nothing in that Act contained shall authorize the Treasury to add to the Schedule "any offices in any "of His Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin, "or any other His Majesty's Courts of Justice else- "where;" and having further recited that no provision had been made by the Acts which created the English and Irish Insolvent Courts for granting any superannuation allowance to any Commissioner or officer of the said Courts respectively, and that doubts were entertained whether such allowances could be granted under the recited Act, "in consequence of the exceptions "therein contained as to officers in any of His Majesty's "Courts of Justice at Westminster or Dublin," proceeds to enact "that from and after the passing of this "Act it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners "of His Majesty's Treasury, by any warrant under "the hands of any three or more of them, to grant to "any Commissioners of the said Courts respectively "who, from age, or infirmity of body or mind, shall be "incapable of discharging the duties of his office, or "whose office shall be abolished by law, or cease in "consequence of the expiration of any Act of Parlia- "ment, a superannuation allowance equal to such pro- "portion of the amount of the salary and emoluments "of his office as they shall think fit, and to grant to "any of the officers of such Courts respectively who "shall be, from age, or infirmity of mind or body, inca- "pable of discharging the duties of his office, or whose "office shall cease or be abolished as aforesaid, a super- "annuation allowance, in the same manner and upon "the same conditions as it could or might now be "granted under the provisions of the said in part re- "cited Act of the fourth and fifth years of the reign "of His present Majesty, if the officers of the said "Courts respectively were mentioned in the Schedule "to that Act annexed."

A Treasury Minute, from which the following is an extract, was passed on the 7th November 1838, and the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland received instructions accordingly:—

"Write to the Chief Commissioners of the Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in England and Ireland, drawing their attention to the Act of the 5th & 6th Will. 4. c. 42., which authorizes the granting of superannuation allowances to the commissioners and officers of those Courts, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as any superannuation allowances may be granted under the provisions of the Act of the 4th & 5th Will. 4. c. 24., and desire that they will take care that the annual abatement authorized by the 27th section of the latter Act be made from the salaries and emoluments of those commissioners and officers (except extra clerks) who have been appointed since the 4th August 1829, or who may be hereafter appointed; such abatements to be made and calculated from the day of the passing of the said Act of the 5th & 6th Will. 4. c. 42., and be continued for the future in equal quarterly proportions."

The officers of the Insolvent Court in Ireland thereupon submitted a case for the opinion of Mr. Serjeant (now the Right Honourable Baron) Greene. The opinion given was as follows:—

"The questions involved in this case are left in much uncertainty by the Acts referred to. Upon the best consideration which I have been able to give to them, I am of opinion that none of the officers who were appointed before the passing of the 5th & 6th Will. 4. c. 42., are liable to a deduction from their salaries for the purpose of contributing to the superannuation fund. Before that Act no right to a superannuation allowance existed in such case, but it is thereby enacted that from and after the passing of that Act, officers of the Insolvent Court may be superannuated in the manner and upon the conditions specified in the 4th & 5th Will. 4. c. 24., and as if these officers had been named in the Schedule to that Act. The question turns upon the effect of the words 'in the manner and upon the conditions,' that is, whether the abatement or deduction prescribed by the 27th section of the 4th & 5th Will. 4. c. 24., to be made, is by those words directed to take place with respect to officers appointed since the 4th of August 1829, to situations in the Insolvent Court. Now it appears to me that the 27th section of the 4th & 5th Will. 4. c. 24. is, according to its fair interpretation, to be understood as confined and restricted not merely with reference to the period of appointment, but with respect also to the nature of the office. The object of the Legislature evidently was to avoid the injustice of an *ex post facto* enactment, and the liability to contribute to a superannuation fund was therefore limited to holders of offices who, in right of such offices, would be entitled to be superannuated, and who were appointed subsequently to the time at which it was notified that persons filling offices of that description would take them subject to this new charge. The date of the 4th of August 1829 is fixed solely because such a notice was then given, and not arbitrarily or without connexion with that notice, and the Act in substance means only that those who have accepted places in the public service to which the right of superannuation is annexed, after being apprised that such right is to involve a liability to contribute to a fund applicable to that purpose, shall be subject to certain diminutions of their salaries. The officers of the Insolvent Court did not, until the passing of the 5th & 6th Will. 4. c. 42., fall within the class of public servants above described, and it seems to me, therefore, that the reason of the enactment of the 27th section of the preceding Act does not apply to them. I should not go so far as to say that no officer of the Insolvent Court would be bound to contribute, except one appointed after the issuing of the Treasury Minute of November 1838, because I think the Act of the 5th & 6th Will. 4. c. 42., may be fairly said to have operated as notice to future officers of the probability of their being called upon to aid the superannuation fund, but with respect to those who held offices when 5th & 6th Will. 4. c. 42. was passed, the case is different.

"It may be said that even as to those officers a boon is conferred upon them, and that it is reasonable that they should pay for it, and something like this appears to have weighed with the Legislature in the Act 3 Geo. 4. c. 113., the 10th section of which provides that deductions shall be made from the salaries of all persons thereby entitled to be superannuated, without distinguishing between officers then acting and those thereafter to be appointed; but, in the first place, that Act has been repealed by the 4th & 5th Will. 4. c. 24., and the above clause has not been re-enacted; and, in the next, any argument to be derived from the 3rd Geo. 4. c. 113. would go too far, as it would tend to prove that all the officers of the Insolvent Court would be liable to the abatement, even though appointed prior to the 4th August 1829, whereas the Treasury Minute appears to be founded on the 27th section of the 4th & 5th Will. 4. c. 24., and to extend only to officers appointed since the 4th of August 1829.

"Upon the whole, my view of this case is, that the officers who have been appointed since the passing of the 5th & 6th Will. 4. c. 42., ought to be subject to the deduction from the respective periods of their appointments, but that no other officers ought. I am bound to add, that I cannot divest myself of considerable diffidence in announcing this opinion, as I presume that the Lords of the Treasury have duly considered the subject, and been well advised upon it.

(Signed) "Richard W. Greene.

"December 22, 1838."

A case, in which the Acts of Parliament and the statement laid before Mr. Serjeant Greene, with his opinion thereon, were fully set out, was thereupon submitted for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England. Their opinion was as follows:—

"We are of opinion that neither the commissioners nor the officers of the Insolvent Court are liable to the abatement authorized by 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. s. 27. The only abatements thereby authorized are abatements from the salaries of officers mentioned in the Schedule, or to be added under the power thereby given to the Lords of the Treasury. This did not include the commissioners or officers of the Insolvent Court, and the subsequent Act 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 42., though it authorizes the Lords of the Treasury to grant superannuation allowances to the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court at such rate as they may think fit, and to the officers of the Court in the same manner and on the same conditions as if they had been named in the Schedule to the previous Act, yet does not make it obligatory on the officers to submit to the abatement. The Act 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 42., appears to us to enable the Lords of the Treasury to grant superannuation allowances to the Commissioners of the Insolvent Courts without requiring any abatement from their salaries, and to the officers on the terms of their abiding by the conditions (including abatement) specified in the Superannuation Act. But it does not enable the Lords of the Treasury to compel the officers to submit to abatement if they do not think fit so to do.

(Signed) "J. Campbell.
"R. M. Rolfe.

"Temple, May 7, 1839."

The following Treasury Minute was passed on the 19th of June 1846. It is here inserted at length because portions of it which do not refer to the Irish Insolvent Court must be noticed in connexion with other cases:—

"My Lords have again under their consideration the report of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland, dated November 24, 1845, with regard to the several officers in the public departments in Ireland, who are, in his opinion, entitled to the benefit of the Superannuation Act; and who, if appointed after August 1829, are, in consequence, liable to the deduction from their salaries imposed by that Act; and my Lords particularly advert to the Schedule No. 4 annexed to that report, of offices or departments to which it may be deemed advisable to extend the provisions of the Superannuation Act; and to their Lordships' Warrant of 7th March last, by which the offices and departments included in that Schedule, with some few alterations, were added to the Schedule of the Act.

"Since the issue of the above warrant several of the parties included therein have made representations to this Board, with the view either of being excluded from the Schedule of the Superannuation Act, or of being exempted from the contribution required thereby.

"My Lords will now proceed to consider these representations.

"1st. Two applications from the officers of the Insolvent Debtors' Court were transmitted by Mr. Kennedy on 21st January and 15th May last; and Mr. J. Scott Molloy, provisional assignee to that court, also presented a memorial to the effect that no deductions should be made from their salaries in aid of the Superannuation Fund. Insolvent debtors' court.

"The officers of this court were not included in the original Schedule of the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., but the Act of 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 42., passed in 1835, authorizes the Treasury to grant to any of the said officers who shall retire, or whose offices shall be abolished, superannuation allowances in the same manner and upon the same conditions as might be granted under the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24.

"No step was taken for demanding from them contributions to the Superannuation Fund until 12th November 1838, when the Secretary of the Treasury called upon them to contribute by a letter of that date.

"In answer to that letter they sent a case with an opinion thereon by Mr. Serjeant Greene, now Attorney General for Ireland, and from that time until the late demand upon them to contribute, made by Mr. Kennedy, they had not heard anything further on the subject.

"Mr. Greene's opinion is to the effect that the officers who have been appointed since the passing of the Act of 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 42., should be subject to the superannuation deduction from the respective periods of their appointments, but not those appointed before the passing of that Act.

"My Lords consider that it will be right to adopt Mr. Greene's opinion on this point, and they therefore are pleased to desire that the offices in the Insolvent Debtors' Court in Ireland should continue in the Schedule of the Superannuation Act; that the holders of those offices who were appointed prior to 31st August 1835, when the Act of 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 42. was passed, should be exempted from the contribution to the Superannuation Fund, but that those who were appointed subsequently to 31st August 1835, should be required to contribute to the fund from the dates at which they were respectively appointed.

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"2ndly. The paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland transmits the application of Mr. Mullen, Marshal of the Four Courts Marshalsea, and Mr. Bourke, the local inspector of that prison, to be excluded from the schedule and contribution.

"The ground upon which Mr. Mullen claims his exemption is, that by the 15th section of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., the officers of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster and Dublin, to which they consider themselves as belonging, are especially exempted from the operations of the Act; and although the 34th section of the Act of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107. extends the provisions of the Superannuation Act to the officers, assistants, and clerks of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Dublin to be appointed by or under that Act, as the officers of the Four Courts Marshalsea are not appointed under that Act, but under the Act of 7 Geo. 4. c. 74., they cannot be considered as being affected by that enactment.

"Transmit the papers relating to these cases to the solicitor, and desire he will report to my Lords, under the advice of the Attorney and Solicitor General, if necessary, whether the officers of the Four Courts Marshalsea at Dublin are to be considered as exempted from the operations of the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., for any of the reasons set forth in Mr. Mullen's representation.

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"3rdly. With reference to the cases of Messrs. Clancy and Hudson, taxing officers; as the offices they hold are regulated by the Act of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107, my Lords are of opinion that they come within the operation of the 34th section of that Act; that they are, therefore, entitled to the benefit of the Superannuation Act, but as they were both appointed before the passing of that Act, they are exempted by the above clause from the contributions.

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"4thly. The Paymaster of Civil Services transmits a correspondence with the Commissioners of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, who object to the placing of their establishment in the Schedule of the Superannuation Act, on the ground that their cases are specially provided for by the 34th clause of 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 29., and the 2nd clause of 1 & 2 Vict. c. 63., the Lord Lieutenant being empowered by the last-mentioned Act to grant superannuations to any divisional or other Justice, receiver, clerk, or constable, belonging to the establishment, upon such conditions, and not exceeding such proportions as to age, length of service, or other cicrumstances, as are mentioned and provided for in the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 13., with regard to the constabulary force in Ireland.

"Under these circumstances it appears to my Lords that the 15th section of the Superannuation Act, which directs that it shall not extend to any department in relation to which the granting of any allowances for past services shall have been specially regulated by any other Act, excludes this department from the operation of the Superannuation Act, and that it should not be included in the Schedule thereof.

"Write to Mr. Pennefather, informing him that the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Dublin Police having submitted to the Board a remonstrance against their department being inserted in the Schedule of the Superannuation Act, my Lords are of opinion that that department is excluded from the benefits of that Act by the 15th section thereof, in consequence of provision having been made for granting allowances for past services rendered therein, by the 34th section of the Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 29. and 2nd section of 1 & 2 Vict. c. 63; but as my Lords entertain some doubt whether, under the latter clause, the Lord Lieutenant or this Board are justified in granting superannuation allowances to persons in that department, except on the same conditions as to the contributions to the Constabulary Superannuation Fund as are required by that Act, and as, unless such a contribution is required from the Dublin police, they will be placed in a much more favourable position with respect to their retired allowances, than either the London metropolitan police or the Irish constabulary, request he will suggest to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that some provision should be made for remedying this anomaly, either by establishing a separate superannuation fund for the Dublin police, or by repealing the clauses in the Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 29. and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 63. and bringing that department under the operation of the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., subject to such special conditions as the case may appear to require.

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"5thly. The office of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, held by Mr. White, appears to be on the same footing as that of the Inspector-general of prisons, formerly held by him. Two superannuation allowances have already been granted to Inspectors-general of prisons, and all future retiring Inspectors of prisons and lunatic asylums will undoubtedly claim retiring allowances on these precedents.

"My Lords are therefore of opinion that the office of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums should be inserted in the Schedule of the Act, and that the contribution should be made by the holder from the time of its establishment. It will also be necessary for Dr. White to make good the deductions on the salary received by him, as Inspector of Prisons, from the 8th of August 1841, when he was appointed to the office, to the date at which he resigned it.

Miscellaneous offices.

"6thly. With respect to certain professional persons who are employed in different departments in Dublin, who occasionally, and when they retire, may continue to exercise their respective professions, my Lords are of opinion that the contribution should not be required from such officers, it being at the same time clearly understood that they will not be entitled to Government allowances on their ceasing to be employed.

"In these Sir James Murray, as Inspector of the Schools of Anatomy, may be included, and also the physician, surgeon, chaplains, surveyors, &c., mentioned in the enclosures of Mr. Kennedy's letter of the 8th April last; and the same observation will apply to the subordinate officers holding their offices by temporary tenure, and liable to dismissal, alluded to in the same letter.

"Transmit copy of this Minute to the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland for his information and guidance, and desire he will return the warrant transmitted to him on 7th March last, with a draft of a new warrant amended in conformity with this Minute, and my Lords will, on receiving the same, give directions for the former to be cancelled, and a new warrant to be transmitted to him."

The following warrant bears date the 8th of January 1849 :—

"To all to whom these presents shall come, we, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury send greeting:

"Whereas by virtue of the powers vested in us by section 14 of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., we do hereby order and direct that the officers and persons employed in the several offices or departments under-mentioned, be added to the Schedule annexed to the said recited Act, with the following exceptions, in order that they may become entitled to superannuation allowance :

Offices or Departments.	*Exceptions.*
Clerk to the Lord Lieutenant's Private Secretary.	
Office of Charitable Donations and Bequests.	
Office of Registrar-General of Marriages.	
Office of National Education Board.	
Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons.	
Office of Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums.	
Smithfield Male Penitentiary.	
Richmond Female Penitentiary.	
Insolvent Debtors' Court, if appointments are made subsequently to the passing of the Act of 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 42.	The Commissioners.
Inspector of Four Courts Marshalsea.	
Marshal of Four Courts, if appointed subsequently to the passing of Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107.	
Taxing Officers in Common Law business, if their appointments are made subsequently to passing of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107.	

"Given under our hands at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, this 8th day of January 1849.

(Signed) "C. WOOD.
"W. GIBSON CRAIG.
"H. RICH."

It will be observed that by this warrant the officers of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, appointed subsequently to the passing of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 42., are subjected to abatements.

(2.)—*Taxing Officers for Common Law Business.*

The question as to the liability of these officers to abatements appears to depend on the construction of certain Acts of Parliament, the exact language of which it is necessary to give :—

By the Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 53., the Lord Lieutenant was empowered to appoint two taxing officers in Common Law business, with annual salaries of 1,200*l.* each.

By the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107., it was enacted that "from and after the 11th of October 1844, the several "offices created by the above-mentioned Act, and all "appointments made under or by virtue of the said "Act, or by virtue of the Act 5 Geo. 4. c. 4., should "be and the same were thereby abolished, save "and except the offices of taxing officers and their "clerk, and of crier, tipstaff, and serjeant-at-arms in "the several Courts, which were to remain as thereto-"fore."

The Act proceeds to provide compensation for offices abolished, and to create new officers, assist-

ants, and clerks, for each of the three courts. The salaries and duties of these officers, assistants, and clerks are specified in the Schedules (A.), (B.), and (C.), and, with the exception above mentioned, the first thirty-three sections of the Act contain no reference whatever to the taxing officers or their duties.

Sections XXXIV. and XXXV. are as follows :—

"XXXIV. And whereas by an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the Pensions, Compensations, and Allowances to be made to persons in respect to their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's Service,' provision is made to secure superannuation allowances to the offices and departments set forth in the schedules to said Act annexed, and power is given to the Commissioners of the Treasury to add to the list of offices and departments enumerated in the said Schedule any other office or department which then existed or might be created or be established, and to place the same, and the offices and persons to be employed, under the provisions of the said Act, but such addition not to extend to officers in any of His Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin; and whereas by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to abolish certain offices in the Superior Courts of Common Law, and to make provision for a more effective and uniform establishment of officers in these Courts,' the provisions of the said recited Act of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, so far as a right to superannuation allowance is involved, are in the manner therein mentioned extended to all officers, clerks, and messengers of the Superior Courts at Westminster: and whereas it is expedient that the benefits of the said Act should in like manner be extended to all officers, assistants, and clerks of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Dublin to be appointed by or under this Act: be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act every officer, assistant, or clerk, appointed, retained, or employed by or under the authority and provisions of the same, or who shall be hereafter so appointed, retained, or employed, and who shall resign his office or situation therein, *with the sanction and under the authority of the Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chief Baron of the Court to which he shall belong*, in consequence of his being incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties thereof, shall be entitled to receive such superannuation allowance as the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think proper to direct; and in ascertaining and awarding the amount of such superannuation allowance the said Commissioners shall take into consideration the whole period during which any such person shall have been permanently employed in any such office or situation in either of the said Courts, or any other public office or situation, prior to the passing of this Act, and shall proceed according to the principles laid down by the said recited Act of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William the Fourth; and that all such sums and allowances which shall be so awarded and granted under the authority aforesaid shall be paid and payable and be charged and chargeable in the same way as is hereinbefore provided in respect of the salaries of the *masters, assistants, and clerks* of the said Courts respectively.

"XXXV. And whereas the Commissioners of the Treasury did, by a Minute dated the fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, record their intention to adopt certain regulations with a view to reduce prospectively the charge incurred in providing for superannuation allowances, of which notice was given in the several public departments then enjoying the benefit of superannuation allowance; and whereas it is expedient that, in pursuance of said Minute, an annual abatement should be made from the salaries of the several offices or employments created by or under the authority of this Act, but inasmuch as the said notice cannot be deemed applicable to the Courts of Common Law at Dublin, such abatement should not affect persons who have held office or employment therein previously to the passing of this Act; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the commencement of this Act there shall be an annual abatement made, in quarterly proportions, by the Paymaster of the Civil Services in Ireland, from the salaries of the several *officers, assistants, and clerks* to be hereafter appointed under the authority of this Act, at any time after the commencement thereof, to *any of the offices or employments set forth in the Schedules hereunto annexed*, in such manner and under such directions as shall from time to time be given in this respect by the Commissioners of the Treasury, the amount of which abatement shall be according to the respective rates following; (that is to say,)

"From salaries not exceeding the annual sum of one hundred pounds, an abatement at the rate of two pounds ten shillings per centum;

"And from salaries exceeding one hundred pounds, five pounds per centum."

Sections XXXVI. to XXXIX. (both included) relate to the taxing officers. The XXXVIth and XXXVIIth are as follows :—

"XXXVI. And be it enacted, that whenever it shall happen that the two persons now holding the office of taxing officer to the said law courts shall vacate the same, by death, resignation, or removal, there shall thenceforth be for the said three courts but one taxing officer, who shall be and be called taxing officer in common law business, who shall hold his office during good behaviour, and shall have the same power and authority, and be subject to the same regulations, as are given and contained with reference to taxing officers in and by the said herein-before recited Act of the first and second years of the reign of King George the Fourth; and that all and every the provisions contained in the said Act with reference to the taxing officers created thereby, so far as the same shall be consistent with the alterations hereby effected, shall be and be deemed applicable to the taxing officer to be appointed under this Act, and to the taxation of costs by him, and all matters and proceedings belonging to or connected with the business thereof; and that such taxing officer shall have the assistance in his said business of one examiner and one clerk, to be appointed by him during his pleasure; the said taxing officer, examiner, and clerk to receive respectively (out of the same fund and at the same periods as the other salaries hereby directed to be paid) the salaries set forth in the schedule (D) to this Act annexed; and that whenever it shall happen that a vacancy shall occur in the said office of taxing officer by the death, resignation, or removal of one only of the two persons now holding such office, the person to be appointed taxing officer in his stead, under the provisions of the said herein-before recited Act, shall, notwithstanding anything in said Act contained, be entitled to receive only the salary specified for the taxing officer in the said schedule marked (D) to this Act annexed; and whenever the other of the two persons now holding the office of taxing officer shall die, resign, or be removed, the person who shall have been so appointed as joint taxing officer in the room of the person so first dying, resigning, or being removed, shall be the sole taxing officer as herein-before directed, with the assistance of an examiner and clerk, as specified in the same schedule marked (D) to this Act annexed.

"XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That whenever a vacancy shall occur as aforesaid and from time to time hereafter in the office of taxing officer, it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland to appoint a proper person to be such taxing officer, who shall be a barrister in actual practice of not less than five years' standing at the bar, or an attorney of any of the said courts of not less than five years' standing on the rolls, or who shall have served as officer or assistant in any one or more of the offices of the said courts for not less than five years in the whole."

Schedule (D.) is as follows :—

"SCHEDULE (D).

"TAXING OFFICE.

	Yearly Salary.
"Taxing officer - - - - -	- £800
"Examiner - - - - - -	- 300
"Clerk - - - - - - -	- 100"

The Treasury Minute of 19th June 1846, and the Warrant of 8th January 1849, have already been given. It will be remembered that the taxing officers are inserted in the latter with the qualification, "If appointments are made subsequently to passing of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107." The reason for the insertion is not obvious, as the taxing masters, being officers of courts of justice, could not be rendered liable by Treasury Warrant, and if they were liable by Act of Parliament the Warrant would seem to have been superfluous.

In 1853 an Act (16 & 17 Vict. c. 55.) was passed "to make better provision for the efficient discharge of the duties of the taxing officer in and for the common law business in Ireland." Its preamble refers to the Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 53. and 5 Geo. 4. c. 4., and recites sect. XXXVI. of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107. It is further stated that one of the two persons holding the office at the time of passing the last-mentioned Act having died, another person had been appointed taxing officer in his stead, and that the other of the said two persons had vacated his office by death.

The enacting portion (excepting section III., which relates solely to the duties of the officers) is as follows :—

"I. So much of the said herein-before recited Act of the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her present Majesty as relates to the said taxing officer in common law business, so far as same is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"II. In place and stead of the establishment provided by the said recited Act of seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, from and after the passing of this Act the taxing of costs in common law business shall be conducted by two officers, one to be and be called the 'Principal Taxing Officer in Common Law Business,' and the other to be and be called the 'Assistant Taxing Officer in Common Law Business,' each of whom shall hold his office during his good behaviour; that the said principal officer shall be a barrister of at least ten years' standing, or an attorney of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, who shall have practised as such attorney in such courts for ten years at least, and that the assistant officer shall be an attorney of not less than six years' standing; such officers shall be appointed under this Act by the Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland from time to time as the taxing officers for common law business were directed to be appointed by the said recited Act of the first and second of George the Fourth; and Henry Coles, Esquire, shall be the first principal taxing officer under this Act.

"IV. The said two officers appointed or to be appointed under the provisions of this Act shall have the same power and authority, and be subject to the same regulations as to duties and attendance, as are given and contained with reference to taxing officers in and by the said herein-before recited Acts of the first and second years of the reign of King George the Fourth, and of the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; and all and every the provisions, powers, authorities, and directions contained in the said recited Acts or either of them, with reference to the taxing officers created thereby, so far as the same shall be consistent with the alterations hereby effected, shall be and be deemed applicable to the taxing officers appointed or to be appointed under this Act, and to the taxation of costs by them or either of them, and all matters and proceedings belonging to or connected with the business thereof.

"V. The said taxing officers shall have the assistance in their said business of one clerk, for the purpose of issuing of summonses, entries of costs, and keeping the books and records of their said offices, to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, during his or their pleasure.

"VI. The said principal taxing officer, assistant taxing officer, and clerk, shall be entitled to receive respectively (out of the same fund and at the same periods as the salaries in and by the said recited Acts directed to be paid to the taxing officers in common law) the salaries set forth in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, which shall grow due from day to day.

"VII. The said principal taxing officer, assistant taxing officer, and clerk, shall be entitled respectively to receive, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, as and for superannuation or retiring allowances, sums not exceeding the following proportions, with reference to the amount of their salaries and the period of their services respectively, *videlicet*,—

"For ten years' service and under fifteen years, one-fourth of the salary fixed by the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed:

"For fifteen years' service and under twenty years, one-third of such salary:

"For twenty years' service and under twenty-five years, one-half of such salary:

"For twenty-five years' service and under thirty years, two-thirds of such salary:

And the same shall be paid and payable out of the same fund and at the same periods respectively as the salaries herein-before provided for the said several officers and clerk respectively, and the same shall grow due from day to day; and in ascertaining the number of years to entitle such clerk to receive such superannuation allowances, the period during which he may have discharged duties of a similar nature in the said taxing office previous to the passing of this Act shall be reckoned for the purpose of making up such period of twenty years' service.

"SCHEDULE (A).

	Yearly Salary.
"Principal Taxing Officer	£1,000
"Assistant Taxing Officer	600
"Clerk	200"

It appears doubtful whether, in this state of the law, the principal taxing officer, assistant, and clerk, or any and which of them, are or is liable to abatement.

(3.)—*Marshal and Local Inspector of the Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin.*

In pursuance of the directions contained in the Minute of 19th June 1846, which should here be referred to, a case was submitted for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown.

It is necessary here to state that the Act of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107, contains no reference whatever to the Marshal of the Marshalsea, except that by section 28 he is authorized to take affidavits.

The opinion was as follows :—

"We are of opinion that the marshal is exempt from the operation of the 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., the Marshalsea of the Four Courts of Dublin being an office within the proviso of the 15th section of that Act, and the Marshal being an officer not appointed by or under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107., to which class of officers of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Dublin the benefits of superannuation allowances were by the 34th section thereof extended.

"The nature and appointment of the local inspector's office is insufficiently stated, but we take him to be appointed under 7 Geo. 4. c. 74, s. 65. If this be so, we are of opinion that he is not exempt from the operation of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. s. 14, the Lords of the Treasury having under that section added his office to the others enumerated in the schedule to that Act.

(Signed) "John Jervis.
"David Dundas.

"Temple, 10 August 1846."

The Minute of 19th June 1846, and the opinion last stated, having been sent to the then Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland, that officer wrote as follows :—

"Sir, "Dublin Castle, January 8, 1847.

"A very unusual delay has taken place in my acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23rd June last, with reference to my report of 24th November 1845, on the subject of the several officers in public departments in Ireland, entitled to the benefit of the Superannuation Act, and to my several subsequent letters relating to this matter. Your letter transmitted for my information and guidance, copy of a Minute of my Lords of 19th June, and you desired that I would return the warrant transmitted to me on 7th March last, and that I should at the same time enclose a draft of a new warrant amended in conformity with this Minute, and you stated that my Lords would, on receiving the same, give directions for the former warrant to be cancelled, and a new warrant to be transmitted to me.

"I now beg leave to enclose the draft of a new warrant, prepared, I hope, in conformity with the Minute of my Lords of the 19th June 1846, together with the old warrant, bearing date 7th March.

"I also beg leave to return the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in England, sent to me some time ago; and referring to your letter of the 4th October 1846, and this opinion of the law officers in England, in which the Marshal of the Four Courts Marshalsea has been exempted from the operation of the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., I beg to observe that I presume it is considered that the present holder of that office only is exempted on the ground that he happened to be appointed before the passing of the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107, but that his successors must be liable. The opinion of the law officers does not seem to admit of any other construction; the office, therefore, is inserted in the draft of the warrant, although the individual at present holding it will be exempted under the special circumstances.

"I have, &c."

On reference to the Warrant of 8th January 1849, it will be seen that the Marshal of the Four Courts Marshalsea is inserted in the Schedule with the qualification "if appointed subsequently to passing of Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 107."

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4. Dublin Police Magistrates and Irish Constabulary.

The 47th section of 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 13., ("An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to the Constabulary Force in Ireland,") empowered the Lord Lieutenant to superannuate magistrates and other officers appointed under it, and under certain other Acts to which it refers.

The 48th section was as follows :—

"XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the conditions and proportions of such allowance, remuneration, or superannuation shall be as follows; (that is to say,) where any person applying for the same shall be under sixty years of age, it shall not be lawful to grant any such allowance, compensation, remuneration, or superannuation, unless as herein-after provided, or upon certificate from such persons as may be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors for the medical inspection of persons appointed under this Act or any of the said recited Acts, that such person is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his office, in which case, if he shall have served with diligence and fidelity for fifteen years, it shall and may be lawful to grant to him, by way of superannuation, an annual sum not exceeding one-half of the salary of his office; if above fifteen years and less than twenty, any sum not exceeding two-thirds of such salary; if above twenty years, any such sum not exceeding the whole of such salary: and if such person shall be above sixty years of age, and he shall have served fifteen years or upwards, it shall and may be lawful, although there shall be no certificate of incapacity from infirmity or injury of body or mind, to grant him, by way of superannuation, any annual sum not exceeding two-thirds of the salary of his office; if sixty-five years of age or upwards, and he shall have served forty years or upwards, any sum not exceeding three-fourths of such salary; if sixty-five years of age or upwards, and he shall have served fifty years or upwards, any such sum not exceeding the whole of such salary: Provided always, that if any such person shall be disabled by any wound or injury received in the actual execution of the duty of his office, it shall and may be lawful to grant to him such yearly allowance or remuneration as may, in the opinion of the Lord Lieutenant or Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, be proportioned to the nature of the injury received, without reference to the length of his service, provided that such allowance or remuneration shall in no case exceed the whole of such salary, and that in calculating the period for which any such person has served, the time he may have served under any of such recited Acts shall be reckoned: Provided also, that every such yearly superannuation allowance may, at the time of its being granted, or at any time afterwards, be commuted for a gratuity, payable immediately, at such rate as the Lord Lieutenant or the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being may approve of."

Provision was also made for raising a superannuation fund by abatements of 2*l.* per cent. from the pay of the several persons appointed under the Act, except the Receiver and Paymaster, and it was enacted that, in case the fund so accumulated should be inadequate to pay the superannuation charged thereon, one half of the deficiency should be made up by the presentment of grand juries, and the other half paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

The 29th section of 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 29. ("for improving the police in the district of Dublin metropolis") empowered the Lord Lieutenant to superannuate justices and other officers of the Dublin police, but its provisions on this subject remained in force only two years.

In 1838, the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 63. ("An Act to amend the Acts relating to the police of the district of the Dublin metropolis") was passed.

The second section was as follows :—

"II. And whereas it is desirable that the rates of pension or superannuation allowance grantable to justices, constables, and others acting in the district of Dublin metropolis, should be assimilated to the scale of those payable to the inspectors, magistrates, constables, and other persons employed under the Acts relating to the the general constabulary force of Ireland: Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland to grant to any divisional or other justices, receiver, clerks, constables, or other persons appointed or to be appointed under the said Act of the forty-eighth year of the reign of King George the Third, or any Act for the amendment thereof,

or under the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of King William the Fourth, or any Act for the amendment thereof, upon his retirement or superannuation from such office, such yearly allowance, remuneration, superannuation, or gratuity, and *upon such conditions*, and not exceeding such proportions as to age, length of service, and other circumstances as are mentioned and provided for in and by another Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act to consolidate the laws relating to the constabulary force in Ireland,' in respect of the persons appointed under that Act, the same to be payable by the said receiver appointed under the said Act relating to the police of the district of Dublin metropolis: and provided also, that in calculating the period for which any such person has served, the time he may have served under any or by virtue of any such recited Acts, or in any office concerned in the execution thereof, may be reckoned."

The Act last quoted was in force at the time when the Treasury Minute of 19th June 1846 was passed. Superannuations, it will be observed, were to be granted on the same "conditions" as to the officers of the constabulary force, and it was considered doubtful whether one of these conditions was not the payment of 2*l.* per cent. abatement.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Minute, the Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 100. ("An Act to regulate the superannuation allowances of the constabulary force in Ireland and the Dublin metropolitan police") was passed in 1847.

By the 9th section of that Act the provisions previously in existence were repealed. The result of this repeal, had it stood alone, would have been to leave all magistrates, officers, and constables of the Dublin police without claim to superannuation allowances. The difficulty which had existed was thus removed, as the offices in question were no longer "offices in relation to which the granting of any "allowances for past services has been specially regu-"lated by any Act" (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. s. 15.), and the Treasury acquired the power of adding to the schedule those which it was thought proper to subject to the abatements required by the General Act.

It was, however, thought right that justices, receivers, and clerks, appointed before the Act, should receive superannuation allowances on a liberal scale, a deduction of 2*l.* per cent. from salaries being at the same time imposed from the passing of the Act. This object was effected by the first part of section 10, it being at the same time provided that the contribution should be paid over to "the funds applicable "to the support of the Dublin metropolitan police esta-"blishment," and the superannuations being charged upon those funds.

The residue of the section secures allowances to police constables appointed or to be appointed, a deduction of 2*l.* per cent being required from those appointed after the passing of the Act.

By Treasury Warrant of 15th December 1847, "the officers of justice, receivers, clerks, and other "persons attached to the Dublin metropolitan police "offices," appointed subsequently to the Act last quoted, were added to the schedule of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24.; and these persons are, in all respects, subject to the provisions of the General Act.

With regard to the constabulary force, it has been stated that allowances were provided by 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 13. The provisions apply to "any magistrate, "superintendent, inspector-general, deputy inspector-"general, county inspector, sub-inspector, chief or "other constable or sub-constable;" and the scale—here repeated for the convenience of comparison—was as follows:—

Under 60 years of age:—
(Certificate of incapacity required.)

15 years' service, an allowance not exceeding		⅓ of salary.
15 to 20	"	⅜ "
20 years and upwards	"	whole "

60 to 65 years of age.
(No certificate of incapacity required.)

15 years' service and upwards	⅓ of salary.

65 years and upwards.

40 to 50 years' service	¾ of salary.
50 years and upwards	whole "

The scale was a complicated one, and, if literally acted upon, would have been less favourable to old servants than probably was intended.

The later Act, 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 100., provided that the 2*l.* per cent. deduction should be required as before from magistrates previously appointed, and from all other officers appointed or to be appointed (except the Receiver and Paymaster).

It was further provided that if the deductions should amount to a larger sum than was required to pay "superannuations, pensions, and gratuities," the excess was to be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

A subseqent clause empowered the Treasury to charge upon the Consolidated Fund the deficiency if any.

It is understood that the Fund was completely exhausted in 1847, and that the deductions at present amount to 8,000*l.* or 9,000*l.* per annum, to which must be added 1,000*l.* more from other sources. The excess of charges over income is stated at 30,000*l.**

The Act of 1847 lays down the following scale of superannuations:—

1. Head Constables, Constables, and Sub-Constables:—
If already appointed.
(Medical certificate of incapacity to be required in the case of those under 60 years of age.)

15 to 20 years' service	not exceeding ⅓ of salary.
20 years and upwards	whole "

If subsequently appointed.
(Medical certificate as above.)

15 to 20 years' service	⅓ of salary.
20 to 25 "	⅜ "
25 to 30 "	½ "
30 years and upwards	whole "

2. Magistrate, Inspector-General, &c.
If already appointed.
(Medical certificate as above.)

15 to 20 years' service	⅜ of salary.
20 years and upwards	whole "

3. Inspector-General, &c.
If subsequently appointed.
(Medical certificate as above.)

15 to 20 years' service	⅓ of salary.
20 to 30 "	⅜ "
30 to 40 "	½ "
40 years and upwards	whole "

The result was, as will be observed, to leave stipendiary magistrates appointed subsequently to the Act without a provision. The difficulty created by section 15 of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. having been thus removed, the Treasury, by Warrant of 15th December 1847, added them to the schedule. They are, therefore, in the same position as police magistrates in London and Dublin. The same Warrant added, "the clerks, messengers, and other civil officers "attached to the constabulary department, excepting "the then existing receiver of constabulary and his clerks."

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5. Convict Department.

The course originally adopted will be seen from the following Treasury Minute, the date of which is 3rd February 1835 (1508/35).

"Read a letter from Mr. Capper, dated the 19th January 1835, transmitting the estimates for the Convict Hulk Establishment, at home and at Bermuda, for the year 1835, together with estimates of superannuation and compensation allowances, granted to reduced officers of the Convict Hulks, and also the estimates for the maintenance of criminal lunatics in Bethlem Hospital, for the year 1835.

"Return to Mr. Phillips (Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department) the estimates for superannuation allowances, and request he will move Mr. Secretary Goulburn to direct that the amount contributed by persons belonging to the convict establishment, under the Treasury Minute of the 4th of August 1829, may be stated at the foot of the estimate, and deducted from the amount required to be voted by Parliament, to defray the charge of these allowances.

"State at the same time, that the convict establishment not being expressly mentioned in the Act of the last Session, chapter 24, although the retiring allowances have hitherto been calculated according to the scale of the Superannuation Acts, my Lords will issue their warrant for adding that department to the list of offices annexed to the Act, if Mr. Goulburn is of opinion that the regulations of the Act should be applied to the convict establishment."

Mr. Goulburn's acquiescence having been signified by letter of the 9th February, the following Minute was passed:—

27th March 1835.

"My Lords read the 14th section of the Act 4th & 5th Will. 4. c. 24., by which they are empowered to add to the schedule annexed to the Act, any offices or departments.

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* See Civil Service Estimates, 1856-7, No. III.

"It appears to my Lords that the officers and persons employed in the care and superintendence of convicts should have been included in the schedule annexed to the said Act, inasmuch as the allowances granted to such persons on retirement have hitherto been regulated by the scale of the former Superannuation Act (3rd Geo. 4. c. 113.), and that those who may have been appointed since the 4th of August 1829, should therefore be required to contribute the proportions directed by the 27th section to be paid by all persons who may be considered as having a claim to superannuation allowances.

"My Lords desire that a warrant may be prepared for adding to the schedule annexed to the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., the officers and persons employed in the care and superintendence of convicts.

"Transmit copy of this Minute to Mr. Phillips for the information of Mr. Secretary Goulburn.

"Let copy of the warrant be laid before Parliament, as required by the 14th section of the said Act."

In the year 1842, the General Prison Act (5 & 6 Vict. c. 98.) was passed.

The following clause refers to superannuation :—

"And be it enacted, that in case any governor, gaoler, or keeper, chaplain, assistant chaplain, or other officer or servant of any prison, shall, from confirmed sickness, age, or infirmity, become incapable of executing the duties of his or her respective office in person, it shall be lawful for the persons having the control of the funds applicable to the expenses of that prison, if they shall think fit, upon the resignation of such governor, gaoler, or keeper, chaplain, assistant chaplain, or other officer or servant, and upon report to them made by the visiting justices, or other persons superintending the prison, three calendar months, at least, before any grant shall be made, such report containing a medical certificate of such incapacity, and testimonials of good conduct during the period of service, to grant him or her an annuity, by way of superannuation allowance, upon such scale, with reference to the amount of his or her salary and period of service in any prison respectively, as the case may seem to require, not exceeding the scale prescribed with respect to persons in the public service by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's Service:' Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall affect the interests of any governor, gaoler, keeper, or chaplain appointed before the passing of this Act; and provided also, that in all cases where it shall appear, upon the certificate of the medical officer of the prison in which the person superannuated is serving at the time of the grant, that the sickness or infirmity whereby he or she is disabled has been caused by service in that prison, it shall be lawful to grant him or her any annual allowance not exceeding one-fourth of the salary and emoluments of his or her office, although he or she may not have served as a prison officer for ten years."

At the beginning of 1850, Colonel Jebb pressed the question as to exemption of convict officers, on the attention of Sir George Grey, in the following letter :—

"Sir, January 2, 1850.

"I take advantage of the enclosed statement, addressed to the Commissioners of Pentonville Prison by Mr. Hosking, the Governor, to bring under your notice the very important question of the claims of officers serving in the different Government prisons and hulks, to pensions, under the provisions of the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98. s. 30, and of their exemption from contributions to the superannuation fund, under the 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. s. 27.

"I do not feel competent to offer an opinion on the construction to be placed on the two Acts referred to, or on the arguments by which Mr. Hosking supports his views; but I am clearly of opinion, especially as regards the subordinate officers in the convict service generally, that they do not derive those prospective advantages from their contributions which they have a just right to expect. The consequence is, that they regard the weekly deduction made from their pay as a very oppressive impost, instead of looking upon it as a means of securing a comfortable maintenance in their old age.

"The fact is, that, from its being necessary to obtain the services of officers of experience and discretion, in order to perform the difficult duties of managing convicts, the age of officers on their first appointment to the convict service very much exceeds the average of any other department, or that which could have been in contemplation when the Act was framed. For example, the ages of the officers appointed during the year 1849, by the Secretary of State, to the different establishments, will make an average of thirty-four years.

"Secondly, officers in the convict service, especially in the hulks, and at Portland, Bermuda, Gibraltar, and Millbank, are exposed to harassing and dangerous duties, by which they suffer greatly in health. Many are obliged to retire, from this cause, long before they could claim pensions under the Act; many are dismissed, not from any moral delinquency, but from want of tact, or for some breach of rule, which renders such a step necessary in order to preserve discipline.

"Of the total number appointed, the proportion who reach ten years' service, entitling them to claim pension, will, from one or other of the above causes, be very small indeed. At Millbank, out of a total number of 176 officers, 17, or 1-10th, have served ten years.

"In other departments which have been brought under the provisions of 4 & 5 Will. 4., the individuals generally enter at an early age, and the proportion who become entitled to pensions are infinitely greater. They have, also, not only a fair opportunity of obtaining a far higher rate of pension, and of continuing longer in the enjoyment of it, but they gain it upon easier conditions, owing to the comparative smallness of their early but progressively increasing salaries, than those in advanced life, who commence their contributions (probably at 40 years of age), and that, too, on maximum salaries.

"I would now beg leave to advert to the anomalous position in which the different establishments stand in respect to the future provision by pension.

"Officers serving at the hulks have, I believe, always had a recognized claim to pensions; those serving previous to the passing of 4 & 5 Will. 4. without contribution. Those appointed subsequently have paid their contribution.

"Millbank has been similarly circumstanced, with this exception, that the officers appointed subsequently to the passing of the Superannuation Act have not contributed anything to the fund, but their claim to pension has been admitted, and some have received pensions.

"The officers at Portland and Parkhurst all contribute to the fund, and have done so from the opening of the two establishments.

"It is essential that all officers serving in the Government prisons shall be placed on an equal footing in respect to these claims to pensions, and I am of opinion that it is also indispensable that some such provision should exist, in order that when officers, from age or infirmity, become more or less incapacitated for the arduous duties required of them, those in authority may have the means of replacing them by more effective officers, without the painful reflection that they are consigning a deserving and meritorious officer to poverty or destitution, which feeling would probably lead to officers being detained long after they had ceased to be very effective.

"I would beg of you, sir, to submit this very important question to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, as it is one which, I am persuaded, very deeply affects the interests of the convict service, as well as the individuals concerned.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. Jebb, Lieut.-Colonel."

Statement made by Mr. Hosking.

"The 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98. s. 30, provides a superannuation allowance for prison officers generally upon a scale, with reference to amount of salaries and periods of service, not exceeding that prescribed by 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. s. 27.

"According to the terms of the Act, it does not appear that such officers are made subject to any abatement from their salaries, before superannuation, in the nature of per-centage required by 4 & 5 Will. 4., in order to entitle them to such superannuation allowance.

"It is said, however, that the 5 & 6 Vict. does not include Millbank, Parkhurst, and Pentonville Prisons (being Government prisons), and whose officers, therefore, can claim only under 4 & 5 Will. 4.

"At the same time the Government have taken no measures for placing the Pentonville Prison on the footing of the last-mentioned Act, and if they would now do so, the salaries, in order to make the benefit retrospective, would probably be made liable to a per-centage reduction retrospectively from the dates of appointment, by which means, and for reasons subsequently mentioned, the Pentonville officers would very inadequately participate in its advantages, whilst some of them might be wholly unable to make such retrospective contributions. It is, moreover, the fact that some of the Millbank officers, whose appointments date subsequently to the period from which their per-centage under that Act would have become chargeable (4th August 1829), have been, and still are, in the enjoyment of their superannuation allowance without having contributed any per-centage whatever.

"The reasons assigned by some, who appear to have been conversant with the objects and framing of 5 & 6 Vict., for exempting prison officers generally from any per-centage to the Compensation Fund, are—

"1st. That the Treasury is not empowered to place them under the provisions, and to confer on them the benefit of 4 & 5 Will. 4.; and, 2ndly, that such officers being persons who, from experience required of them, are generally advanced in life, as well as exposed to harassing and hazardous duties, are thereby comparatively disqualified for a full and adequate participation in the benefits of that Act generally. Individuals entering the public service in early life have the chance of securing a far higher rate of superannuation allowance, of continuing longer in the enjoyment of it, and upon easier conditions, owing to the comparative smallness of their early, but progressively increasing salaries, than those who, in advanced life, should be required to commence their conbributions, and that, too, retrospectively, from maximum salaries.

"Coupling these remarks with the facts that 5 & 6 Vict. applies generally to all prisons, and contains no exception of the Government prisons, although in some of its general provisions (ss. 12 and 24) it expressly refers to Parkhurst and Millbank Prisons, and that it was passed subsequently to 5 Vict. sec. 2. c. 29. for establishing Pentonville Prison, that the Government seems to have recognized the principle of that Act as applicable to Millbank Prison, between which and Pentonville Prison there can be no just ground of distinction; and, moreover, that the Government have taken no steps for placing the Pentonville Prison, from its first establishment, even on the footing of 4 & 5 Will. 4., it is respectfully submitted whether the officers ought not to be allowed the full benefit of 5 & 6 Vict."

The Treasury Minute on these letters (dated 12th March 1850) was as follows :—

"Write to Mr. Cornewall Lewis, for the information of Sir George Grey, that there do not appear to be sufficient reasons stated by Colonel Jebb and Mr. Hosking for inducing my Lords to interfere with the mode and rates of superannuation for officers, &c. of the general prisons of the country, as established by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98. s. 30. Nor does it appear that the provisions of that Act refer, with respect to superannuations, to the Government prisons; the officers, &c., of which fall necessarily under all the provisions of the General Superannuation Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24.

"My Lords observe that Colonel Jebb states that the officers, &c. in Millbank Prison do not contribute to the Superannuation Fund, while those at Parkhurst and Pentonville, and about the Hulks do contribute.

"Their Lordships consider it desirable that the officers, &c. in all Government prisons should be treated alike, and in the same

manner as the officers, &c. in all other departments subject to superannuation.

"They recommend, therefore, unless Sir George Grey shall see reason to the contrary, that all the officers, &c. in all the Government prisons should be subjected to superannuation deductions from the date of their several first appointments, unless appointed previously to the 4th August 1829, and where they have not yet done so, that they should pay up their arrears by double stoppages until they are liquidated."

At about the same time the claim of a warder of Millbank to superannuation allowance was forwarded through the Home Office.

The Treasury thereupon inquired whether the officers of Millbank paid deductions. The answer of the Governor of Millbank was as follows :—

Mr. W. J. Groves to Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb.

"Sir, "Millbank Prison, April 19, 1850.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication covering a letter from Mr. Waddington, inquiring, with reference to the case of William Saunders, a warder of this prison, recently recommended for a pension, whether this warder and the other officers of the Millbank Prison pay contributions towards the Superannuation Fund, and if not, why his case is submitted for superannuation.

"I beg to acquaint you, in reply, that this prison not being included in the schedule of offices specified in 4 & 5 Will. c. 24., it has been customary to grant superannuation allowances to individuals in the service of the establishment, irrespective of any contribution to the Superannuation Fund, and no deduction has ever been made or demanded from the pay of any officer since the prison was built.

"I have likewise to add that, under the Act of Parliament* regulating the present appropriation of the prison (in 1843), special provision appears to have been made for officers and servants who have become disqualified for their duties, independent of any contribution; the Millbank Prison being placed by the 3rd clause of the Act under the provisions of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98.

"Under the 30th clause of this latter Act, several officers have received pensions during the last six years.

"The enclosure is herewith returned.

"I am, &c."

The Minute of the Treasury (dated 9th August 1850) on this communication was as follows :—

"Write to Mr. Waddington, with reference to his letter of April 27th last, relative to the superannuation deductions made from the salaries of the officers of Millbank Prison, requesting that he will inform Secretary Sir George Grey that my Lords are of opinion that all the officers of Millbank, Pentonville, and other Government prisons and hulks, should be placed under the provisions of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. with regard to their superannuation allowances, and that my Lords would issue a warrant for that purpose, in conformity with the provisions of that Act.

"It will, in that case, be necessary that the usual double deduction be made from the salaries of all those officers who may have entered the service subsequently to August 4, 1829, until the full amount (without interest) which they should have contributed to the Superannuation Fund from the date of their first appointment shall be paid, after which the ordinary deductions will be continued. But, as cases may occur of small salaries or other special circumstances where the payment of double contributions might press severely, such officer may, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, be released from the payment of arrears of deduction, but not from future contributions; it being clearly understood that a note of such non-payment is to be recorded, and will be sent in with any future recommendations for their superannuation, and from which a corresponding deduction will be made, whenever it may be granted.

"Prepare a warrant in conformity with the provisions of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. for adding to the schedule of that Act the officers holding offices in the Government prisons."

The following is a copy of the warrant :—

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

"Whereas, &c.

"Now know ye, that we, the undersigned, being two of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, by this our warrant, direct that the following Government prisons and hulks shall be added to the schedule annexed to the said Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., videlicet, Millbank Prison, Parkhurst Prison, Pentonville Prison, and all hulks, vessels, or prisons used for the confinement of male offenders under sentence of transportation conformably with the provisions of the Act of 5 Geo. 4. c. 84., such as Portland Prison, Dartmoor Prison, and any other prison or prisons which may hereafter be established with the like object; the provisions of the said Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., to be put in force with respect to all officers or persons employed in the said prisons, hulks, or vessels who may have entered the service subsequently to the 4th August 1829, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if they had been originally specified and enumerated in the said schedule.

"Given under our hands at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, this 5th day of September, 1850.

(Signed) "R. M. Bellew.
"H. Rich."

In the meantime, further remonstrances had been forwarded through the Home Office to the Treasury. The Governor of Millbank wrote as follows :—

"Sir, "July 16, 1850.

"The enclosed petitions from certain of the officers of this establishment, referring to the arrangements affecting them as respects their contribution to the Superannuation Fund, now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Treasury, was placed in my hands some time since for presentation.

"Having been directed by you to report on this subject, I thought it best to delay forwarding the petition until I was in a condition to give you the required information.

"To enable me to do this satisfactorily, and in distrust of my own judgment, I thought it best to obtain the opinion of some eminent counsel on the legal points of the question, and I forward Mr. Crompton's opinion herewith.

"Mr. Crompton advises :—

"First, that the officers of this prison are not liable to contribute to the Superannuation Fund.

"Second, that granting retiring allowances to them seems to be specially regulated by 5 & 6 Vict., so as to fall within the exception in s. 15. of 4 & 5 Will. 4., and that the Treasury have therefore no power to bring us under the operation of the Act.

"With the advantage of Mr. Crompton's opinion, there is scarcely, I should think, any necessity for taking any other grounds of support.

"It is worthy of remark, however, since the existence of the prison, for thirty years, the few pensions which have been granted were awarded without any question being raised as to liability of contribution. The unhealthiness of the prison being notorious, it is fair to presume that the omission of this prison from the schedule in the Superannuation Act, and the securing for it the advantages enjoyed by the officers of county and borough prisons, were not acts merely fortuitous, but the result of mature deliberation.

"These considerations acquire additional force with reference to the existing state of the establishment. The number of prisoners have been greatly augmented; the duties have become proportionally severe, and are not performed (bearing in mind the sanitary conditions of the prison) without much greater risk to health and life than obtains in other prisons. Hence, the officers consider the probability of benefiting by a subscription as so remote and uncertain that it scarcely admits being reckoned on, and they rather calculate upon obtaining preferment in some other branch of service.

"Under these circumstances, I venture to hope that no alteration will take place in the existing arrangements; or, at all events, if it be for the convenience of the public service that an alteration be made, I submit that the interests of those officers already employed in the service of the establishment may be secured, and that, as has hitherto been customary, the operation of any future Act of Parliament shall not affect them, but have reference only to new appointments.

(Signed) "W. Groves,
"*Governor.*"

(Enclosure.)

"To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"The Petition of certain Officers of the Millbank Prison,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That your petitioners have been informed of a communication being recently made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the authorities of Millbank Prison, conveying to your petitioners that their Lordships consider it desirable that all the officers of Government Prisons should be treated in the same manner as all other departments subject to superannuation; and that unless Sir George Grey should see reason to the contrary, the officers of Millbank Prison should be subjected to superannuation deductions unless they should have been appointed previously to August 4, 1829, and that where they had not yet done so they should pay up their arrears by double stoppages until they are liquidated.

"That your petitioners beg to refer you to the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., wherein it is laid down that the superannuation allowances authorized by that Act are to be set forth and enumerated in the schedule annexed to such Act, together with any department or office made exceptions to such Act. Millbank Prison does not appear in the schedule of the Act referred to, either as an exception or a department, included by the terms of the said Act; but if the term in the schedule of the Act called 'Offices of Secretaries of State,' has been the ground for bringing Millbank Prison under the provisions of this Act, your petitioners would most respectfully submit that, previously to the year 1843, Millbank Prison was not by the Acts of Parliament under which it had hitherto been regulated, considered in the category of 'Offices of Secretaries of State.'"

[After quoting the 30th section of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98., which has already been given, the petition proceeds as follows :—]

"That your petitioners would further beg to state that several officers of the 'General Penitentiary,' and of Millbank Prison, who were appointed since 1829, and even within the last twelve or fifteen years, have been granted retiring allowances without ever having been called upon to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. Therefore, your petitioners believed that a retiring allowance would be granted to them for past services, and that the Act of Parliament as regards deductions for superannuation allowances would not operate in their case.

"That your petitioners most respectfully urge that they were appointed to Millbank Prison (in some cases the 'General Penitentiary') at a stated salary, without deductions, and they have therefore felt secure in the sums paid to them, never expecting that any demand would have been made upon them to return a portion of it to the funds whence it was issued. Your petitioners have, for the most part, large families to maintain, whose requirements are such as to exhaust their pay as it is received, and having no means of paying retrospectively a large sum, equal to that many of them are called upon to do, they view the present demand as a great re-

* "And be it enacted, That after the passing of this Act the said penitentiary house shall be called the Millbank prison, and . . . shall be within the provisions of . . . an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws concerning Prisons," 6 & 7 Vict. c. 26. § 3.

duction in their salary: therefore they humbly trust that Sir George Grey will not consider their Lordships' letter as applicable to any officers of Millbank Prison, but those who are appointed in future.

"That your petitioners, in conclusion, beg to remind Sir George Grey that many of them have already been subjected to great reductions in their pay in 1845, under strict injunctions from the late Secretary of State, Sir James Graham, who directed that Millbank Prison should be reduced 'to the lowest practicable extent.' This was done as far as 5 and 10 per cent., in some cases more. Your petitioners, therefore, are not in a condition to meet so unprecedented a demand as retrospective payment to the Superannuation Fund, even if they had not considered themselves exempt by the reasons before set forth.

"They therefore humbly trust you will be pleased to give full consideration to this their petition.

"And your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray."

(114 names subscribed.)

The following letter from Colonel Jebb is to the same effect:—

"Sir, "45, Parliament Street, July 22, 1850.

"Referring to your letter of the 22nd of March and accompanying letter of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the question of the contribution to the Superannuation Fund, by officers employed in the Government prisons, and to your directions that with reference to the concluding paragraph of their Lordships' Minutes, in which it is said if Sir George Grey 'shall see no reason to the contrary,' I should report whether there are any special reasons why the decision of the Lords of the Treasury should not take effect; I have the honour to state that as regards Pentonville, the case was fully drawn out by Mr. Hosking, the Governor, who is himself a solicitor, and I presume that the reasons he assigned for claiming exemption have been overruled.

"As regards Millbank, I found the whole of the officers under the distinct impression that they were entitled to superannuation without such contribution, and they accepted their appointments with that understanding.

"Under these circumstances, as I felt the importance of not doing even an apparent injustice or creating a feeling of dissatisfaction in so large a body of officers as are serving in Millbank, I desired the governor, Captain Groves, further to investigate the validity of the claim to exemption which exists in their minds.

"Captain Groves in his reply states, that previously to commencing his inquiry, he found that a petition embodying the reasons had been prepared by the officers, which he had retained until he had made such inquiry as would enable him to report fully on the subject.

"With this view he appears to have submitted the legal question for the opinion of Mr. Crompton, and I transmit the document for consideration.

"With reference to any other ground of exemption for the officers serving at Millbank, I can only adduce the fact that on medical grounds the regulation laid down is, that in consequence of the unhealthiness of the site and other causes, no prisoner shall be detained in separate confinement there more than six months, whereas in all other prisons they are detained twelve months. It is impossible that officers serving year after year in that establishment, can escape the prejudicial effects on health which are so clearly developed in the case of the prisoners, and from this cause there will be but few officers who will be able to continue their services at the establishment a sufficiently long period to derive any prospective advantages from the fund to which they are called upon to contribute.

"J. Jebb,

"H. Waddington, Esq., "Lieutenant-Colonel.
&c. &c."

At the close of 1850, the question as to the legality of the deductions was submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and their opinion was as follows:—

"We concur in the opinion first expressed by Mr. Crompton on the case submitted to him.

"We are of opinion that prisons can now be added to the schedule of 4 & 5 Will. 4., c. 24, so as to bring the officers within its operation. But we are of opinion that no double stoppages of salary can be made to provide for annuities either where the arrears have accrued from neglect or from any other cause, or where an addition has been made to the schedule subsequently to the passing of the Act. We are of opinion that the statute having itself fixed the deduction to be made, that deduction cannot be safely exceeded, and that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have no legal power to vary it.

(Signed) "J. Romilly.
"A. E. Cockburn.

"Lincoln's Inn, December 19, 1850."

Colonel Jebb subsequently wrote again, as follows:—

"Sir, "45, Parliament Street, December 30, 1850.

"With reference to my letter of the 8th November 1849, in which I transmitted an application from an assistant warder, named James Mooney, and proposed that the usual payment to the Superannuation Fund made by persons employed by the Government, should be refunded in the case of all subordinate officers in the convict service appointed on probation, but whose appointments were not confirmed; and with reference also to your reply of the 14th December 1849, stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury could not entertain the suggestion, and to the correspondence laid before the Lords of the Treasury, respecting a claim of Millbank Prison to be exempted from payment under this Act; I beg once more to bring the subject under the consideration of Sir George Grey, and to express the strong opinion I entertain that the Superannuation Act is not applicable at all to subordinate officers of prisons, and that it acts most prejudicially to the service.

"When Portland Prison was first occupied, two years since, thirty-six warders and assistant warders were appointed, and in the following June an increase to the number of prisoners, thirty-four more, making seventy in all, some of these being tried and experienced officers from other establishments.

"Even with this circumstance in favour of a lengthened service, no fewer than forty-five have already resigned, been dismissed, or their services have been otherwise discontinued.

"Discipline can only be maintained by a strict adherence to the rules; officers are discharged for the slightest breach of them, or for negligence of any kind. The nature of the duties, too, is so severe that many break down in their health, and are obliged to give up. A very small proportion, indeed, of those originally appointed can, under these circumstances, be expected to complete a period of even ten years. As regards Portland, I am satisfied that not ten per cent. will, in the course of years, become entitled.

"The general feeling among the officers is, that they will never receive any advantage from the payments they make, and they consider every penny deducted from their weekly stipend, on this account, as a contribution exacted from their earnings for the benefit of others. A corresponding increase of salary would not meet the case, and I see no other way of doing so, but by admitting their claim, as prison officers, to pensions without contribution, under the general Act applicable to such cases in civil prisons, and which the officers serving at Millbank consider themselves entitled to.

"I would, under these circumstances suggest that the question be once more referred for the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and if their Lordships are pleased to look to the number of officers serving, and the much smaller proportion who from circumstances of dismissal and retirement and loss of health within limited periods, can expect to become chargeable to the fund than among the clerks and others of the public department, I trust they will see equitable grounds for considering officers doing duty on the convict service to be exceptions to the general rule.

"I am, &c.
(Signed) "J. Jebb,
"Lieutenant-Colonel."

On this state of things the Treasury came to the resolution stated in the following Minute of 15th April 1851:—

"Read a letter from Mr. Waddington, dated 7th January last, transmitting for their Lordships' consideration, by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey, a further representation from Colonel Jebb, the Chairman of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, setting forth the inexpediency of requiring the officers of the Convict Service to contribute to the superannuation fund. And also a letter from the Home Office of the 12th ultimo, transmitting returns of the Government prisons and hulks, the officers of which have contributed to the superannuation fund.

"My Lords advert to the correspondence which has passed on this subject, and particularly to the Minute of this Board of 9th August last, and the warrant of 5th September last, prepared in conformity with that Minute, by which the following prisons and hulks were added to the Schedule of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4., c. 24, viz.:

"'Millbank Prison, Parkhurst Prison, Pentonville Prison, and all hulks, vessels, or prisons used for the confinement of male offenders under sentence of transportation, conformably with the provisions of the Act 5 Geo. 4. c. 84, such as Portland Prison, Dartmoor Prison, and any other prison or prisons which may hereafter be established for the like object.'

"My Lords have also before them the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, transmitted in the Solicitor's letter of 20th December last, referring to the opinion of Mr. Crompton, taken by Captain Groves on behalf of the officers of the Millbank Prison, from which it appears that the law officers, who agree with Mr. Crompton, 'are of opinion that that prison can now be added to the Schedule of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24, so as to bring the officers within its operations, but that no double stoppages of salary can be made to provide for annuities, either where the arrears have accrued from neglect, or from any other cause, or where an addition has been made to the schedule subsequently to the passing of the Act; and they are of opinion that the statute having itself fixed the deduction to be made, that deduction cannot be safely exceeded, and that my Lords have no legal power to vary it.'

"It appears that the several Government prisons and convict establishments in Great Britain are at present differently treated with respect to superannuation. They consist of the Hulks, Parkhurst, Portland, Millbank, Pentonville, Dartmoor, Perth.

"The three first of these—the Hulks, Parkhurst, and Portland—are, under the operations of the general Superannuation Act, regularly paying superannuation abatements, and being entitled in due course to superannuation allowances.

"The three next—Millbank, Pentonville, and Dartmoor—have not yet been subject to superannuation abatements. No superannuations have as yet been granted at Pentonville. Several have been granted at Millbank under the impression that all the conditions of the general Superannuation Act had been complied with.

"No superannuations have been granted, or abatements required, at Perth.

"It having been deemed advisable to bring all the Government prisons under an uniform system of superannuation in conformity with the general Superannuation Act, the officers of the Millbank and Pentonville Prisons claimed their right to be superannuated under the provisions of the 30th clause of the Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98, which authorizes the grant of such superannuation allowances to officers of the prisons, regulated by that Act, as their cases may require, with reference to the salaries and periods of service of the officers to be superannuated, within the scale prescribed by the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24, which enactment, they contend, protects them from the operation of the clauses in the general Superannuation Act with respect to the abatement required by that Act. The opinion of Mr. Crompton, the counsel consulted by them on this point, which is confirmed by that of the Attorney and Solicitor General, does not go to the extent of stating that it is not in the power of the Treasury to bring these establishments under the operation of the Superannuation Act, so as to oblige the officers therein to contribute to the superannuation fund, but clearly lays down the principle that this Board cannot enforce the payment of increased contributions to that fund for the payment of arrears.

"My Lords having considered all these circumstances, are of opinion that it will not be expedient to enforce the payment of superannuation abatements from the officers of Millbank and Pentonville Prisons: and if so, the same indulgence must be extended, not only to Dartmoor and Perth, but to the Hulks, Parkhurst, and Portland, in which the abatements have been hitherto made.

"My Lords are therefore pleased no direct that all the Government prisons shall be released from the superannuation abatements, and my Lords are confirmed in this decision by the consideration that the duties required from the officers of these prisons are of a nature that requires peculiar fitness, making it desirable that as little obstacle as possible may be presented to the removal of those well-conducted persons who are found on trial not to possess such fitness.

"My Lords are, however, of opinion that, if the officers of prisons are to be thus exempted from paying superannuation abatements, it will hardly be just to the other departments of Government that they should receive as high a superannuation as those who do pay, and that, therefore, in apportioning their superannuations, regard should always be paid to such exemption.

"And, with the view of dealing impartially with the officers of prisons who have paid the abatements, or the officers of the hulks at Portland and Parkhurst, and those from whom the abatement has not been made, my Lords desire that a return may be made of the time that each officer has contributed, in order that due regard may be paid thereto whenever their several cases come under consideration for superannuation, but that they will be exempt from all future contributions.

"Transmit copy of this Minute to Mr. Waddington, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, and request he will move him to communicate their Lordships' decision to the officers of the several Government prisons in Great Britain; and to procure from the Irish Government, for their Lordships' information, returns from the Government prisons in Ireland, showing the amount of the salaries and emoluments enjoyed by each officer, the retired officers, and the amount of pension received by each, the authority for the grant of such pensions, and whether the officers now in activity contribute to any superannuation fund; in order that my Lords may consider how far the principles laid down in this Minute may, with propriety, be extended to the Government convict establishments in Ireland.

It was, of course, necessary to extend the system of exemption to the Colonial establishments. The following Minute relates to the subject:—

"Transmit to the Commissioners of Audit copy of the Minute of this Board of the 15th of April last, directing the discontinuance of contributions from the salaries of the officers of the several prisons and convict establishments at home, and acquaint them that, as the law officers of the Crown have decided that those officers are exempt by the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98. from the payment of the contributions imposed by the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24; and, in order to preserve uniformity of practice between the several Government prisons and convict establishments, it appears to my Lords to be inexpedient to enforce the payment of those contributions by the officers of the convict establishments abroad, and that more so as removals take place of officers from the home to the foreign stations.

"Their Lordships propose to communicate this decision to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to the discontinuance of these contributions by all officers employed in the convict service in the colonies, and they will not, therefore, call upon Mr. Crane to make good the deductions from his salary as Assistant-surgeon at Bermuda.

"With respect to Mr. Butterfield, it appears that the situation held by him of confidential clerk to the Governor is not of sufficiently permanent character to entitle him to a retired allowance; and my Lords are of opinion that he should not be called upon to pay the contribution imposed by the Superannuation Act.

"Transmit to Mr. Merivale copy of the Minute of this Board of the 15th of April last; also of Mr. Waddington's letter of the 7th of January last, with its enclosure, and request he will state to Earl Grey that, as the law officers of the Crown have decided that the officers of certain convict prisons in this country are exempt by the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98. from the payment of the contributions imposed by the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. and in order to preserve uniformity of practice between the several Government prisons and convict establishments, as well as for the reasons stated by Colonel Jebb, it appears to my Lords to be inexpedient to enforce the payment of those contributions by the officers of the convict establishments abroad, and the more so as their Lordships understand that removals of officers take place from the home to the foreign stations.

"Their Lordships would, therefore, suggest to Earl Grey that the Governors of the several colonies where convict establishments are maintained, should be apprised that these contributions will no longer be required from officers of those establishments, but their Lordships will consider it their duty, in fixing the amount of the retired allowances which may hereafter be granted, to bear in mind their exemption, as well as the claims of those who have already contributed to the fund, and they request his Lordship will cause lists to be prepared and transmitted to the Board, of the officers who have so contributed, and of the amount of contribution paid by each.

The present state of things is understood to be as follows:—

1. The officers in Parliament Street still pay abatements.

2. After the proceedings which have been mentioned, the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 76. expressly subjected the officers of convict establishments in Ireland to deductions.

3. The officers of all other convict establishments at home and abroad are understood to be exempt from deductions.

4. The Surveyor General of Prisons (an officer created by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 40. s. 4.) does not pay, and his two clerks are also exempt.

5. The Inspectors of Prisons are not obliged to contribute.

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6. Board of National Education, Ireland.

The course taken with regard to this department is shown by the following letter. It is understood that no deductions have been made, and that owing to the manner in which salaries are paid it has been impossible to enforce them.

(Extract.)

Maurice Cross, Esq., to the Secretary to the Treasury.

"Sir, "19th May 1856.

"I am directed by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland to lay before you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the following statement. It has reference to the present Superannuation Act, as it will affect the officers in the service of the Board of National Education, should their Lordships insist upon the clerks paying a deduction of 5*l.* per cent. from their salaries for past years in order to entitle them to the benefits of superannuation from the date of their respective appointments.

"When the office of the National Board was established in 1831-2, the salaries of the clerks were fixed by the Commissioners upon a scale much below those in any other public department of the civil service in Ireland. No intimation was made to them, either by the Commissioners or the Treasury, that they would be required at a future period to contribute to the superannuation fund.

"It will be seen by the annexed Return, marked A., that in 1832 the maximum salary of the clerks was 100*l.* per annum, the minimum 70*l.*, and the average not more than 87*l.* At that period there was no classification of the officers according to rank, and consequently no fixed gradation of income.

"This low rate of salaries continued with some slight modification, until December 1848, when the Lords of the Treasury sanctioned a classified scale of salaries submitted to them by the Commissioners. This scale, though an improvement on the previous one, was still lower than that adopted in any other Irish department. The Return marked B. shows that, with the exception of the secretaries, no officer in the establishment was entitled, after many years' service, to a higher salary than 350*l.* per annum, whilst the maximum of the salary awarded to the first-class clerk was only 175*l.* In 1851 a small addition was made by the Lords of the Treasury to the income of the clerks in the second and third classes (*see* Return marked C.) at the earnest request of the Commissioners.

"It was not until March 1846 that the Commissioners received a letter from their Lordships, informing them that the office of the National Board of Education had been added to the schedule of departments entitled to superannuation under the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24.

"The Commissioners, in reply to this communication, furnished a return of the salaries paid to their officers, called the particular attention of their Lordships to their limited amount, and requested them to consider the propriety of leaving it optional with the officers of the Board to avail themselves or not, of the advantages conferred by the Superannuation Act, or if such privilege could not be granted, whether they should not be relieved from the payment of the percentage on their income for the years which had elapsed from 1832 to 1846, without forfeiting the advantages of superannuation for their past services.

"The ground upon which the Commissioners urged upon the Lords of the Treasury the propriety of acceding to this application were as follows:—

"1. That their officers entered the service without being subject to the abatement from their incomes required by the existing Act of Parliament.

"2. The inadequacy of their salaries in comparison with other Public Departments in Ireland.

"3. That had the Lords of the Treasury in the first instance regulated the amount of their incomes, it would have been framed on a more liberal scale, and with a view to the payment of the superannuation tax. That the saving thus effected during a period of sixteen years, viz., from 1832 to 1848, was more than an equivalent for the abatements which would have been paid out of the salaries of the clerks, and therefore that the tax has been indirectly paid.

"4. That several officers under the Education Board of a superior rank, never having contemplated, or been informed that it would be placed under the Act, had made a provision for their wives and families by means of life insurance, and had incurred other family liabilities, leaving a sum at their disposal, after the payment of their premiums, barely sufficient for their maintenance.

"5. That if the Lords of the Treasury make it compulsory upon the officers under the Board to pay back the abatements from their salaries from the date of their appointment, as well as for the future, making a deduction of 10 per cent. from the total, it would involve all of them in various pecuniary embarrassments, and compel some to cancel their life policies.

"The Commissioners received an answer to their appeal, acquainting them that the Lords of the Treasury could not make an exception in the cases of the officers under the National Board who had entered the public service prior to August 1829, from the rule invariably adopted with respect to all other public officers under superannuation allowance, by relieving them from the payment of the deductions from their salaries required by the Act from the date of their appointments. The Commissioners were further informed that the only relief that could be granted to the clerks and other officers is to allow them the option to commence the payment of their deductions

from the date of the warrant by which they were placed on the schedule of the Superannuation Act, in which case the period of their public service for which their superannuation allowance on their retirement would be awarded, must be taken from the date of the same warrant.

"The Commissioners complained of the hardship of this decision, on account of the peculiar circumstances in which the officers in their service were placed. A further correspondence took place, extending over a considerable period. The result was, that the instruction of the Treasury up to the present time have not been carried into effect, the Commissioners entertaining the hope that the injustice of the Superannuation Act would soon become a subject of discussion in Parliament with a view to its amendment.

"The Commissioners deem the present a suitable period for renewing their correspondence with the Lords of the Treasury on this important question, and of reiterating their appeal on behalf of their employés. It was with the view of making the facts of their case more generally known, that the Commissioners requested you to summon me as a witness before the committee now sitting on the 'Civil Service Superannuation.'

"Under the circumstances I have endeavoured to explain, the Commissioners of National Education feel themselves justified in earnestly impressing upon the Lords of the Treasury, the justice of relieving the officers connected with their official establishment from the oppressive assessment to be levied upon their moderate salaries, at least for the past years of their service up to the time when the *new scale* of salaries, proposed by the Commission recently appointed to inquire into the working of the Education Office, shall have come into operation, and further, that if the present Act shall be continued, either in its original form, or with such amendments as Parliament may think fit to make, all that class of officers shall be entitled to the full amount of superannuation from the date of their respective appointments.

"I have, &c.
(Signed) "Maurice Cross,
"Secretary to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland."

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7. Fisheries and Manufactures (Scotland).

The following Letter and Minutes will show the course adopted with reference to this department :—

The Commissioners of British Fisheries and Manufactures to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

"May it please your Lordships, "February 14, 1845.

"We pray leave to represent to your Lordships that it has only now, for the first time, come to our knowledge that you were pleased, by a Treasury Minute dated the 4th day of August 1829, to record your intention to adopt certain regulations with a view to reduce prospectively the charge incurred in providing for superannuation allowances, by which an annual abatement was thenceforward to be made, in quarterly proportions, from the salaries and emoluments of the officers and persons employed in the several civil offices and departments, who might enter the service after the date of the said Minute; and that among these civil offices and departments, that of the British fisheries was included; these abatements to be made at the rate of 5*l.* per centum on all salaries of more than 100*l.* per annum, and 2*l.* 10*s.* per centum on all salaries uuder that annual sum. This Minute of your Lordships was never, in any way whatsoever, communicated to us, the Commisssioners of the Board of British Fisheries, and no abatement was made, or required by your Lordships to be made, from the salaries of the several officers appointed after its date.

"We were also, until now, entirely in ignorance that the said Treasury Order was, on the 25th of July 1834, corroborated by Act of Parliament 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24.; no copy of the Act having been ever sent to us, or in any way seen by us, until recently discovered and brought under our notice by one of our officers.

"We have further to inform your Lordships, that the persons who have entered the service of the Board since the year 1829, are twelve in number, as per list marked No. 1, herewith sent, of which there are four belonging to the united office of the Boards of Manufactures and British Fisheries. It will be seen from the more detailed list marked No. 2, also hereunto appended, that many years have elapsed since some of the individuals therein noticed entered the service, and that if the payment of the arrears of the annual abatement from their salaries were to be now insisted on, it would very seriously distress the individuals. And it is, therefore, in the anxious hope that your Lordships will be pleased to take the circumstances of the case into your favourable consideration, and to pass from these arrears, that we presume to bring them under your notice.

"In the first place, although the schedule referred to in the Act of Parliament 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24. includes the British Fisheries, clause 27 of the Act itself, which makes reference to your Lordships' Minute of the 4th of August 1829, contains the following words:—'*of which notice was given in the several public departments 'for the information of those who should thereafter enter the public 'service;*' so that even if the Act of Parliament had been transmitted to us, or otherwise come under our notice, we humbly submit to your Lordships whether the circumstance of your Minute having never been communicated in any shape whatever to us, might not have fairly led us to the inference that neither the Minute nor the Act were meant to apply to the officers under our Board.

"In the second place, as especially regards four of the individuals in the sujoined list,—we mean our secretary and the three clerks under him,—we would humbly beg to call the attention of your Lordships to the fact that, in your Minute of 10th June 1839, you were pleased to direct that the then separate office of the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Scottish Manufactures, and that of the Board of British Fisheries, should be consolidated into one; and in order the more properly to effect this change, your Lordships were pleased to appoint a Special Commission for taking the whole matter into serious consideration, and fixing the strength of the united establishment, and the salaries which were to be given to the several persons employed in it. These Commissioners so appointed, fixed that there should be one secretary and *four* clerks in the united office. We have therefore to submit, for the consideration of your Lordships, whether these officers of the two boards fall within the provisions of the Act. They are not merely officers of the Board of Fisheries, to whom alone the statute applies. Their distinctive character of officers of that Board is merged in that of being officers of the Board of Trustees, who are not included in the Act.

"But, in the third place, even if your Lordships should come to be of opinion that these officers are not entitled to a total exemption from payment of this abatement, it is presumed that we may fairly urge on your Lordships the consideration that any abatement which may be made from them ought, in fairness, to affect the one half of their salaries only, as that proportion which may be considered as paid to them for their work in the Board of Fisheries; the Board of Manufactures not being included in the schedule of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., and, consequently, they not being liable for that half of their salaries which is earned by their work performed for that Board.

"In the fourth place, we beg to bring under the consideration of your Lordships the circumstance, that if the salaries fixed by the Commission were considered as no more than sufficient for the duties performed whilst the members of the Commission believed that no abatement of any kind was to be made from them, we humbly think that it is fair to presume that if they had been aware that any such deduction was exigible, they would have made such an increase to the sum of the salaries respectively recommended as would have covered that abatement; and thus we conceive that it is worthy of your Lordships' deliberation whether these salaries ought not to be increased; and as the present secretary, with the three clerks in the subjoined list, are now doing the whole of the laborious work of both Boards, and this from a voluntary proposal made on their part on the occasion of the death of Mr. MacDiarmid, the late head clerk, to effect a reduction in the establishment of the united office, by dispensing with the appointment of a new clerk, by which a gross saving was thus effected of 150*l.* per annum. It is for your Lordships to consider whether, under all the circumstances of the case, these four individuals should not be allowed the benefit of this saving, in addition to their present salaries, in due proportion to each individual. This, of course, has reference to the office salaries alone, for the eight fishery officers in the enclosed list stand in a different position, and have not the same grounds of complaint.

"All which is most humbly submitted.

(Signed) "Henry Jardine.
"John A. Murray.
"Adam Anderson.
"Melville.
"Robert Graham.
"John Hope.

Minute, dated 14th March 1845, on the preceding Letter.

"Read a memorial from the Consolidated Board of Trustees of Manufactures in Scotland and British Fisheries, praying that their paid officers may be exempted from the deduction from their salaries towards the Superannuation Fund.

"The reasons advanced by them for applying for such exemption are:—First, that the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., and the Minute of this Board, of 4th August 1829, had never come to their knowledge until the present time; secondly, that the Secretary to the Consolidated Board, and three clerks, were originally attached to the Board of Trustees, which Board is not included in the Schedule of the Act, and, therefore, not liable to the deduction.

"The Trustees further submit, that if the Treasury Board should, notwithstanding, think their officers and clerks liable to deduction, it should be only charged on half their salaries, one-half being received by them as officers of the Board of Trustees.

"And that, as on the arrangement of the salaries of these officers on the consolidation of the boards, no larger a salary was assigned to each officer than was considered as a sufficient remuneration for the duties he had to perform, if a deduction is now made which was not then contemplated, those salaries should now be increased.

"My Lords refer to their Minute of 3rd January 1840, by which the several salaries of the secretary and clerks of the Consolidated Board were fixed, amounting in the whole to 1,485*l.*, of which 1,109*l.* was to be defrayed by the Fishery Board, and 376*l.* by the Board of Manufactures.

"Write to the Commissioners for Manufactures and Fisheries in Scotland, that my Lords have considered the reasons advanced and the arguments made use of in their memorial, but that they cannot admit that any omission on the part of their Lordships, or on the part of the Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, to whom the Minute of 4th August 1829 was communicated, in not calling their attention to a Public Act of the Legislature, or to the regulations of a Treasury Minute which are recited in that Act, can be considered as a ground for setting aside the enactments and regulations contained therein; or that a contribution which is charged upon the previously established salaries of the officers of all the other civil departments of Government should be made good to the officers of their department, by an increase of their salaries.

"Observe to them that the Fisheries Board having been inserted in the Schedule of the Act, the secretary and clerks of the Consolidated Board are clearly entitled to superannuation, and liable to deduction on the amount of their salaries charged on the fisheries department by the Minute of 3rd January 1840, which is not one-half, but 1,109*l.* out of 1,485*l.*, and the officers on their whole salaries; but as it appears to my Lords that it would be more convenient, and at the same time more advantageous to the parties, that they should be entitled to superannuation and liable to contribution on the whole of their salaries, my Lords will, under the authority vested in them by the 14th section of the Act, direct that the Consolidated Board shall be inserted in the Schedule of the Act, in which case the whole salaries of the secretary, clerk, and officers appointed since 1829 will become liable to the contribution, and to the arrears thereof, from the time of their appointment.

"Inform the Commissioners that if the several sums stated in the account No. 1, enclosed in this memorial, shall in any cases be more than can without difficulty be paid immediately by the parties on whom they are assessed, my Lords will permit them to

pay the same by instalments, not less in amount than the current payments to be made by them.

"Prepare a warrant for placing the Consolidated Board for Manufactures and Fisheries in Scotland on the Schedule of the Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24."

Hon. B. F. Primrose to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

"Board of Fisheries, Royal Institution, Edinburgh,

"Sir, October 3, 1848.

"I am instructed to represent to you that at the date of Sir Thomas Lauder's death there was an arrear of 71*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* due by him to the Superannuation Fund, which was in process of being collected by quarterly instalments, in terms of your letter of 18th March 1845.

"When Sir Thomas's liability to this assessment was first communicated to him in 1845, the arrear he was called upon to pay amounted to 185*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, of which he had paid up 113*l.* 15*s.* at the period of his death, leaving the above balance of 71*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* still to pay.

"The gross salary due to him is 103*l.* 11*s.* 3*d*, which is reduced to 31*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* by the claim for superannuation arrear, and having received a letter from his executors complaining of the hardship of the deduction being exacted, when Sir Thomas is removed from the possibility of ever drawing a pension from the fund, and having submitted the question to the consideration of the Honourable the Commissioners of this Board, I am to inquire of you whether the Lords of the Treasury will be pleased to pass from the arrear, and authorize me to pay the salary, subject only to deductions for superannuation and property tax, for the quarter current at the day of his death.

"I have, &c."

Minute, dated 6th October 1848, on preceding Letter.

"Write to Mr. Primrose that the sum in question is legally due, on account of the deductions directed to be made by the Superannuation Act from the salaries of public officers entitled to the contingent benefits offered by that Act, and my Lords have no power to authorize the remission of the arrear."

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8. Signet and Privy Seal Offices (Scotland).

[These offices are inserted in the Schedule to the Superannuation Act. Their present position will be understood from the following letter.]

Mr. Henderson to Mr. Maitland.

Exchequer Chamber, Edinburgh,

Sir, May 18, 1857.

With reference to your letter of the 6th inst., in which, adverting to the statement in my letter of the 9th February 1857, that although the Signet and Privy Seal Offices in Scotland are included in the schedule to the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24., they have not contributed to the Superannuation Fund, you request me to oblige the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners by communicating any information which I may possess as to the circumstances which have prevented the enforcement of deductions in the case of the two offices referred to.

I beg leave to state, that by Treasury Minute dated 26th June 1846, the office of Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, then became vacant, was regulated under the provisions of the Act 57 Geo. 3. c. 64., which directs, that from and after the termination of the existing interests in the office of Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, the duties of both shall be discharged by the same person, and declared to consist of—

	£	s.	d.
A Deputy Keeper, a Joint Deputy Keeper, with a fixed salary -	350	0	0
A Substitute Keeper - - -	150	0	0
A Clerk and Extractor - - -	120	0	0
An Officer or Messenger - - -	30	0	0
In all - - -	£650	0	0

payable from the fees collected in the department, the balance of such fees being directed to be paid quarterly to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Scotland; accounts of the receipts and payments of the office being laid before the Treasury.

The fees, previously to the regulation of the office, were paid to the officers of the department; they are now paid over to the credit of the Consolidated Fund, the salaries being voted by Parliament.

Regarding the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, I beg leave to state, that Robert Viscount Melville, who enjoyed that office, with a salary of 3,000*l.* per annum attached to it, died in the year 1853; when, in pursuance of the Act 57 Geo. 3. c. 64., before referred to, the salary of his successor was reduced to 1,200*l.* per annum.

The commission of Lord Panmure, who succeeded Lord Melville in the office, does not, however, grant him any salary; and I am informed that the whole fees in the department do not amount to 50*l.* a year.

In connexion with this department, I have also to mention, that the office of Writer to the Privy Seal was held by Mr. Oliphant, of Rossie, for many years, and on his death, some time ago, Mr. Carnegie Ritchie received an appointment to the office, to which there is no salary attached, and the fees are under 100*l.* a year.

Not having been able to trace any information on the subject of the superannuation deductions from the salaries, &c., of the officers before-mentioned, I applied to Mr. James Hope, the present Deputy Keeper of the Signet, and to Mr. William Pitt Dundas, the Deputy Clerk Register, and I have been made acquainted by the former, that until the receipt of my letter the officers of the department were not aware of the existence of the Act; and by the latter, that he merely holds a joint temporary appointment as Deputy Keeper of the Privy Seal, with a view to preventing inconvenience to the public service, until some more permanent arrangement for the discharge of the duties of the office shall have been effected.

I am, &c.

Queen's Prison.

The following letter will explain the position of this department:—

1.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, April 9, 1857.

Referring to the Statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22, by Section 27 of which it is enacted that the officers and servants of the Queen's Prison shall be within the provision of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24, to all intents and purposes as if the Queen's Prison had been mentioned in the Schedule of the said Act;

I am directed by the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners to state, that from information which has reached them they are led to doubt whether those of the officers and servants of the Queen's Prison who have been appointed since the 4th of August 1829, have been subjected to the abatements required by the last-mentioned Act to be made from the salaries and emoluments of persons employed in the civil departments specified in the Schedule thereto;

And I am, therefore, to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to direct that they may be informed whether such abatements have in fact been made.

I have, &c.

2.

Sir C. Trevelyan to the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers.

My Lords and Gentlemen, May 12, 1857.

In reply to the inquiry contained in Mr. Maitland's letter of the 9th ultimo, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to inform you that no abatements from salaries have been paid by the officers and servants of the Queen's Prison.

I have, &c.

IV.

The French Law of Civil Pensions with Memorandum on Superannuation in France, Belgium, &c.

Bulletin des Lois.

N° 54.

N° 488.—Loi sur les Pensions Civiles.

Du 9 Juin 1853.

Napoléon, par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale, Empereur des Français, à tous présents et à venir, salut.

Avons sanctionné et sanctionnons, promulgué et promulguons ce qui suit:

Loi.

(Extrait du procès-verbal du Corps legislatif.)

Le Corps legislatif a adopté le projet de loi dont la teneur suit :

Titre Ier.

Liquidation des Caisses de Retraites supprimées.

Art. 1er. Les caisses de retraites désignées au tableau n° 1 seront supprimées à partir du 1er Janvier 1854.

Leur actif sera acquis à l'Etat.

2. Seront inscrites au grand-livre de la dette publique, à partir de la même époque,

1° Les pensions existantes ou en cours de liquidation à la charge des caisses supprimées, pour services terminés avant le 1er janvier 1854 ;

2° Les pensions et indemnités concédées pour cause de réforme, en vertu de l'article 4 de la loi du 1er Mai 1822 et du décret du 2 Mai 1848 ;*

3° Les pensions et les secours annuels qui seront concédés à titre de réversibilité aux veuves et aux orphelins des pensionnaires inscrits en vertu des deux paragraphes qui précèdent.

Titre II.

Conditions du Droit à Pension pour les Fonctionnaires qui entreront en exercice à partir du 1er Janvier 1854.

3. Les fonctionnaires et employés directement rétribués par l'Etat, et nommés à partir du 1er Janvier 1854, ont droit à pension conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi, et supportent indistinctement, sans pouvoir les répéter dans aucun cas, les retenues ci-après :

1° Une retenue de cinq pour cent sur les sommes payées à titre de traitement fixe ou eventuel, de préciput, de supplément de traitement, de remises proportionelles, de salaires, ou constituant, à tout autre titre, un émolument personnel ;

2° Une retenue du douzième des mêmes rétributions lors de la première nomination ou dans le cas de réintégration, et du douzième de toute augmentation ultérieure ;

3° Les retenues pour cause de congés et d'absences, ou par mesure disciplinaire.

Sont affranchies de ces retenues les commissions alloués en compte courant par le trésor aux receveurs généraux des finances.

Ces comptables, les receveurs particuliers et les percepteurs des contributions directes, ainsi que les agents ressortissant au ministère des finances, qui sont rétribués par des salaires ou remises variables, supportent ces retenues sur les trois quarts seulement de leurs émoluments de toute nature, le dernier quart étant considéré comme indemnité de loyer et de frais de bureau.

4. Les fonctionnaires de l'enseignement, rétribués en tout ou en partie, sur les fonds departementaux et communaux, ou sur le prix des pensions payées par les élèves des lycées nationaux, ont droit à pension conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi, et supportent, sur leur traitement et leurs différentes rétributions, la retenue déterminée par l'article 3.

La même disposition est applicable aux fonctionnaires et employés attachés à l'administration de la dotation de la couronne et rétribués sur les fonds de la liste civile.

Il en est de même des fonctionnaires et employés qui, sans cesser d'appartenir au cadre permanent d'une administration publique, et en conservant leurs droits à l'avancement hiérarchique, sont rétribués, en tout ou en partie, sur les fonds départementaux ou communaux, sur les fonds des compagnies concessionnaires, et même sur les remises et salaires payés par les particuliers.

5. Le droit à la pension de retraite est acquis par ancienneté à soixante ans d'âge et après trente ans accomplis de services.

Il suffit de cinquante-cinq ans d'âge et de vingt-cinq ans de services pour les fonctionnaires qui ont passé quinze ans dans la partie active.

La partie active comprend les emplois et grades indiqués au tableau annexé à la présente loi sous le n° 2.

Aucun autre emploi ne peut être compris au service actif, ni assimilé à un emploi de ce service, qu'en vertu d'une loi.

Est dispensé de la condition d'âge établie aux deux premiers paragraphes du présent article, le titulaire qui est reconnu par le ministre hors d'état de continuer ses fonctions.

6. La pension est basée sur la moyenne des traitements et émoluments de toute nature soumis à retenues, dont l'ayant droit a joui pendant les six dernières années d'exercice.

Néanmoins, dans les cas prévus par l'article 4, la moyenne ne pourra excéder celle des traitements et émoluments dont le fonctionnaire aurait joui s'il eût été rétribué directement par l'Etat.

7. La pension est réglée, pour chaque année de services civils, à un soixantième du traitement moyen.

Néanmoins, pour vingt-cinq ans de services entièrement rendus dans la partie active, elle est de la moitié du traitement moyen, avec accroissement, pour chaque année de services en sus, d'un cinquantième du traitement.

En aucun cas, elle ne peut excéder ni les trois quarts du traitement moyen, ni les maximum déterminés au tableau annexé à la présente loi sur le n° 3.

8. Les services dans les armées de terre et de mer concourent avec les services civils pour établir le droit à pension et seront comptés pour leur durée effective, pourvu toutefois que la durée des services civils soit au moins de douze ans dans la partie sédentaire, ou de dix ans dans la partie active.

Si les services militaires de terre ou de mer ont été déjà rémunérés par une pension, ils n'entrent pas dans le calcul de la liquidation. S'ils n'ont pas été rémunérés par une pension, la liquidation est opérée d'après le minimum attribué au grade par les tarifs annexés aux lois de 11 et 18 Avril 1831.

9. Les services des employés des préfectures et des sous-préfectures rétribués sur les fonds d'abonnement, sont réunis, pour l'établissement du droit à pension et pour la liquidation, aux services rémunérés conformément aux dispositions de la présente loi, pourvu que la durée de ces derniers services soit au moins de douze ans dans la partie sédentaire et de dix ans dans la partie active.

10. Les services civils rendus hors d'Europe par les fonctionnaires et employés envoyés d'Europe par le Gouvernement Français sont comptés pour moitié en sus de leur durée effective, sans, toutefois, que cette bonification puisse réduire de plus d'un cinquième le temps de service effectif exigé pour constituer le droit à pension.

Le supplément accordé à titre de traitement colonial n'entre pas dans le calcul du traitement moyen.

Après quinze années de services rendus hors d'Europe, la pension peut être liquidée à cinquante-cinq ans d'âge.

A l'égard des agents extérieurs du département des affaires étrangères et des fonctionnaires de l'enseignement, le temps d'inactivité durant lequel ils ont été assujettis à la retenue est compté comme service effectif ; mais il ne peut être admis dans la liquidation pour plus de cinq ans.

11. Peuvent exceptionellement obtenir pension, quels que soient leur âge et la durée de leur activité :

1° Les fonctionnaires et employés qui auront été mis hors d'état de continuer leur service, soit par suite d'un acte de dévouement dans un intérêt public, ou en exposant leurs jours pour sauver la vie d'un de leurs concitoyens, soit par suite de lutte ou combat soutenu dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions ;

2° Ceux qu'un accident grave, résultant notoirement de l'exercice de leur fonctions, met dans l'impossibilité de les continuer.

Peuvent également obtenir pension, s'ils comptent cinqnante ans d'âge et vingt ans de service dans la

* Xe série, Bull. 34, n° 322.

partie sédentaire, ou quarante-cinq ans d'âge et quinze ans de service dans la partie active, ceux que des infirmités graves, résultant de l'exercice de leurs fonctions, mette dans l'impossibilité de les continuer, ou dont l'emploi aura été supprimé.

Peuvent aussi obtenir pension les magistrats mis à la retraite en vertu du décret du 1er Mars 1852,* qui remplissent la condition de service indiquée dans le paragraphe qui précède.

12. Dans le cas prévus par le paragraphe 1° de l'article précédent, la pension est de la moitié du dernier traitement, sans pouvoir excéder les maximum déterminés au tableau n° 3.

Dans le cas prévu par le paragraphe 2°, la pension est liquidée, suivant que l'ayant droit appartient à la partie sédentaire ou à la partie active, à raison d'un soixantième ou d'un cinquantième du dernier traitement pour chaque année de service civil ; elle ne peut être inférieure au sixième du dit traitement.

Dans les cas prévus par les deux derniers paragraphes de l'article precédent, la pension est également liquidée à raison d'un soixantième ou d'un cinquantième du traitement moyen pour chaque année de service civil.

13. A droit à pension la veuve du fonctionnaire qui a obtenu une pension de retraite en vertu de la présente loi, ou qui a accompli la durée de service exigée par l'article 5, pourvu que le mariage ait été contracté six ans avant la cessation des fonctions du mari.

La pension de la veuve est du tiers de celle que le mari avait obtenue ou à laquelle il aurait eu droit. Elle ne peut être inférieure à cent francs, sans, toutefois, excéder celle que le mari aurait obtenue ou pu obtenir.

Le droit à pension n'existe pas pour la veuve dans le cas de séparation de corps prononcée sur la demande du mari.

14. Ont droit à pension :

1° La veuve du fonctionnaire ou employé qui, dans l'exercice ou à l'occasion de ses fonctions, a perdu la vie dans un naufrage ou dans un des cas spécifiés au paragraphe 1° de l'article 11, soit immédiatement, soit par suite de l'événement ;

2° La veuve dont le mari aura perdu la vie par un des accidents prévus au paragraphe 2° de l'article 11, ou par suite de cet accident.

Dans le premier cas, la pension est des deux tiers de celle que le mari aurait obtenue ou pu obtenir par application de l'article 12 (premier paragraphe).

Dans le second cas, la pension est du tiers de celle que le mari aurait obtenue ou pu obtenir en vertu dudit article (deuxième paragraphe).

Dans les cas spécifiés au présent article, il suffit que le mariage ait été contracté antérieurement à l'événement qui a amené la mort ou la mise à la retraite du mari.

15. Dans le cas où un employé, ayant servi alternativement dans la partie active et dans la partie sédentaire, décède avant d'avoir accompli les trentes années de service exigées pour constituer le droit à pension de sa veuve, un cinquième de son temps de service dans la partie active est ajouté fictivement en sus du service effectif pour compléter les trente années nécessaires. La liquidition ne s'opère, néanmoins, que sur la durée effective des services.

16. L'orphelin ou les orphelins mineurs d'un fonctionnaire ou employé ayant obtenu sa pension, ou ayant accompli la durée de services exigée par l'article 5 de la présente loi, ou ayant perdu la vie dans un des cas prévus par les paragraphes 1° et 2° de l'article 14, ont droit à un secours annuel lorsque la mère est ou décédée, ou inhabile à recueillir la pension, ou déchue de ses droits.

Ce secours est, quel que soit le nombre des enfants, égal à la pension que la mère aurait obtenue ou pu obtenir conformément aux articles 13, 14, et 15. Il est partagé entre eux par égales portions, et payé jusqu'à ce que le plus jeune des enfants ait atteint l'âge de vingt et un ans accomplis, la part de ceux qui décéderaient ou celle des majeurs faisant retour aux mineurs.

S'il existe une veuve et un ou plusieurs orphelins mineurs provenant d'un mariage antérieur du fonctionnaire, il est prélevé sur la pension de la veuve, et, sauf réversibilité en sa faveur, un quart au profit de l'orphelin du premier lit s'il n'en existe qu'un en âge de minorité, et la moitié s'il en existe plusieurs.

17. Les pensions et secours annuels qui seront accordés conformément aux dispositions du présent titre sont inscrits au grand-livre de la dette publique.

TITRE III.

Dispositions transitoires applicables aux Fonctionnaires et Employés en exercice au 1er Janvier 1854.

18. Les fonctionnaires et employés en exercice au 1er Janvier 1854 sont soumis aux retenues déterminées par l'article 3, et sont retraités d'après les règles ci-après :

Ceux qui étaient tributaires de caisses de retraite supprimées et ceux qui obtenaient pension sur fonds généraux sont liquidés dans les proportions et aux conditions réglées par la présente loi pour leurs services postérieurs au 1er janvier 1854 ; et pour les services antérieurs, conformément, soit aux règlements spéciaux, soit aux loi et décret des 22 Août 1790 et 13 Septembre 1806* qui régissaient respectivement leur situation, sans que les maximum déterminés par la présente loi puisse être dépassés.

Toutefois, les pensions des fonctionnaires et employés qui, au 1er Janvier 1854, auront accompli la durée de service exigée par les règlements spéciaux, loi et décret précités, sont liquidées conformément à ces règlements, loi ou décret.

Les magistrats nommés avant le 1er Janvier 1854, et mis à la retraite en vertu du décret du 1er Mars 1852,† auront droit à pension après quinze ans de service.

Les fonctionnaires et employés qui, antérieurement, ne subissaient pas de retenues et n'étaient pas placés sous le régime des loi et décret des 22 Août 1790 et 13 Septembre 1806, sont admis à faire valoir la totalité de leurs services admissibles pour constituer leur droit à pension ; toutefois, cette pension n'est liquidée que pour le temps pendant lequel ces fonctionnaires auront subi la retenue, et n'est réglée qu'à raison d'un cent vingtième du traitement moyen par chaque année de services civils ; mais le montant de la pension ainsi fixé est alors augmenté d'un trentième pour chacune des années liquidées : cette base exceptionnelle cessse lorsque le titulaire se trouve dans les conditions voulues par l'article 5.

TITRE IV.

Dispositions d'Ordre et de Comptabilité.

19. Aucune pension n'est liquidée qu'autant que le fonctionnaire aura été préalablement admis à faire valoir ses droits à la retraite par le ministre au département duquel il ressortit.

20. Il ne peut être concédé annuellement de pension, en vertu de la présente loi, que dans la limite des extinctions réalisées sur les pensions inscrites. Dans le cas, toutefois, où cette limite devrait être dépassée, par suite de l'accroissement de liquidation auquel donneront lieu les nouvelles catégories de fonctionnaires soumis à la retenue et appelés à la pension par l'article 3, l'augmentation de crédit nécessaire sera l'objet d'une loi spéciale.

21. Il sera rendu compte annuellement, lors de la présentation de la loi du budget, des pensions de retraite concédées et inscrites en vertu de la présente loi, en distinguant les charges antérieures et celles postérieures au 1er Janvier 1854.

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* Xe série, Bull. 495, n° 3709.

* IVe série, Bull. 117, n° 1947.

† Xe série, Bull. 495, n° 3709.

Toute demande de pension est adressée au ministre du département auquel appartient le fonctionnaire. Cette demande doit, à peine de déchéance, être présentée avec les pièces à l'appui dans le délai de cinq ans à partir de la promulgation de la présente loi, pour les droits ouverts antérieurement, et, pour les droits qui s'ouvriront postérieurement, à partir, savoir : pour le titulaire, du jour où il aura été admis à faire valoir ses droits à la retraite, ou du jour de la cessation de ses fonctions, s'il a été autorisé à les continuer après cette admission, et, pour la veuve, du jour du décès du fonctionnaire.

Les demandes de secours annuels pour les orphelins doivent être présentées dans le même délai à partir de la promulgation de la présente loi, ou du jour du décès de leur père ou de celui de leur mère.

23. Les pensions sont liquidées d'après la durée des services, en négligeant sur le résultat final du décompte les fractions de mois et de franc.

Les services civils ne sont comptés que de la date du premier traitement d'activité et à partir de l'âge de vingt ans accomplis. Le temps de surnumérariat n'est compté dans aucun cas.

24. La liquidation est faite par le ministre compétent, qui la soumet à l'examen du Conseil d'état avec l'avis du ministre des finances.

Le décret de concession est rendu sur la proposition du ministre compétent. Il est contre-signé par lui et par le ministre des finances.

Il est inséré au Bulletin des lois.

25. La jouissance de la pension commence du jour de la cessation du traitement, ou du lendemain du décès du fonctionnaire ; celle du secours annuel, du lendemain du décès du fonctionnaire ou du décès de la veuve.

Il ne peut, en aucun cas, y avoir lieu au rappel de plus de trois années d'arrérages antérieurs à la date de l'insertion au Bulletin des lois du décret de concession.

26. Les pensions sont incessibles. Aucune saisie ou retenue ne peut être opérée du vivant du pensionnaire, que jusqu'à concurrence d'un cinquième pour débet envers l'État, ou pour des créances privilégiées, aux termes de l'article 2,101 du Code Napoléon, et d'un tiers dans les circonstances prévues par les articles 203, 205, 206, 207, et 214 du même Code.

27. Tout fonctionnaire ou employé démissionnaire, destitué, révoqué d'emploi, perd ses droits à la pension. S'il est remis en activité, son premier service lui est compté.

Celui qui est constitué en déficit pour détournement de deniers ou de matières, ou convaincu de malversations, perd ses droits à la pension, lors même qu'elle aurait été liquidée ou inscrite.

La même disposition est applicable au fonctionnaire convaincu de s'être démis de son emploi à prix d'argent, et à celui qui aura été condamné à une peine afflictive ou infamante. Dans ce dernier cas, s'il y a réhabilitation, les droits à la pension seront rétablis.

28. Lorsqu'un pensionnaire est remis en activité dans le même service, le payement de sa pension est suspendu.

Lorsqu'il est remis en activité dans un service different, il ne peut cumuler sa pension et son traitement que jusqu'à concurrence de quinze cents francs.

Après la cessation de ses fonctions, il peut rentrer en jouissance de son ancienne pension, ou obtenir, s'il y a lieu, une nouvelle liquidation basée sur la généralité de ses services.

29. Le droit à l'obtention ou à la jouissance d'une pension est suspendu par les circonstances qui font perdre la qualité de Français, durant la privation de cette qualité.

La liquidation ou le rétablissement de la pension ne peut donner lieu à aucun rappel pour les arrérages antérieurs.

Titre V.

Dispositions applicables aux Pensions de toute Nature.

30. Les pensions et secours annuels sont payés par trimestre ; ils sont rayés des livres du trésor après trois ans de non réclamation, sans que leur rétablissement donne lieu à aucun rappel d'arrérages antérieurs à la réclamation.

La même déchéance est applicable aux héritiers ou ayants cause des pensionnaires qui n'auront pas produit la justification de leurs droits dans le trois ans qui suivront la date du décès de leur auteur.

31. Le cumul de deux pensions est autorisé dans la limite de six mille francs, pourvu qu'il n'y ait pas double emploi dans les années de service présentées pour la liquidation.

La disposition qui précède n'est pas applicable aux pensions que des lois spéciales ont affranchies des prohibitions du cumul.

Titre VI.

Dispositions Spéciales.

32. Les dispositions de la loi du 22 Août 1790 et du décret du 13 Septembre 1806 continueront à être appliquées

Aux ministres sécrétaires d'état,
Aux sous-secrétaires d'état,
Aux membres du Conseil d'état,
Aux préfets et sous-préfets.

33. Lorsqu'un fonctionnaire aura passé d'un service sujet à retenue dans un service qui en est affranchi, ou réciproquement, la pension est liquidée d'après la loi qui régit son dernier service, à moins qu'il n'ait accompli dans le premier service les conditions d'âge et de durée de fonctions exigées.

Dans ce dernier cas, le fonctionnaire a le droit de choisir le mode de liquidation de sa pension.

34. Les dispositions des articles 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, et 31 de la présente loi sont applicables au fonctionnaire dont la pension est liquidée conformément à la loi du 22 Août 1790 et au décret du 13 Septembre 1806.

35. Un règlement d'administration publique déterminera :—

1° La portion des rétributions diverses qui peut être affranchie de la retinue mentionnée au paragraphe 1° de l'article 3 ;

2° La fixation des retenues mentionnées au paragraphe 3° du même article et des prélèvements autorisés sur les amendes et confiscations en matière de douanes, de contributions indirectes et de postes ;

3° Les formes à suivre pour déclarer l'incapacité du fonctionnaire dans le cas prévu par le dernier paragraphe de l'article 5 ;

4° Les formes et les délais dans lésquels seront justifiées les causes, la nature et les suites des blessures ou infirmités pouvant donner droit à pension ;

5° Le mode de constation des circonstances de nature à ouvrir des droits aux veuves dans les cas prévus par les paragraphes 1° et 2° de l'article 14 ;

6° Les formes suivant lesquelles le fonctionnaire pourra être privé de sa pension dans les cas prévus par l'article 27 ;

Et 7°, celles suivant lesquelles aura lieu, entre les divers départements ministériels, la répartition du crédit alloué chaque année pour le service des pensions.

Ce règlement déterminera, en outre, les autres mesures propres à assurer l'exécution de la présente loi.

36. Sont abrogés : la loi du 15 germinal an xi., l'arrêté du 15 floréal an xi. (1.),* le premier paragraphe de l'article 27 de la loi du 25 Mars 1817, le premier paragraphe de l'article 13 de la loi du 15 Mai 1818, et l'article 31 de la loi du 19 Mai 1849, ainsi que les dispositions des lois, décrets, ordonnances ou règlements qui seraient contraires à la présente loi.

Délibéré en séance publique, à Paris, le 16 Mai 1853.

Le Président,
Signé BILLAULT.

Les Sécretaires,
Signé ED. DALLOZ, Baron ESCHASSÉRIAUX,
HENRY DUGAS.

N° 1.—TABLEAU de Caisses des Retraites supprimées à partir du 1er Janvier 1854.

(Annexe de l'article 1er de la loi du 9 Juin 1853.)

Départements Ministériels.	Nombre de caisses de retraite supprimées.	Désignation des Caisses de Retraite supprimées.
Ministère d'Etat -	1	Caisse de retraite des employés de la Légion d'honneur.
Justice - - -	1	Caisse de retraite de la magistrature, des bureaux du ministère et du Conseil d'Etat.
Affaires étrangères	1	Caisse de retraite du ministère des affaires étrangères.
Instruction publique et cultes.	3	Caisse de retraite des fonctionnaires et professeurs de l'Université et des employés des bureaux du ministère.
		Caisse de retraite des fonctionnaires et des principaux et régents des collèges communaux.
		Caisse de retraite des employés des bureaux des cultes.
Intérieur, agriculture et commerce, et police générale.	7	Caisse de retraite des employés des ministères de l'intérieur de l'agriculture et du commerce et de la police générale.
		Caisse de retraite des professeurs et employés du conservatoire national de musique.
		Caisse de retraite des employés du service des prisons.
		Caisse de retraite des employés des haras, dépôts d'étalons et écoles vétérinaires.
		Caisse de retraite des vérificateurs et employés du service des poids et mesures.
		Caisse de retraite des professeurs et employés des écoles d'arts et métiers.
		Caisse de retraite des agents de l'intendance sanitaire de Marseille.
Travaux publics -	1	Caisse de retraite des fonctionnaires et employés des ponts et chaussées et des mines.
Guerre - - -	5	Caisse de retraite des employés des bureaux du ministère de la guerre, et des commis entretenus pour le service des bureaux de l'intendance militaire.
		Caisse de retraite des écoles militaires.
		Caisse de retraite des poudres et salpêtres.
		Caisse de retraite des écoles d'artillerie et du génie et des contrôleurs et réviseurs d'armes.
		Caisse de retraite de l'école polytechnique.
Ministères d'Etat et de la Maison de l'Empereur et des finances.	6	Caisse générale des pensions de retraite des fonctionnaires et employés des ministères d'Etat, et de la Maison de l'Empereur et des finances. (*Ordonnance du* 12 *Janvier* 1825. *et decrets des* 24 *Novembre et* 31 *Decembre* 1852.)
		Caisse de retraite des greffe et archives de la Cour des comptes.
		Caisse de retraite des caisses d'amortissement et des depôts et consignations.
		Caisse de retraite des courriers des postes.
		Caisse de retraite des employés de l'ancienne Chambre des Pairs.
	25	

* IIIe série, Bull. 275, n° 2751.

N° 2.—TABLEAU des Emplois du Service Actif.

(Annexe de l'article 5 de la loi du 9 Juin 1853.

Douanes.	Contributions indirectes et tabacs.	Forêts de l'Etat et de la couronne.	Postes.
Capitaines de brigade.	SERVICE GENERAL.	Gardes généraux adjoints.	Couriers et postulants courriers.
Lieutenants d'embarcation.	Inspecteurs.	Gardes à cheval.	Facteurs de ville.
Lieutenants de 1re classe.	Sous-Inspecteurs.	Brigadiers.	Brigadiers et sous-brigadiers facteurs ruraux.
Lieutenants de 2e classe.	Contrôleurs de ville.	Gardes à pied.	Facteurs ruraux.
Lieutenants de 3e classe.	Contrôleurs receveurs à cheval et à pied.	Gardes forestiers cantonniers.	Facteurs locaux.
Brigadiers à cheval et à pied.	Receveurs ambulants à cheval et à pied.		Chargeurs de malles.
Sous-brigadiers à cheval et à pied.	Commis adjoints à cheval et à pied.		
Cavaliers et préposés d'ordonnance.	Commis aux exercices.		
Préposés.	NAVIGATION.		
Patrons et sous-patrons.	Commis adjoints à pied.		
Matelots.	Commis à pied.		
Mousses.	GARANTIE.		
Préposés gardes-magasins.	Contrôleurs.		
Préposés concierges.	Sous-contrôleurs.		
Préposés emballeurs.	Commis aux exercices.		
Préposés peseurs et plombeurs.	CULTURE DES TABACS.		
	Inspecteurs.		
	Sous-inspecteurs.		
	Contrôleurs.		
	Commis.		
	OCTROIS.		
	Préposés en chef.		

N° 3.—TABLEAU des Maximum des Pensions.

(Annexe de l'article 7 de la loi du 9 Juin 1853.)

Désignation des Fonctions, Grades, et Quotité des Traitements.	Maximum des Pensions.
	francs.
Ire SECTION.	
AGENTS DIPLOMATIQUES ET CONSULAIRES.	
Ambassadeurs - - - - -	12,000
Ministres plénipotentiaires de 1re classe -	10,000
Ministres plénipotentiaires de 2e classe, et directeur des travaux politiques - - - - -	8,000
Chargés d'affaires en titre - - - -	6,000
Premiers secrétaires d'ambassade ou de légation de 1re classe, et sous-directeur des travaux politiques -	5,000
Tous autres secrétaires d'ambassade ou de légation -	4,000
Consuls généraux - - - - - -	6,000
Consuls de 1re classe - - - - -	5,000
Consuls de 2e classe - - - - -	4,000
Premier drogman et secrétaire interprète à Constantinople - - - - - -	5,000
Second drogman à la même résidence et premiers drogmans des consulats généraux - - - -	3,000
Tous autres drogmans, chanceliers d'ambassade et de légation - - - - - -	2,400
Chanceliers des consulats généraux - - -	2,400
Agents consulaires (vice-consuls), Français de nation et rétribués directement sur le trésor, au moyen d'une allocation ordonnancée en leur nom - -	2,000
Chanceliers de consulat - - - - -	1,800
IIe SECTION.	
Magistrats de l'ordre judiciaire et de la Cour des comptes, fonctionnaires de l'enseignement et ingénieurs des ponts et chaussées et des mines -	⅔ du traitement moyen, sans pouvoir dépasser 6,000 fr.
IIIe SECTION.	
Fonctionnaires et employés des administrations centrales et du service intérieur des différents ministères. Agents et préposés de toutes classes, autre que ceux compris dans les deux sections ci-dessus.	
Traitements de 1,000 fr. et au-dessous - - -	750
Traitements de 1,001 à 2,400 - - - -	⅔ du traitement moyen, sans pouvoir descendre au-dessous de 750 fr.
Traitements de 2,401 à 3,400 - - - -	1,600
Traitements de 3,201 à 8,000 - - - -	½ du traitement moyen.
Traitements de 8,001 à 9,000 - - - -	4,000
Traitements de 9,001 à 10,500 - - - -	4,500
Traitements de 10,501 à 12,000 - - - -	5,000
Traitements au dessus de 12,000 - - -	6,000
FONCTIONNAIRES ET AGENTS A SALAIRES ET REMISES.	
Conservateur dez hyphothèques et receveurs de l'enregistrement et du timbre de 1re classe - -	3,000
Conservateurs des hypothèques et receveurs de l'enregistrement et du timbre de 2e classe - - -	2,000
Courriers et postulants courriers des postes - -	1,200

Vu pour être annexé au projet de loi adopté dans la séance du 16 mai 1853.

Le Président,
Signé Billault.

Les Secrétaires,
Signé Ed. Dalloz, Baron Eschssériaux,
Henry Dugas.

Vu pour être annexé à la loi et scellé du sceau du Sénat :

Signé Baron T. de Lacrosse.

Vu pour être annexé à la loi du 9 Juin 1853.

Le Ministre d'état,
Signé Achille Fould.

Certifié conforme : Paris, le 13* Juin 1853.

Le Garde des Sceaux, Ministre
Secrétaire d'état au département de la Justice.

ABBATUCCI.

Memorandum.

The oldest law now regulating the superannuation of any class of civil servants is dated 22nd August 1790. It enunciates the principle, that the state is bound to recompense services rendered to the community, when their importance and their duration deserve this testimony of gratitude.

Its 17th article provides that, except in the case of wounds received or infirmities contracted in the discharge of public duties, and incapacitating for further service, no citizen shall be entitled to a pension unless he has attained the age of 50, and has completed 30 years of effective service.

Ten millions of francs annually were to be appropriated to the payment of civil and military pensions.

This sum was found insufficient ; and by decree of 13th September 1806, the maximum of pension attainable was lowered, the required age was increased, and other rules less favourable to the public servant were introduced.

Under this decree the rate of pension for 30 years' service was fixed at one-sixth of salary on an average of the four last years of service.

Before this period, a system which appears to have existed under the old régime of the farmers general had been revived. In many departments of the state superannuation funds (*Caisses de Retraite*) had been established under the authority of the government, which granted them assistance and sanctioned their regulations.

The receipts of these *Caisses de Retraite* were always treated as public income, and the government appears to have modified their regulations at pleasure.

From time to time consolidations were effected. For example, in 1825 seven different funds in the finance department were amalgamated; and by laws of 1831 and 1832 the amount of deduction was in most cases fixed at 5 per cent.

It appears, however, that these funds were at no time sufficient to meet the claims upon them. The law of 25th March 1817 allowed them a sum of 1,066,500 fr. as a temporary assistance, and that of 15th March 1818 increased the grant in aid to 1,958,000 fr., with a condition that it was to diminish by one-twentieth each year. Instead of a decrease there was a regular increase, the amount added in 1852 being 14,000,000 fr.

Before that year mentioned, repeated attempts had been made to put the matter on a more satisfactory footing.

It may almost be said that each session and each minister of Finance furnished a new scheme. The following enumeration is given in one of the treatises on the subject :—

1832 Rapport de M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay.
1834 Projet Humann-Gouin.
1837 „ Duchâtel.
1838 „ Lacave-Laplagne.
1840 „ Passy.
1841 „ Humann.
1843 „ Lacave-Laplagne.
1845 „ same as 1843.

The bill introduced in 1840 led to some calculations by M. Mathieu, the *Rapporteur* of the commission to which it was referred, and it is said then to have been proved that in order to give at the expiration of 30 years' service pensions equal to a moiety of salary, with continuation of one-third to widows, an abatement of 7 per cent., with double "first fruits,"* would be required. "But," the report proceeds, "the "annual abatement, which has been gradually in- "creased, and is now universally raised to 5 per cent., "must be considered to have reached a limit which "it would be difficult to exceed, and, consequently, "being unable to impose further sacrifices on func- "tionaries and employés, we must have recourse to "the state for assistance."

It is to be observed, that in these calculations no allowance was made for retiring pensions to employés wounded or incapacitated in execution of duty,—to persons entitled on abolition of office,—to those who make up the 30 years by military service,—to orphans, &c.

The report of 1840, unaccompanied by the tables on which it was founded, is given in the *Moniteur* of 20th June 1840. It has frequently been referred to as a document of high authority.

Leaving these calculations, which have been referred to principally with the view of showing how much attention the subject has received, we may next proceed to consider the state of things as it existed at the passing of the law of 1853.

There were then 25 *Caisses de Retraite* in the different departments of the state ; ex. gr., one in that of foreign affairs ; three in that of the minister of instruction and cultus ; as many as five in that of the minister of war, &c.

The total number of contributors to these was 77,474, and their aggregate salaries amounted to 121,638,410 fr., giving an average of 1,570 fr., or 63*l.*

Each of these Funds had its own rules, as to the title to superannuation, the amount, the provision for widows and orphans, &c.

Next there was a considerable number of functionaries subject to the provisions of 1790 and 1806. These paid no abatement, but were entitled to pensions on retirement. The number of those who had belonged to this class, and to whom the provision of the new law was extended, was 3,359, and their aggregate salary 5,176,425 fr. ; the average being 1,541 fr., or 61*l.* 13*s.*

Thirdly, there was a very large class of persons who paid no abatement, and were entitled to no superannuation. The number brought under the operation of the law of 1853 was 77,394 ; aggregate salary, 52,924,508 fr. ; average, 684 fr., or 27*l.* 7*s.*

Aggregate of salaries.
121,638,410
5,176,425
52,924,508
179,739,343

In this last class were included 43,000 *Instituteurs Primaires*, 14,000 rural postmen, &c. The provisions also extend to sailors and cabin boys in the employ of the customs ; to the forest guard ; to the inferior employés of the post office, &c.

It is further to be premised that no attempt has been made to define by legislation the classes included or not included in the civil service. The task has been left to be executed gradually, and as occasion might arise, by the *Conseil d'Etat* which exercises, *as a court of law*, a final jurisdiction. The cases are regularly reported with the rest of those decided, and there are of course very refined distinctions.

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* Cette date est celle de la réception du Bulletin au ministère de la Justice.

* See as to the meaning of this term, p. 180, post.

As a general rule, and with certain exceptions which will be noticed, it is essential that the functionary or employé should be remunerated directly by the state, so that those paid by local funds are excluded.

It will also be convenient to notice the distinction between out-door and in-door service These terms, perhaps, correspond as well as any other to the French *actif* and *sedentaire*. Not only is there to be in the former a necessity for "*activité plus ou moins grande*," but there must also be exposure by day and night likely to occasion fatigue and illness, and involving some danger. The rule is, as will hereafter be seen, that five years of the former are treated as equivalent to six of the latter ; and it has therefore been thought right very strictly to define the classes who are to have the advantage of "out-door" service. The employments included under this term are enumerated in a schedule to the Act of 1853, and to no other employment, however similar, can the same privilege be granted. Even military or naval service, although allowed to count with civil service towards giving a right to pension, does not count as "out-door" service.

The following observations of an able French writer,* on the state of things existing prior to the law of 1853, and on the policy of maintaining the principle of abatements, are worth insertion, although the course adopted by the Government and the Legislature has not been in accordance with his views.

"A system so devoid of regularity and unity and affording so little security to the public servant, necessarily attracted the attention of the Government and of the Legislature, and for nearly thirty years numerous and repeated attempts have been made to replace it by a new law. But when the measures to be adopted for that purpose come under consideration, many difficulties present themselves. The problem is to regulate the age and length of service, which should give a claim to pension, to fix the amount of that pension with reference to the various elements which must enter into the calculation, to examine the exceptional cases which result from infirmities or accidents, to decide whether a provision should be made for widows, and if so under what circumstances, and to what extent. It becomes necessary, on the one hand, to take every precaution to guarantee the public service against the retention of incapable or enfeebled employés; and on the other hand, to guard the revenue against the premature superannuation of employés, who, although they have attained the prescribed age and length of service, are still equal to their work. Lastly, each Department, and the various classes composing it, must be considered separately, in order to ascertain the special circumstances which may require exceptional provisions. Each of these questions is complicated and delicate. We will content ourselves with some observations with reference to the basis on which the system should rest.

In order to relieve the state from an onerous charge, and to prevent the recurrence of ruinous abuses, a scheme was suggested which has for sometime had numerous advocates. The scheme in question proposed to establish funds consisting exclusively of deductions from salaries, to open a separate account for each public servant, to the credit of which those deductions should be carried, augmented by compound interest, and by a proportionate part of the balances remaining to the credit of deceased employés; a combination which united the chances of a tontine, and the certain products of accumulation. It was asserted that these elements conjoined would produce for each public servant, a sum larger than the amount of the pensions granted under the existing system, and it was actually proposed to give to each, instead of a mere life annuity, a capital, the interest of which would be adequate for his support. The calculations of a learned mathematician, *Rapporteur* of the Chamber of Deputies, have proved the impracticability of these schemes. It was clear, however, independently of all calculations, that if under the proposed system the resources of the savings banks were not greater than those of the old superannuation funds (*caisses de retenues*), or those provided under the mixed system introduced by the Government, no arithmetical legerdemain could produce higher results in the one case than in the other.

* * * * * * * *

"The Government, adopting the system most opposed to that of the savings banks, has repeatedly proposed measures charging the pensions of all civil servants, as those of the army are already charged, on the public revenue. This proposition, it must be confessed, is recommended by the advantages it offers to the public servants, and by the close ties which it establishes between them and the Government; it recognises, better than the other plans, the obligation of the State to those who have served it, and distinguishes itself by a species of generosity, but it has always been diminished in value, and, if the phrase may be allowed, debased, by the conditions annexed to it. In fact, while the primary liability of the State has been acknowledged in terms, it has been proposed (in order to compensate public revenue) to continue the deductions at present established, which are now as high as 5 per cent. throughout the service. It is true that the notion of imposing these deductions would not have arisen had they not already existed, but it has been considered that there would be no inconvenience in the maintenance of a charge so long established, and to which the public servants had become habituated. It was alleged, moreover, that pensions for which the funds were thus furnished by the very men for whom they were destined, established a doubly sacred claim, based as they were on services rendered, and on deductions levied upon the functionaries. It was thought that the payment of these pensions was the better assured against those measures of public necessity which a war or a financial crisis might produce, and which it was thought could not be resisted by pensions which it was possible to regard as resting on the indulgence, perhaps it might be said the munificence, of the public. These reasons are powerful, but not unanswerable, and pensions will not attain the character of a debt honourably paid by the State so long as they are made dependent on a previous deduction. *In fact the system of deductions is a pure fiction from the time that the public revenue is made the debtor.* This system is intelligible only where the amount of the pension depends on the produce of the deductions, and where the parties interested have a voice in the management of it, and divide it amongst themselves. Under the system of departmental "caisses de retenues" this was of course the rule, but where the State is declared to be the party liable under all circumstances, and liable for a pension the amount of which is invariably fixed beforehand, the deduction is simply a diminution of salary. There is, it should be added, a case in which it may give rise to the most legitimate complaints. It has always been considered, and rightly so, that a public servant who has been dismissed from the service loses his claim to pension. According to the system of pensions without deductions this penalty is just and natural, for the State ought not to recompense services which, owing to interruption by the fault of the public servant, have not attained the required duration. According to the system of deductions, on the other hand, this system has the appearance of confiscation, for the Treasury seems to take possession of sums which the public servant had himself contributed to the fund. Nor, indeed, is it true that the deductions can be considered as giving greater security to those who are to receive the pensions. If it should happen that the State was so unfortunate, so lost to all honourable feeling as to think of discontinuing the payment of pensions, the argument founded on the sacrifices made by the public servant would oppose but a feeble barrier against such a bankruptcy. The institutions of the State must not be remodelled with a view to public disaster, and we fall into an obvious inconsistency if, while we consider such disaster as breaking down all rules, we at the same time fancy that their results can be provided against by the influence of morality and justice. We conclude, therefore, that any system which may charge the pensions on the public revenue must, as a logical and necessary consequence, suppress the deduction. This is the plan already adopted in the army.

If, in conformity with this view, the deduction were no longer exacted, would it be necessary to leave the salaries of those who pay it at the present rate, or to reduce them proportionally? The answer to this question depends on the state of the finances, and the real necessities of the public servants. Our own view has been so distinctly expressed as to render it unnecessary for us to say that we should incline to the solution most favourable to the latter."

The principal provisions of the Act of 1853 are as follows :—

The first and second articles provide for the suppression of the evisting superannuation funds, the appropriation by the state of their assets, and the assumption by the state of their liabilities, as well as of certain pensions and compensations for loss of office granted under a law of 1st May 1822, and a decree of 2nd May 1848.

The law of 1822 appears to have been passed with a general view of facilitating economical reform, and enabled the grant of compensation for loss of office to those who would not have been entitled on the ground of age or length of service. The decree of 1848 was intended to meet the peculiarities of the times. It was provided that a moiety of the sum saved by economical arrangements might be specially appropriated to meet the claims for loss of office ; but the *Conseil d'Etat* decided that the realization of a saving was not a condition precedent to the grant of compensation for loss of office. This circumstance is mentioned here as affording one among many illustrations which might be given of the part taken in such matters by the council—a legal tribunal proceeding by established rules of law.

The second chapter commences with Art. 3, which fixes the amounts to be deducted from salaries in the case of all appointments subsequent to the 1st of January 1854.

These are :—

1. An abatement of five per cent. on salaries, whether fixed, or paid by per-centages, fees, &c.

2. An abatement of one-twelfth on the salary given at entrance, and on all subsequent augmentations.*

3. Abatements for vacations, fines for neglect of duty, &c.

Commissions allowed to receivers-general of finance in account with the treasury are exempt from abate-

* M. Vivien, *Etudes Administratives*, t. i., p. 299.

* This is the abatement which was termed "first fruits" on p. 179.

ment; and in the cases of certain specified classes, the abatement is on three-fourths of the salary, the remaining one-fourth being considered as compensation for rent and for office expenses.

A section hereafter to be noticed deals with functionaries who entered the service prexiously to the 1st of January 1854.

Before leaving these articles it is to be observed that a subsequent section of the act gives the government power to decide by decree (*inter alia*) what portion of official income shall be exempted from deduction.

The decree of the 9th November 1853, framed under this authority, contains the following provision in favour of political and consular agents.

They are to be charged on the whole of the first 20,000 francs of income, on four-fifths of the second 20,000, on three-fifths of the third, on two-fifths of the fourth, and on one-fifth of all above.

The next section (Art. 4.) extends to certain classes of public servants whose salaries are derived from departmental or communal funds or other sources the operation of the preceding article.

The general theory is, as has been observed, that only those *directly* remunerated by the state are to come under operation of enactment.

Under the class brought in by this section are included schoolmasters paid, partly or entirely, by departmental or communal funds, or by the contributions of the pupils of the "*Lycées nationaux*."

So also functionaries employed in the administration of the *Dotation de la Couronne*, and paid out of the civil list.

The following table shows the conditions under which retiring allowances become claimable and the rates of allowance in the several cases:—

A. Age 60, and length of service 30 years. If there have been 15 years of out-door service, then — age 55 years, and total length of service 25 years.	A. For each year of service one-sixtieth of salary taken on the average of six years preceding retirement. But for twenty-five years of out-door service the pension is one-half of the average salary, taken as above, and for each subsequent year is increased by one-fiftieth of the said average. And further the pension can in no case exceed three-fourths of the average salary, taken as above, nor can it exceed the maximum fixed by a schedule to the present law.
B. Service as above, and incapacity (recognized by the minister) for further service.	B. In all respects the same as A.
C. Incapacity for service arising either from an act of devotion to the public interests, or from exposure of life to save that of a fellow citizen, or from a struggle or conflict entered upon in execution of duty.	C. One-half of *last* salary, but not to exceed the maximum above referred to.
D. Impossibility of rendering further service, occasioned by a severe accident resulting beyond all doubt (*notoirement*) from the execution of duty.*	D. In in-door service one-sixtieth, in out-door one-fiftieth of *last* salary, for each year of service, but not to be less than one-sixth of that salary.
E. Age 50 in in-door service, or 45 in out-door, combined with 20 years of service in the one or 15 in the other, and with (*a*) serious infirmities arising from exercise of functions, and rendering further service impossible, or with (*b*) abolition of office.	E. One-sixtieth or one-fiftieth of *average* salary (taken as above) for each year of service.

The rights of widows and orphans are as follows:

A widow is entitled to pension where her husband had obtained one under the present law, or had accomplished the length of service specified under A. and B., provided that the marriage took place six years before the retirement of the husband.

The widow's pension is then one-third of that which her husband had or was entitled to claim.

The right to a pension is lost where a divorce *à mensâ et thoro* has been obtained by the husband.

Further, widows are entitled to pensions where their husbands have, in exercise or by reason of their functions, lost their lives by shipwreck, or under the circumstances mentioned in paragraph C., either directly or indirectly.

And where their husbands have lost their lives by one of the accidents mentioned in paragraph D., or in consequence of such accident.

In the first of these two cases the pension is two-thirds,—in the latter—one-third of that which the husband had or might have obtained according to the rules above mentioned.

In *these* cases it is sufficient that the marriage should have taken place before the event which caused the death or retirement of the husband.

When an employé, who has served partly in the out-door and partly in the in-door branch, dies without having served the time necessary to entitle his widow to a pension, one-fifth of the time spent in out-door service is added in order to make up the 30 years which give *title* to pension; but the *rate* of pension is calculated on actual service only.

The orphans of an employé who has obtained his pension, or accomplished the requisite length of service, or has lost his life, under the circumstances above specified, are entitled to an annual allowance during minority, when their mother is dead, or incapable of receiving the pension, or has forfeited her rights.

This allowance is equal to that which the mother had or might have obtained, whatever be the number of children. It is divided equally among them, and is paid until the youngest has attained 21, the portion of those who die or come of age being distributed among those living and under age.

If there be a widow, and at the same time an orphan or orphans of an earlier marriage, one quarter is levied upon the widow's pension for the support of such orphan, if only one, and one-half if more than one. When the orphans have attained 21, the whole becomes payable to the widow.

* This word *notoirement* is used in the regulations of the old Caisses de Retraite. References to thirty-three decisions of the Conseil d'Etat on the meaning of the term as used in those of the *Ministères d'Etat et des Finances* are given in one of the treatises on the subject. The following decisions of the *Conseil d'Etat* may be cited as illustrative of the provisions in the text:—"An employé incapacitated for service by a fall which he has had, not on the actual scene of a fire, but while on his way to give assistance, is not considered to have been incapacitated by an act of devotion to the public interest, and consequently is not entitled to assessment of his pension on the exceptional scale."

"The Sieur Lacroix, *garde général forestier* at Parthenay, was discharged after 28 years, 4 months, and 23 days of service, on the ground of ill health. As, from the nature of his duties, he belonged to the class of in-door officers, he could not obtain a pension except by proving that his infirmities were beyond all doubt the result of his duties. From the nature of his disorder (*gastro-enteritis*), it appeared very difficult to establish this fact, but medical certificates attributed the commencement of the illness to a cold caught in marking timber. The administration did not consider these certificates as conclusive, and refused the pension. On appeal to the *Conseil d'Etat*, the decision was affirmed."

A few special cases are next to be noticed:

Military or naval service may count with civil service, and will be taken at its actual duration, provided that the duration of civil service has been 12 years in the in-door, or 10 in the out-door division.

If the military or naval service has already been rewarded by a pension, such service is not taken into account in assessing amount of pension. If not, the pension for military or naval service is assessed at the minimum assigned to the grade by the schedules annexed to the law of 11th and 18th April 1831, the assessment for civil service being made separately.

The service of employés in the offices of the prefects and sub-prefects where the pay is charged upon the gross allowance made by government, is permitted to count with civil service, strictly so called, in establishing both *right* to pension and *amount* of pension, provided there have been at least 12 years of in-door or 10 years of out-door civil service.

These persons are, as has been said, nominated by the prefects and sub-prefects; not by the state; but it was deemed essential to create facilities for exchanging between offices of the prefects and those of the minister of state. The government strongly insisted on this point. "Il est essentiel," it was argued, "que des échanges puissent avoir lieu entre "les bureaux ministériels et ceux des préfectures. La "chambre doit vouloir que les administrations préfec- "torales puissent se recruter d'employés habiles, zélés, "capables de bien servir: il y va de la bonne gestion "des intérêts départmentaux. Mais pour cela il faut "laisser entrevoir un horizon, un avenir aux hommes "qui acceptent ces modestes fonctions; il faut leur "promettre de changer de situation et de passer au "service direct de l'Etat sans être condamnés à faire "le sacrifice de leur passé. Alors les administrations "préfectorales deviendront pour le gouvernement une "précieuse pépinière."

Civil service performed out of Europe by public servants sent from Europe by the French government counts for $\frac{3}{2}$ of its actual duration; but this fictitious addition is not allowed to reduce by more than one-fifth the period of service required to give title to a pension.

After 15 years of service out of Europe the pension is claimable at 55 years of age.

The third chapter of the law contains temporary provisions applicable to those already in the service on 1st January 1854.

All these are subjected to the abatements imposed by the law.

With regard to the greater portion, it has been stated that they had previously been contributing at about the same rate to the departmental funds.

Others who were subject to the provisions of the law of 1790 and the decree of 1806 had a contingent right to a pension, but had previously paid no abatement.

And others again had paid no abatement, and had possessed no claim to pension.

The reasoning by which the course adopted with regard to the second class is justified, in the *Exposé des Motifs*, is as follows:

"The right of the public servants who are under "the provisions of 1790 to pensions is indisputable; "it is sanctioned by law and by constant practice. "The only question for discussion is therefore the "propriety of modifying their actual condition, and "subjecting them for the future to abatements. Any "one who may hesitate as to the necessity of this "step will be sufficiently answered by the observation, "that the situation in which employés of this class "have hitherto been placed would become inexplica- "ble if allowed to exist under legislation intended to "be uniform in its operation. The services of these "classes differ in no respect from those of others who "are subject to abatement. It is simply the accident "of their position which has prevented their being "brought in as contributories to the departmental "funds from time to time established. It would be "far from equitable to perpetuate the immunity which "gives them a pension entirely gratuitous, while "others, whose rights and services are fully equal, "obtain pensions only by paying serious deductions "from their salaries."

It does not appear that there was any discrepancy on this point between the government and the committee of the *Corps législatif* by whom the bill was considered.

The rules for assessment of pensions are to be:—

1*st Class*, viz., those who had before contributed to departmental funds.

Pensions to be assessed according to the regulations prescribed with regard to the administration of the *departmental* fund for services rendered *before* 1st January 1854, and on the new scale for subsequent services; but the maximum prescribed by the present law is not to be exceeded.

2*d Class*, viz., those subject to the law of 1790 and the decree of 1806.

On the scale fixed by the law or decree referred to, for service, to 1st January 1854; on the new scale for subsequent services; but the maximum prescribed by the present law is not to be exceeded.

3*d Class*, viz., those who had before paid no abatement, and possessed no right to pension.

Employés belonging to this class are permitted, in establishing their *right* to pension, to count the total duration of service, but in assessing the *amount* they are to count only the time during which they have been subjected to abatement; and the calculation is to be as follows:

In the first place $\frac{1}{120}$th of average salary for each year of civil service is first to be taken, and then to the amount thus obtained is to be added $\frac{1}{30}$th of that amount for each year of service which has been subjected to abatement.

This exceptional scale is to cease as soon as the public servant has attained the position required by the present law in order to give claim to a pension.

From the example given as to the operation of this clause upon the first of the three classes, it would appear as if the partial preservation of old scales, though a benefit to the public servant, made no very great difference.

With regard to the third class, it is difficult to discover any precise reason for fixing on the somewhat complicated scale which has been adopted. The government, it appears, originally proposed to calculate the amount at the usual rate of $\frac{1}{60}$th for each year's service. An objection was taken by the committee of the *Corps Législatif;* and the working of the proposed rule was shown in the following instance:—

Suppose the case of an employé who has 6,000 fr., then an assessment of his pension after two years' payment would give him 200 fr. per annum for his life, in return for a total contribution of 600 fr.; an amount clearly unreasonable.

The working of the rule as it now stands would be as follows:

Suppose the average salary to be 6,000 fr., and that the abatement has been paid for five years; then

$$\frac{1}{120} \times 6{,}000 \times 5 = 250.$$

$$\frac{1}{30} \times 250 \times 5 = \underline{41.67}$$

$$291.67$$

The Bill as introduced would have given—

$$\frac{1}{60} \times 6{,}000 \times 5 = 500.$$

Similarly, if the average salary be, as before, 6,000 fr., and the abatement has been paid for 20 years, the pension will be—

$$\frac{1}{120} \times 6{,}000 \times 20 = 1{,}000.$$

$$\frac{1}{30} \times 1{,}000 \times 20 = \underline{\quad 666.67}$$

$$1{,}666.67$$

instead of

$$\frac{1}{60} \times 6{,}000 \times 20 = 2{,}000 \text{ fr.}$$

as it would have been if the ordinary scale had been adopted.

The fourth and fifth chapters of the Act contain miscellaneous regulations.

No pension is to be assessed until the right to a pension has been admitted by the minister at the head of the department.

The amount of pensions annually granted under the present law must not exceed that of those extinguished. If, however, owing to the number of persons now for the first time brought under contribution, and consequently entitled to pensions, it should be necessary to exceed this amount, the requisite augmentation is to be the subject of a special act.

An annual account is to be given, at the time when the budget is brought forward, of the superannuations granted and registered under this Act, distinguishing charges prior and subsequent to 1st January 1854.

Claims are to be sent in within five years, with proper evidence in support of them, and are to be addressed to the department in which the individual served.

Fractions of the month and of the franc are to be disregarded in the final assessment.

Civil service is to count from the first receipt of working salary and attainment of 20 years. Service as a supernumerary is in no case to be allowed for.

The assessment is to be made by the proper minister, who is to submit it to the examination of the Council of State, with the opinion of the Minister of Finance.

The *Décret de concession* is to be issued on the proposition of the proper minister. It is to be countersigned by him, and by the Minister of Finance, and to be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

It is important to bear in mind that the claimant, if his right be denied, or an unsatisfactory assessment made, may appeal to the Conseil d'Etat.

Pensions are not assignable; and no legal process can sequestrate a pension, save to the extent of one fifth, for debt to the state, or for privileged creditors, under the terms of Art. 2101 of the Code Napoléon, or one third under the circumstances provided for in Arts. 203, 205, 206, 207, and 214 of the same code.

Those who resign or are removed lose their right to a pension; but if again employed their first service is to count.

Conviction for embezzlement, or corrupt resignation, or condemnation to a "*peine afflictive ou infamante*," is a forfeiture, even after the pension has been assessed.

When a pensioner is called to active duty in the same service as before, his pension is suspended. If in a different service, he may retain pension and salary together, up to 1,500 fr., but no further.

After release from his second employment, he may return to his old pension, or, if there be ground for it, claim a new assessment based on the whole period of service.

The right to obtain or enjoy a pension is suspended by those circumstances which deprive the recipient of the character of Frenchman; and there can be no claim for payments accruing during suspense.

The circumstances would be, naturalization in a foreign country, acceptance, without permission, of service under a foreign government, foreign domicile, &c.

Two pensions may be enjoyed together, provided that the total does not exceed 6,000 fr., and provided also that there has not been double service during the period in respect of which the assessment is claimed.

The preceding limit does not apply to cases excepted by special enactment from general laws against double pensions.

The sixth and last chapter is important, as relating to the few offices not comprehended under the general provisions of the Act.

The provisions of the law of 22d August 1790 and of the decree of 13th September 1806 are to continue applicable to

Secretaries of State,
Under Secretaries,
Members of the *Conseil d'Etat*,
Prefects and Sub-prefects.

The reason given for the exception is, that the system of pensions purchased by abatements (as under the present law) supposes a career regularly and "hierarchically" followed. If it exacts an annual abatement, it gives in return definite advantages. Even when the functionary has not yet acquired an immediate right to a pension, the abatements which he has paid justify him in forming legitimate hopes which must not be arbitrarily disappointed. On this ground, an exception is made in the case of functionaries, with regard to whom it was considered necessary that the Government should maintain a position of complete independence. The total of these is only 491.

The first schedule to the law contains a list of the existing *caisses de retraite* which are to be suppressed.

The second schedule enumerates the employments which are to be considered as "out-door" service. The heads are four in number:

1. Customs.
2. Indirect contributions and tobacco revenue.
3. Crown and national forests.
4. Postal service.

The third schedule (referred to at p. 176, *ante*,) fixes the maximum of pensions, and is as follows:—

First Section.

Diplomatic and Consular Agents.

	fr.
Ambassadors	12,000
Ministers plenipotentiary of 1st class	10,000
Ministers plenipotentiary of 2d class and *Directeurs des travaux politiques*	8,000
Chargés d'affaires *en titre*	6,000
First secretaries of embassies or of legation of 1st class, and *Sous directeurs des travaux politiques*	5,000
All other secretaries of embassy or legation	4,000
Consuls general	6,000
Consuls of the 1st class	5,000
Consuls of the 2d class	4,000
First dragoman and "*Secrétaire interprète*" at Constantinople	5,000
Second dragoman at the same court, and first dragoman of consulates general	3,000
All other dragomans, chancellors of embassies, and of legation	2,400
Chancellors of consulates general	2,400
Consular agents (vice-consuls), being French by nation, and paid directly by the treasury, under warrants specifically in their favour	2,000
Chancellors of consulates	1,800

SECOND SECTION.

Magistrates of the judicial class and of the court of accounts, functionaries belonging to the educational department, and engineers of bridges and roads and of mines -	Two-thirds of mean salary, but not to exceed 6,000 fr.

THIRD SECTION.

Functionaries and employés of the central administrations and of the home service of the different departments, agents, and superior officers of every description, not comprised in the two preceding sections.

Salary 1,000 fr. and under - -	750
„ 1,001 fr. to 2,400 fr. -	Two-thirds of average, but not to fall below 750 fr.
„ 2,401 fr. to 3,200 fr. - -	1,600
„ 3,201 fr. to 8,000 -	One-half of average.
„ 8,001 fr. to 9,000 fr. - -	4,000
„ 9,001 fr. to 10,500 fr. - -	4,500
„ 10,501 fr. to 12,000 fr. - -	5,000
„ above 12,000 fr. - - -	6,000

Functionaries and Agents remunerated partly by salary, partly by per-centages.

Registrars of mortgages and receivers of registration and stamp duties of 1st class - - - - -	3,000
Same of 2nd class - - - -	2,000
Couriers and candidate couriers of the Post Office - - - -	1,200

On the probable financial results of the law the following notices are given in the Exposé des Motifs :

The annual abatements, with the income of funds belonging to the suppressed *caisses de retraite*, are estimated at 11,254,500 fr. ; the total of pensions at 32,728,000 fr. ; leaving a charge on the treasury of 21,473,500 fr. It having, however, been calculated, that the additional restrictions introduced into the present law will produce a saving of 3,272,800 fr., the charge on the treasury will be reduced to 18,200,700 fr.

32,728,000
11,254,500
21,473,500
21,473,500
3,272,800
18,200,700

The treasury actually pays as a subvention to the *caisses de retraite* 14,206,900 fr., and for pensions on the consolidated fund, a large part of which will be got rid of, 1,330,000 fr. ; the total of these two sums is 15,536,900 fr., thus making the excess of charge under the new law 2,663,800 fr., to which must be added the amount payable to the 491 functionaries who still claim under the old laws (say 731,500 fr.), giving for the net excess under the present law 3,395,300 fr.

14,206,900
1,330,000
15,536,900
18,200,700
15,536,900
2,663,800
2,663,800
731,500
3,395,300

This excess is calculated for a period thirty years distant, at which time the classes newly admitted will, it may be expected, have made their full demand. For some years there will be a saving.

The commission of the Corps Législatif, to whom the Bill was referred, differed from the Government in principle.

They argued that the introduction of 80,000 new employés, with salaries amounting in the aggregate to nearly sixty millions of francs, presented great financial uncertainties, and that it was therefore essential to uphold the principle, that the fund, and not the treasury, is the primary debtor. It was not expected that the charge of pensions could be borne entirely by the fund ; but it was argued to be most desirable, especially if the additional burden should prove heavier than was expected, that the resort should be in the *first* instance to an increased *abatement*, and only *afterwards* (or secondarily) to an increased *subvention*.

With this view they proposed that the departmental funds should be consolidated, and form one general fund for payment of pensions.

The income of this general fund was to be—

(1.) The income of investments, &c. belonging o the *caisses de retraite*.

(2.) The produce of abatements, &c. under the new law.

(3.) An annual subvention from the state amounting to 7 per cent. on the aggregate of all salaries subject to abatement.

They further proposed an article providing that, in case the existing resources should prove insufficient, any addition which might be required should be obtained by increased abatement and increased subvention in a proportion and for a period to be fixed by the law which might be presented for the purpose.

The probable financial working of the scheme was stated as follows :—

Under the budget of 1854, the amount charged on the *caisses de retraite* was 22,969,000 fr.

To meet this there would be—

1. Annual abatements, with first fruits, &c., 11,254,500 fr.

2. Subvention of 7 per cent.,—

$$\frac{7}{100} \times 179{,}699{,}343 = 12{,}578{,}954.$$

3. Income in 4½ per cent. stock of the funds belonging to the suppressed *caisses de retraite*, 171,000 fr.

4. Income of the *caisse d'épargne*, belonging to the "*Instituteurs Primaires*," 350,000 fr.

11,254,500
12,578,954
171,000
350,000
24,354,454
22,969,000
1,385,454

The total (24,354,454 fr.) gives an excess of 1,385,454 fr. over the charge as above stated.

The commission did not succeed in inducing the Government to change their principle, and the Bill therefore passed with no essential alteration.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian system differs considerably from that of France. It is founded on laws of 1844 and 1849, which will be found in the *Pasinomie* for those years.

The former authorizes the grant of a pension in the following cases :—

A.,—Age 65, service 30 years.

B.,—Age 55, service 25, where 20 years have been passed in out-door service, as defined by schedule.

C.,—Ten years' service, and incapacity arising from illness.

D.,—Five years' service, with infirmities arising from discharge of duty, and incapacitating for further service.

E.,—Incapacity arising from wounds received or accidents which have occurred in exercise or by reason of the exercise of functions.

It is important to observe, that the last case is the only one in which there is a *right* to a pension. In all other cases it is in the discretion of Government to grant or withhold.

The Government Bill, it would appear, originally proposed, under head A, 60 years of age and 30 of service ; but the measure was altered in its progress.

The view taken by the Chambers was, that a public servant, while competent for his work, should not be superannuated, whatever might be his age or length of service. A departure from this rule had, it was said, reduced the departmental fund previously existing under the Minister of Finance to the deplorable condition in which it had for some time been. For many years enormous subventions from the state had been required.

The classes entitled to pensions are magistrates, functionaries, and employés. In explanation of the distinction between the two latter, it was stated that "*le fonctionnaire est un agent légalement revêtu d'attri-*" *butions ou investi d'une juridiction à lui propre*," and that "*l'employé est en général l'agent du fonc-*" *tionnaire*." The clergy of various persuasions, university professors, &c., are also included.

Here, as in France, direct payment out of the public revenue is in general essential. Exceptions are made in favour of supernumeraries duly commissioned and second secretaries of legation. In the latter case, and

probably in the former, there is no salary; but it has been held reasonable that the gratuitous service, which may be of long duration, should count towards pension.

Civil service under 21 does not count.

Except in cases specially provided for the rate of pension is to be—

One-sixtieth of salary, on average of last five years, for each year of in-door service.

One-fiftieth for each year of out-door service.

In case E. the pension is to be—

One-fourth of last salary, plus one-sixtieth for every year of service exceeding five.

In cases of extraordinary courage or devotion the pension may be—

One-third plus one-sixtieth, as before.

With regard to the diplomatic service, in which there are of course high salaries to meet expenditure, there are peculiar regulations. Ambassadors are placed on a level with ministers of state, and so on.

No pension can exceed three-fourths of average salary, calculated as above, nor can it exceed 6,000 francs.

For functionaries and employés in the finance department, the maximum is fixed at 4,000 francs.

For members of the *corps enseignant*, and for the clergy, there are provisions entirely special.

The latter are entitled to retire at 65, after 40 years' service, and they receive pensions equal to their salary, taken on the average of the five latest years, but not to exceed 6,000 francs.

The arrangements as to widows and orphans, under the law of 1844, were as follows :—

Funds were to be instituted under Government control, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of magistrates, functionaries, and employés paid directly out of public revenue, and of those of the clergy to whom marriage is permitted.

These funds, it was enacted, were to be supported entirely by abatements from salaries, and in no case to receive subventions from the state.

Their incomes to be invested in stock or on treasury obligations.

It was to be left to statutes, which were to be promulgated by royal authority, to determine the number of funds and classification of contributors, the *rates* of abatement (subject to provisions herein-after to be mentioned), the conditions of admissibility, the rates at which pensions were to be assessed, &c.

The following sources were indicated as those, any or all of which might, at the royal discretion, be made to supply the funds :—

1. An abatement of 5 per cent. at most on salaries, the amount abated not to exceed on any salary 500 francs.
2. First fruits on appointment :—not to exceed one month's salary.
3. First fruits on advancement :—not to be less than one month nor more than three.
4. Fines and deductions for absence from duty.
5. The portion assigned by law of seizures, confiscations, &c.
6. Abatements on the retired allowances of magistrates, functionaries, and employés, married, or having children under age.
7. Abatements on salaries, not to exceed the amount of one year of the widow's contingent pension. This sum to be paid at once, or by instalments, as may be directed.

No pension to widows or orphans was to exceed half the salary last received, nor would it exceed 4,000 francs.

The widow was to forfeit by a second marriage.

Other provisions are as follows :—

No pension can be granted except on the report of the proper minister; and the decree of concession is to be published in the *Moniteur* and in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

Salary and pension, or two pensions, are not to be enjoyed together, except—

1. Where the aggregate amount is less than 1,200 francs, and the services in respect of which they are enjoyed are different.
2. Where the pensions together do not exceed 800 francs.
3. Where pensions are acquired for valuable consideration (*à titre onereux*).
4. Where pensions are attached by law to a military order.

The recipients must reside in the kingdom, unless authorized by the King to live elsewhere. In that case one third is to be deducted from all pensions of 2,000 francs and upwards.

Pensions are not, as a general rule, assignable, or liable to sequestration, and are forfeited by sentence to a *peine infamante*.

The temporary provisions of the Act relate—

1. To those who belonged to the financial and postal departments, and who as such had contributed to departmental funds. The pensions of this class are to be taken as a debt due from the state, to be subject to revision, and to be revertible to widows and orphans, as under an existing law of 1822.
2. To magistrates, functionaries, and employés already in the service, and who have not hitherto contributed to any widows' or orphans' fund. With those of this class who, having attained 55, are unmarried, or widowers without children under age, contribution to widow and orphans' fund is to be optional; not, as in other cases, compulsory.

A Royal Decree of 21st June 1844,* issued under the provisions of the Act to fix the amount of contributions to widows' and orphans' funds.

The arrangement was, that those who had previously paid should continue to pay at the former rates, and that those who had not paid should thereafter pay three per cent.

A few years afterwards important changes were made by the law of 17th February 1849.†

The Act of 1844 was then modified as follows :—

1. The age and duration of out-door service were raised to sixty-five and thirty.
2. The basis of one sixtieth was reduced to one sixty-fifth, and that of one fiftieth to one fifty-fifth.
3. The maximum of 6,000 fr. was reduced to 5,000, and that of three-fourths and 4,000 to two-thirds and 3,500.

With the view of guarding against the admission of improper claims, it was further provided, that no pension should be granted for wounds, accidents, or infirmities, until investigated, and admitted, by a majority of four voices on a special commission.

One of such commissions was to be established for each province, and each was to consist of a magistrate, two members of the permanent deputation of the provincial council, two superior functionaries of the finance department, and one superior functionary of some other department. It was also to include two doctors in medicine and surgery, who were to have a *voix consultative*, and whose individual opinions were to be stated in the report of the commission.

It may here be observed, that the out-door service includes "*machinistes, chauffeurs, gardes-convoi, gardes-tender, gardes-frein, et coke-fournier*," so that frequent claims on the ground of injury by accidents must be expected.

The most important clause in the Act is the 5th.

"Every salary charged on the public funds, and "giving a title to superannuation allowance, is sub-"jected to a tax of one per cent. for the benefit of the "treasury."

It will be worth while to trace the discussion on this measure, as two points arose, (1.) the justice of taxing those already in the service, (2.) the question whether the abatement, if made, should extend to *all* salaries, small as well as large.

When the Bill was referred to the sections of the

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* Pasinomie, 1844, p. 166. † Ibid. 1849, No. 92.

legislature for consideration of its details the results were as follows :—

The 1st section accepted the proposal without observation.

The 2nd did the same.

The 3rd adopted the proposal, exempting incomes under 600 fr.

The 4th adopted, by eight votes against four, an amendment exempting all salaries below 2,000 fr., and taxing all above at two per cent.

The 5th adopted the proposal without discussion.

The 6th adopted the principle of abatement by ten to one, the rate of one per cent. by eight to three, and the exemption of salaries below 1,000 fr. by six to five.

In the central section there was a keen debate. It was not to be denied that the proposition was, to some extent, inconsistent with the law of 1844, and, on the other hand, it was argued that, if this difficulty could be got over, the abatement ought to be fixed at a rate which would afford more substantial relief to the Exchequer.

In the result the rate proposed was declared insufficient by four to three, and 2 per cent. was substituted by the same majority, the minority strongly objecting, and urging (*inter alia*) that the abatement for widows and orphans was already very heavy, and might amount to 10, 14, or 16 per cent. on salaries of 700 fr. or 1,400 fr.

It is difficult to understand how the rate could be so enormous ; but it will be recollected that the Royal Decree of 1844 left unaltered all regulations previously existing, and there is a *facilis ascensus* in the scale of taxation when the principle of graduation, that is, of making large incomes pay a higher proportion than small ones, has once been admitted ; still 700 fr. can hardly have been considered a large official income.

When the question of exemption came to be discussed, the three proposed limits (600 fr., 1,000 fr., and 2,000 fr.) were considered and rejected. The final decision was by five to two against all exemption. Ultimately the Bill passed as above stated, the abatement being 1 per cent. on all salaries, whatever might be their amount.

The German States.

With regard to these, the following brief notices are stated to have been published by the French Government in 1838. It is, of course, not improbable that alterations have since been made.

In Austria there is an abatement of 5 per cent. on salaries between 100*l.* and 200*l.*, and 10 per cent. on those which exceed 200*l.*

The public servant may retire—

After 25 years with half his salary.

After 40 years with two thirds.

After 50 with the whole.

Often the whole salary is allowed after 30 years' service. In case of illness or abolition of office the right is to one-fourth of salary after 10 years, and one-third between 10 and 25.

Widows receive one-half the husband's pension, if such pension was under 30*l.*, one-third if above.

Orphans have one-half the mother's pension.

It is, however, to be observed, that in the case of widows an inquiry is made as to the private fortune which they may possess, and the amount of pension is reduced accordingly.

In Bavaria salaries of small amount are exempt from abatement. For a higher class the abatement is 1 per cent., and for one still higher 2½ per cent.

At 70 years of age, and with 10 years' service, a pension is claimable. After 40 years of service no condition as to age is required. Between 10 and 20 years of service the allowance is eight-tenths of salary, after 20 years nine-tenths.

There are special funds for widows and orphans, supported by abatements fixed by arrangement among the contributors.

In Prussia there is no special fund for superannuations. The state bears the charge of civil pensions but the employés contribute abatements varying from 1 to 4 per cent., with first fruits, as in the French service. The right to a pension is acquired by 30 years of service, or by 15 where ill health supervenes.

Between 30 and 40 years of service, the right is to four-eighths of salary ; between 40 and 50, to five-eighths ; above 50, to six-eighths. Widows are not entitled to pensions.

In Saxony a pension is not acquired until after 70 years of age and 40 of service. It is then twenty twenty-fourths of salary, and rises to the entirety of the salary after 50 years of service.

The abatement never exceeds 2 per cent., and salaries of 25 thalers or less are exempt. There is also a deduction of first fruits, as in France and in Prussia. The widow has only one-eighth of salary, but children have even in her lifetime an allowance epual to one-fifth of the pension granted to her, and after her death this pension may be for each child three-tenths of that which she had. The minimum of pensions is fixed at 50 thalers, and the maximum at 3,000.

In Würtemberg there is no abatement for retiring allowances, but a fund for widows and orphans. The allowances are paid by the state, and the fund is supported by an abatement of 2 per cent., the state assisting, if necessary. The right to pension is acquired at 65, after 10 years' service. Its amount is, after 10 years, 40 per cent. on the salary, and for each year above 11 an addition is made of 2 per cent., so that after 40 years' service the retiring pension is equal to the whole salary.

In the case of retirement from illness, or abolition of office, the rate is—beginning from 10 years of service—2 per cent. per annum on the salary.

The widow's pension is one-fourth of that which the husband enjoyed or had a right to ; that of children, one-fifth of the mother's pension in her lifetime, and one-fourth after her death.

APPENDIX No. XIII.

[The following communication should have been inserted in Appendix III.]

To the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS for inquiring into the question of SUPERANNUATION, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

WE beg leave to bring to your notice the following statement of the peculiarities in the position of the professors and masters at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The Act brought before the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the beginning of the Session of 1856, regulated the times of retirement, and the retiring pensions of the professors and masters of the Royal Military College, by the rule that applied to the case of clerks in public offices.

There are, however, differences between the two classes of appointments, which seem to require a special regulation in the case of the former.

I. It is submitted that the appointments at the Royal Military College are *professional*, and should be included in the professional clause, for—

(*a*) The professors and masters require a special education to qualify them for holding their appointments; thus many of them are members of one or other of the universities. And

(*b*) They rarely receive their appointments till they have attained the age of twenty-five years, and in many cases a greater age than that. Whereas, on the other hand, it is understood that clerks in public offices can enter upon their duties at any time after attaining the age of sixteen years, and require no preliminary education, except such as most lads receive at school.

II. It is further submitted, that the nature of these appointments is such that a special clause relative to the time of retirement of the professors and masters would be not only an act of justice towards them, but also would, in most cases, be to the advantage of the public service.

It was assumed in the Bill brought before Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1856, that the age for the retirement of clerks in Government offices ought to be fixed at sixty years; that, in fact, the present rule which fixes that age at sixty-five years, estimates too highly their average capability for effective work.

It is submitted on behalf of the professors and masters of the Royal Military College, that a further relaxation of the rule is called for in their case.

The grounds for making this representation are contained in the following statement.

The first statement has reference to the actual retirements and deaths on the professorial staff of the Royal Military College. During the last *twenty* years there have been *fifteen* vacancies caused by death or retirement with pension; of these fifteen, seven died while on duty, of the remaining eight, most retired at sixty-five years of age, though one or two kept on for a year or two longer; but all of them were generally understood in college to have done their duty with much impaired efficiency long before their retirement. Thus, one retired blind, two others could not walk up to college (a distance of half a mile), only two of them, we believe, are alive now, having retired at the age of sixty-five about ten years ago, but even these, it is said, had not taught so efficiently as usual for several years before their retirement, and one of them was so unequal to maintaining discipline in his hall that he was obliged to have the assistance of an officer to enable him to do so. Of the others we cannot speak in detail, but if the general impression is to be trusted, their cases would be more striking than those already named.

We conceive that if these teachers broke down to the extent above indicated, then surely long before the age fixed for retirement the teacher must lose that elasticity of mind which, while it is the first requisite for the efficient performance of his duty, is the one which ordinarily fails soonest.

Of course it is understood that these remarks apply to men who have to teach large classes for many hours a day, which is the case with us, not to men whose duty consists in delivering a few lectures a week, or in instructing a small class of young men for an hour or two a day. With us, so far is length of service from bringing an alleviation, that, in most cases, the senior masters have larger classes and are employed for more hours than the junior. The second statement we beg to submit to your notice is, that the results of statistical science appear to point towards the same conclusion as that derived from a consideration of the actual deaths and retirements of the professors and masters of the Royal Military College. This matter will be placed in a clear light by the following extracts and tables from a work of high authority, viz., M. Quetelet's "Treatise on Man and the Development of his Powers:"—

"It is scarcely possible," he says, "in the actual state of science to determine precisely the different chances of mortality to which man is exposed in different social conditions, the elements which we have been able to collect to determine this point are at present too scanty, however they enable us to prove that the influence of professions, for instance, may cause a considerable variation in the degree of mortality."—(Chap. 6, Book 1.)

Lower down he adduces the following two tables (from M. Casper, of Berlin):—

Of 100 theologians	- - - - -	42	have attained the age of 70 years.
„ agriculturists	- - - - -	40	
„ superintendents	- - - - -	35	
„ commercial men	- - - - -	35	
„ military men	- - - - -	32	
„ subalterns	- - - - -	32	
„ advocates	- - - - -	29	
„ artists	- - - - -	28	
„ teachers	- - - - -	27	
„ physicians	- - - - -	24	

We apprehend that the clerks in the Government offices correspond to the classes, superintendents and commercial men; if so, and if the table is entirely trustworthy, the case is made out.

The following table refers only to the professions highest and lowest in the above list.

Of 1,000 deaths there were as follows:—

Age.	Physicians.	Theologians.
From 23 to 32	82	43
„ 33 to 42	149	58
„ 43 to 52	160	64
„ 53 to 62	210	180
	—601	—345
„ 63 to 72	228	328
„ 73 to 82	141	257
„ 83 to 92	30	70
	—399	—655
	1,000	1,000

If we can reason from these two series to the intervening ones, it follows, not merely that where four Government clerks live to 70 years of age, only three teachers do so; but, also, that as the medical profession is all the life through more mortal than the clerical, so, though in a less degree, the profession of a teacher is more mortal than that of a Government clerk.

We are well aware that a conclusion deduced from statistics is always more or less subject to error, yet the evidence above adduced is from an unbiassed source, and from the work of a man of high scientific reputation, and in the absence of any counter evidence seems to be of considerable weight. In conclusion, the points which we would beg to submit for your consideration are the following:—

I.—That the professors and masters of the Royal Military College should be considered as holding professional appointments.

II.—That, owing to the nature of their duties, the time for their retirement should be fixed for an age under 60, certainly not above 55.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE E. COLE, M.A.
JOHN F. TWISDEN, M.A.

Royal Military College,
Farnborough, Hants, Dec. 18, 1856.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

[The following communication should have been inserted in Appendix No. II. p. 10.]

HOME OFFICE.

3.

Mr. Waddington to Mr. Maitland.

Whitehall,

SIR, March 31, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th Dec. last, expressing the readiness of the Civil Service Superannuation Commissioners to receive and consider any statement of the gentlemen in the Home Office, whose interests are concerned, of their views in regard to the present arrangement for granting superannuation allowances, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that the gentlemen in the Home Office, subject to the existing superannuation tax, have considered it unnecessary to trouble the Commissioners with a statement of their views on the subject, as they perfectly coincide with those embodied in the resolution of a General Committee of the Civil Servants of the Crown, a copy of which is annexed, which appears to have been already submitted to the Royal Commissioners.

I am, &c.

(*Enclosure referred to.*)

At the first meeting of the Committee at Exeter Hall, it was unanimously resolved, that the settlement of the superannuation question, which would be most satisfactory to the Civil Servants, would be "the speedy amendment of "the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24, in the manner provided in "the Bill proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on "the 15th February 1856, (No. 37,) with an extension of "the scale of annual increase therein contained to three-"fourths of the officers' salary for 40 years' service, and "with the abolition of the superannuation tax by the "repeal of section 27 of the Act of 1834."

THE THIRTY-FIFTH

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S

Woods, Forests and Land Revenues:

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ACTS OF 10 GEORGE IV. (CAP. 50),
AND 2 WILLIAM IV. (CAP. 1);

BEING

THE SIXTH REPORT

UNDER THE ACT OF THE 14 & 15 VICT. (CAP. 42.)

Dated 30 JUNE 1857.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *July* 1857.

148—Sess. 2.

REPORT (Mr. GORE'S) - - - - - - - - p. 3
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - p. 25

REPORT (Mr. HOWARD'S) - - - - - - p. 71
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To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses
in Parliament assembled.

THE SIXTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the LAND REVENUES of the CROWN in *England*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 31st March 1855.

IN obedience to the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict., c. 42, I have now to report to Her Majesty, and to the Houses of Parliament, what has been done in the year ended on the 31st of March 1857, in the management of the Property under my charge.

LEASES granted under Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, and 7 Geo. 4, c. 77.

During this period there have been granted 38 Leases of Land, or of Houses, belonging to the Crown, in different Counties in England, and not being within the boundaries of any of the Royal Forests.

The particulars of these Leases, which have been granted under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts, and of the Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 77, are inserted in Appendix, No. 1, and the Property demised may be divided into three classes; viz.—

Appendix, No. 1.

1st. Farms or Lands for agricultural purposes.
2d. Houses.
3d. Land for building purposes.

The total number of Leases of the 1st class amounts to 17.

The total acreage of the Lands comprised in these Leases, in the Counties of Essex, Kent, Lincoln, Southampton, and Sussex, amounts to about 4,841 A. 3 R. 24 P.; and the Rents reserved by them amount, in the whole, to £. 5,939. 7.[illegible]5., subject, in several cases, to a future increase, in consideration of Buildings to be erected, or of Improvements in Drainage to be made, at the cost of the Crown.

Of the 2d class, 10 Leases have been granted of 13 Houses in London, one of three Houses at Hampton Court, and one of Cowes Castle, in the Isle of Wight, at Rents amounting in the whole to £. 1,971. 10., and upon payment, in four cases, of Fines amounting altogether to £.1,729.

Of the 3d class, one Lease has been granted of the site for three Houses at Windsor, and two of the sites for two small Tenements which had been erected

on Land inclosed from the Waste of the Manor of Portland; one Lease has been granted to the Secretary of State for the War Department of the site of the old Stationery Office, in James Street, Pimlico, and of a parcel of Ground adjoining the Wellington Barracks, for the erection of additional barrack accommodation; and a Lease has also been granted to the Trustees of the Junior United Service Club, of the site of the House in the occupation of that Club, the rebuilding of which has been executed at the expense of the Club, on the sites of the former Club-house and of several houses in St. Alban's Place. The Leases of these several houses were surrendered to the Crown before the execution of the new Lease to the Trustees.

Two Leases have also been granted of the sites of two new Houses in Postern Row, Tower Hill; and in all these cases suitable Buildings have been erected at the expense of the several Lessees before the grant of their respective Leases.

The Rents reserved under the Leases in the 3d class amount in the whole to £. 967. 14.

The following are the principal Estates, of which the Leases are specified in Appendix, No. 1, and appear to require special notice:—

NEATS COURT AND BARNLAND FARMS, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.

THESE Farms, containing altogether about 812 A. 0 R. 18 P., were held for a term, which would expire on the 10th October next, at a rent of £. 732. 12. 5. They are situated between the Town of Queenborough and the River Swale, and the soil is principally composed of a stiff retentive clay, of a moderate value in its present condition, but capable of improvement by drainage.

As it appeared probable that the drainage of this Land, if executed upon a system calculated to develop the productive qualities of the soil, would involve a considerable outlay, it was thought to be advisable to make arrangements with the Tenant for a renewal of his Lease for a limited period, calculated with reference to the time that would probably be required for the execution of the drainage, by which means it was anticipated that the Crown would resume possession of the Farm at a period when the Land would be in the best state for permanent occupation, and when the full annual value could be obtained.

Proposals for a new Lease, for a term and upon conditions that would enable the Crown to carry out these arrangements, were accordingly made to, and accepted by the Lessee, and he has now surrendered the former Lease, and has executed a new Lease for a term of eight years, from Michaelmas 1856, at a rent of £. 732. 12. 5. during the first year, and of £. 835 during the residue of the term, and at a further rent to be calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the sum to be expended by the Crown in Drainage and in the alteration of the existing and in the erection of new Buildings.

Appendix, No. 7. A copy of my Report to the Lords of the Treasury recommending the grant of this Lease is inserted in Appendix, No. 7.

HOLBEACH,

HOLBEACH, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

IN the Thirty-fourth Report of this Department (1856) it was stated that an agreement had been entered into for the purchase of this Estate, at the sum of £. 32,000, and for letting it upon Lease, at rents amounting altogether to £. 1,200 a year.

The purchase was completed, as stated in Appendix No. 6, of this Report, and Leases of the two Farms, of which the property is composed, have since been granted to Messrs. Crawley and Higdon, at the rents specified above.

No expenditure has been incurred by the Crown in Repairs; but an application having been made by the Lessees for an allowance towards the expense of some additional Buildings, which they were desirous to construct, and which were necessary for the proper cultivation of the Farms, it was agreed to allow them, upon the completion of the contemplated alterations and additions, a sum of £. 250, which has since been paid, and upon which they will pay interest, at the rate of 5 per cent., during the residue of their respective terms.

POYNINGS ESTATE, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

THIS Estate is situated in the Parishes of Poynings, Edburton, Pyecombe, Patcham, and Hurstpierpoint, and contains about 3,705 acres of land, situated partly at the base of and partly upon the South Down Chalk Range. Of this area about 230 acres are Woodland, and are retained in the hands of the Crown; the residue is in the occupation of tenants, and contains 1,025 A. 2 R. 25 P. of Down Land, and 2,449 A. 1 R. 2 P. of Arable and Grass Land.

With one exception, the Leases of the whole of the Farms, into which the Estate was lately divided, expired at Michaelmas last, and advantage was taken of that opportunity to remodel several holdings. The result of that re-arrangement has been that, under the agreements which have since been entered into for re-letting the Farms, the rent payable to the Crown in respect of the Land in the occupation of Lessees and Tenants, will amount to £. 2,386. 17., being an increase of £. 679. 10. a year beyond the rents derived by the Crown from the property previously to the re-letting.

Of the Land at the base of the Downs, about 840 acres consist of a stiff clay, capable of considerable improvement by under-drainage, and the necessary works for that purpose are now in progress, the Lessees in each case having entered into a covenant to pay additional rent, at the rate of 5 per cent., upon the outlay incurred by the Crown. Similar covenants have also been entered into by the Lessees for the payment of interest at the same rate, upon the expenditure to be incurred in the erection of some additional Buildings, which are required for the proper cultivation of the Land.

Three of the new Leases have already been granted, and the particulars will be found in Appendix, No. 1; but as the others were not completed within the year, the particulars will appear in a future Report.

SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION and by PRIVATE CONTRACT. Appendix, No. 2. (A.) and Appendix, No. 2. (B.)

IN Appendix, No. 2 (A.), and Appendix, No. 2 (B.), the particulars are given of the several Sales which have been effected by Public Auction and by Private Contract.

The total sum received in respect of the property comprised in these Schedules, and carried to the credit of the capital account of the Land Revenue, amounts to £. 55,889. 15. 6.

Of this amount, the sum of £.53,111. 8. 6. was produced by the sale of various Lands, Houses, and Manors, from which, at the time of sale, an income of £.1,500 a year was derivable by the Crown; and the sum of £.2,778. 7. was produced by the sale of various parcels of Land, either now or formerly below high-water mark, which were conveyed to different persons either for the construction of wharves, embankments, and other similar works, or for the protection of their frontage; and also by the sale of the rights of the Crown in and over several small parcels of Land belonging to subjects.

The following are the particulars of the principal Sales:

TEVERSHAM ALLOTMENT, IN THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

AS this plot of Land, containing 2A. 3R. 15P., was situated at a considerable distance from any other Crown property in charge with this department, it was not desirable to retain it, and it was accordingly brought to sale by auction, and realized the accommodation price of £.315.

FORESHORE OF THE RIVER MERSEY AND TRANMERE POOL, IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER.

AN application was made to me in 1854, by the Birkenhead, Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Railway Company, to purchase a small piece of Land, below high-water mark of the River Mersey, adjoining the parcels which were sold to the Corporation of Liverpool, and to other persons, in the years 1853 and 1854, under the circumstances detailed in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Reports to Parliament (1854 and 1855).

The intention of the Company was to embank the Land down to the line laid down by the Conservators of the Mersey; but, while the value of the Shore, adverted to in the application, was the subject of investigation on the part of the officers of this department, it was ascertained that the Company were in possession not only of a further parcel of Land on the Banks of the Mersey at Birkenhead, which had been formerly subject to the flow of the tide, and had been already embanked and reclaimed for the purposes of the Railway Works, but also of a piece of Land, which had been similarly embanked from the bed of Tranmere Pool, and appropriated for the formation of Docks and Wharves.

The Company were accordingly called upon to purchase the Crown's interest in the whole of this Land, and they agreed to make the purchase at the sum of £.2,090, being the amount of a valuation made by Mr. John Stewart, of Liverpool, for the purpose of the sale.

In all conveyances of Land below high-water mark of the sea, or of tidal rivers, clauses have been inserted for the protection of the navigation.

ISLE OF PORTLAND, IN THE COUNTY OF DORSET.

A PLOT of Land belonging to the Crown, containing about 12 acres, and situated on Verne Hill, having been required by the War Department for the defences of the Island, a conveyance of it has been made to the Secretary of State, in consideration of the payment of the sum of £.900, at which it was valued by the Receiver for the County.

THE

THE MANOR AND DEMESNE LANDS OF EPWORTH, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

THE Manor of Epworth cum Westwood and Haxey, together with the demesne Lands, comprising above 1,750 acres, was lately held by Thomas Lightfoot, Esq., by whom the Estate was sublet to a large number of Tenants, for a term which expired on the 10th of October 1855, at a rent of £.1,375 per annum.

At the commencement of the present century, the Estate consisted of about 700 acres of Land, to which large additions were subsequently made by the allotment to the Crown of various parcels of Land in Epworth, and the adjoining parishes, under the provisions of an Act for the inclosure of the Common and low-lying Lands in the district.

These allotments were dispersed in several hamlets and parishes, and, although capable of improvement by warping, they were composed, with but few exceptions, of an inferior quality of soil.

The smallest and most scattered of these allotments, comprising 257 A. 3 R. 20 P., were brought to sale by auction in lots, in the course of the year 1855, and produced the sum of £.12,160, as stated in my Report to Parliament for last year; but the residue of the Estate, comprising above 1,500 acres, was so much dispersed, that when the Crown resumed possession, the property was found to be divided among no less than 29 tenants, to whom it had been sublet by the late lessee, and whose holdings contained upon an average about 50 acres each. Many of these tenants were also the occupiers or owners of other land in the vicinity, to which, from the deficiency of buildings upon the Crown allotments, they necessarily carried the whole of the produce, without in all cases returning a sufficient equivalent in the shape of manure to maintain the Land which they held of the Crown in proper condition; and it would have been necessary, for the purpose of re-letting the Estate, for the Crown to have expended a sum of not less than £.5,000 in new Farm Buildings.

These circumstances rendered the Estate an undesirable one for the Crown to retain, but they appeared at the same time to afford grounds for a reasonable expectation that the property, if brought to sale in small lots, would excite competition, and would realize a sum that would, if invested in the purchase of a more compact estate, produce to the Crown a larger annual income than could be derived by its retention.

The Manor of Epworth was also a property of but little value to the Crown; the quit rents were about 300 in number, and the average net receipt from them was about £.104; there were no heriots; the fines were certain, and of small amount; and the holders of Land in the district were so accustomed to the tenure, that no anxiety was shown for enfranchisements.

For these reasons, the residue of the Estate, including the Manor, was divided into lots, and brought to sale by auction, and, including one lot bought in at the sale, and afterwards sold by private contract for £.650, it realized a sum of £.45,686.

The whole Estate, therefore, which was formerly let for £.1,375 per annum (together with two small additional pieces of Land purchased by the Crown in 1855 for £.397), has realized by the sales in 1855 and 1856 a total sum of £.57,846.

DENTON, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

THIS small property, containing 101A. 3R. 28P., was lately held by Sir Glyn E. Welby, Bart., at a rent of £.153. 7., for a term which expired at Michaelmas last. As it was situated at a distance from any other Crown property in the county, and was without buildings, it was not a desirable property for the Crown to retain; but the acquisition of it was of some importance to Sir Glyn Welby, by whose Estates it was surrounded, and to whom an offer of sale was made.

The estimated value to re-let upon lease was £.170 per annum, and Sir Glyn Welby offered to make the purchase at a sum of £.5,250, including the value of the Timber; but as it was considered that the Estate would realize a larger price if submitted to competition, the offer was declined.

Ultimately Sir Glyn Welby agreed to pay the sum of £.5,610, being at the rate of 33 years' purchase of the estimated annual value of the Estate to the Crown, and to take the Timber at a valuation; and as this sum was probably as much as the Estate would have realized if sold by auction, a conveyance was made to him at that sum, with an addition of £.421. 6. 6., being the value of the Timber.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS of COPYHOLDS. Appendix, No. 3. (A.)

APPENDIX, No. 3 (A.) contains the particulars of 21 Copyhold or Customary Properties, held of eight Manors belonging to the Crown, which have been enfranchised upon payment of sums amounting altogether to £.2,486. 11. 3.

ENFRANCHISEMENT of COPYHOLDS. Esher, Surrey. Appendix, No. 3. (B.)

APPENDIX, No. 3 (B.) contains the particulars of two Copyhold Estates held of the Manor of Esher Milbourne, otherwise Waterville Esher, in the county of Surrey, which, with the concurrence of the King of the Belgians, have been enfranchised on payment of £.150.

The consideration money for these enfranchisements has since been invested in the purchase of Three per Cent. Consols, as part of the capital of the Land Revenue; but the dividends will, during the life of the King of the Belgians, be paid over as he may direct, His Majesty having a life interest in the Manor, under the provisions of the Estate Act, 56 Geo. 3, c. 115.

FREE GRANT in Perpetuity. Appendix, No. 4.

APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of a free grant in perpetuity by the Queen to the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester, of the interest of Her Majesty, as Lady of the Manor of Macclesfield, in 1,210 square yards of Land, to be used as a site for a School for the labouring classes of the township of Kettleshulme.

LAND TAX REDEEMED. Appendix, No. 5.

APPENDIX, No. 5, contains an account of Land Tax redeemed, amounting to £.16. 18. per annum, in extinction of which, there was transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in Three per Cent. Consols, the sum of £.480. 19. 6.; and there was paid in cash £.28. 12. 6., equivalent,

at

at the then price of the public funds, to £.31. 2., which two sums, being added to the amount mentioned in the Thirty-fourth Report (1856), as having been previously paid for the redemption of Land Tax charged upon the Crown Estates, makes the total amount which has been paid in this respect £. 232,704. 10. 6. (Three per Cent. Consols and Reduced).

Purchases by the Crown. Appendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 6, contains the particulars of several Purchases that have been made out of monies which had accumulated on the Capital Account of the Land Revenue, from the Sales of detached Estates, or parcels of Estates, that did not form desirable properties for the Crown to retain, or of fee-farm and other unimprovable rents, as well as of portions of the foreshore of the sea and of tidal rivers, and also from enfranchisements of copyholds.

The total sum expended in the Purchases specified in the Appendix amounts to £.45,537, the greater part of which has been expended in the acquisition of an Estate at Holbeach, in the county of Lincoln; and the residue has been appropriated to the purchase of various small Farms and Tenements adjoining other Estates of the Crown, which have been thereby rendered more compact and valuable.

The following are the most important of these Purchases:—

HOLBEACH ESTATE, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

THE intended purchase of this Estate was adverted to in my last year's Report.

The purchase has since been completed, at the sum of £.32,000, which is at the rate of less than 27 years' purchase of the income now derivable by the Crown, under the Leases which have been granted of the Estate, as specified in the preceding portion of this Report.

OSIER BEDS AND LAND AT DATCHET.

THE banks of the River Thames, in the Home Park at Windsor, have for some years past been gradually worn away by a diversion of the stream, caused by the increase of some Osier Beds which had been planted upon the Islands on the opposite side of the river; and as the maintenance of the banks against the increasing inroads of the stream would have involved a serious outlay, it was considered to be advisableto obtain a control over the Osier Beds.

Negociations were accordingly entered into with the Duke of Buccleuch and the late Earl of Harewood, the owners of the Osier Beds, and of other adjoining property, both of whom agreed to sell their respective interests at such sums as might be fixed by the valuation of two Surveyors; and an arrangement was eventually concluded, whereby the Crown became the purchaser, at the price of £. 2,400, not only of the Islands in the river, which had been the immediate cause of the injury to the banks of the Home Park, but also of several parcels of Land on the opposite banks of the Thames, which overlooked the Home Park, and the possession of which was of importance and value to the Crown.

LANDS AT WHAPLODE, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

THREE Purchases have been effected for the purpose of rendering some of the holdings on the Whaplode and Moulton Estate more convenient to the tenants, and more valuable to the Crown.

In one case the Land purchased contained 23 A. 3 R. 6 P. of Freehold Land, and 22 A. 3 R. 30 P. of Copyhold Land, with a Farm-house and Buildings, the whole of which was surrounded by the Crown property. The purchase of this Farm, and the subsequent enfranchisement of the Copyhold portion of it, was effected at a cost of £ 3,389; and an arrangement has been entered into for letting it upon Lease, with 192 acres of adjoining Land, belonging to the Crown, for a term of 21 years, at a rent, of which the proportion applicable to the House and Land referred to, is £. 123 per annum.

In another case the property purchased comprised a Farm-house, which was acquired at a cost of £. 350, and has formed a convenient House for the occupation of the Lessees under the Crown of a Farm containing 92 acres, upon which there was no residence.

In the third case the property purchased consisted of about 3 A. 1 R. 8 P. of Land, with a House thereon, which was obtained at a cost of £. 350, and has since been let on Lease to Messrs. Smith & Watson, the Lessees of about 119 acres of Crown Land adjoining, as specified in Appendix, No. 1, at a rent of £. 15 per annum.

IN all cases of Lease, Sale, Enfranchisement, Exchange, or Purchase, of which the particulars are detailed in this Report, and in the Appendices, Surveys and Estimates of the Land and Hereditaments included in such transactions were made by competent Surveyors, who have in all cases certified by reports, verified by declarations, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62, the fair worth or value, in their judgment, of the Lands and Hereditaments surveyed, except in cases where, from the nature of the Property, the value could not be known by a survey or inspection, or where, from other causes specified in the 72d section of 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, a preliminary Survey and Estimate has been dispensed with.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CROWN'S LANDED ESTATES.

THE advantages which are found to arise from the deep under-drainage of clay, and other heavy soils, have caused numerous applications to be made by tenants for the drainage of the whole or of portions of the Farms in their several occupations.

In ordinary cases of estate improvements, it is found that the owner, by undertaking the execution of permanent works, not only of this description, but also the erection of Farm Buildings, secures their completion in a more satisfactory and permanent manner than if they were entrusted to Lessees, whose interest in their several holdings is limited to the currency of their Leases; and in new lettings it is customary for the officers of the Crown either to fix the rents with special reference to the expenditure which may be required for these purposes, or to make provision for the payment by the Lessees of additional rent in respect of any outlay which may be incurred by the Crown upon any works of Drainage or new Buildings.

During the three years ended on the 31st of March last, the Leases of a large number of Estates and of detached Farms have expired, and advantage has been taken of the opportunity to sell such detached parcels of Land as appeared likely to realize accommodation prices, and to re-arrange the residue of the Estate in each case, so as to secure the full and fair value.

During

During the same period, Purchases have been made of Estates and Farms containing upwards of 5,000 acres; and, from these circumstances, the extent of Arable and Pasture Land, of which new Leases have been granted, or former Leases have been renewed, comprises upwards of 27,600 acres, which have been let at rents amounting altogether to upwards of £. 41,500 a year.

The Crown has also within the same period acquired in severalty an Allotment of nearly 1,900 acres of Forest Land, formerly part of the Forest of Hainault; and having caused this large tract of Land to be cleared, drained and furnished with Farm Buildings, it has been let under Leases, and agreements for Leases, and will henceforth produce a rental of upwards of £. 4,200 a year.

In order to secure the rental payable under these various Leases and Agreements, as well as to meet the numerous applications which have been made by the tenants under existing Leases, either for new Buildings or for Drainage, on the cost for which they were willing to pay Interest, a large expenditure has been necessary.

From these causes, the sum expended, under my directions, in the year ended on the 31st of March last in works of this description, and also in the clearance of parts of Wychwood Forest, in forming new Roads, for the purpose of rendering portions of the Windsor and Victoria Park Estates available for building purposes, and in other ordinary works of repair and maintenance, amounts to £. 56,044. 14. 6., upon nearly one moiety of which, Interest is paid by the Lessees and Tenants to the amount of £. 1,368. 15. per annum, as shown by the following statement; for the expenditure of the remainder, with the exception of an outlay of £. 550 for the repair of Lindisfarne Abbey, which is the property of the Crown, a corresponding advantage either has been or will hereafter be obtained in the advanced rents derivable from the Lands upon which the outlay has been made:—

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clearance of portions of Wychwood Forest, and Management of other parcels of Woodland	4,643 12 3	
Repair of Lindisfarne Abbey	550 – –	
Formation of new Roads, and other Works, at Windsor and Victoria Park, for the purpose of preparing the Land for Building purposes	1,020 16 –	
Repairs, new Buildings, and other Works upon Farms, &c. which have recently been re-let at increased Rents, fixed with reference to the intended outlay	23,036 3 9	
		29,250 12 –
New Buildings, Drainage, and other Improvements, upon which Interest is payable by the Lessees, during the residue of the currency of their respective Leases; viz.—		
	£. s. d.	
Amount on which Interest is payable, at 4 per Cent.	45 – –	
Ditto - - - ditto - at 5 per Cent.	23,803 3 8	
Ditto - - - ditto - at 6 per Cent.	2,945 19 6	
		26,794 2 6
Total Expenditure within the year ended 31 March 1857	£.	56,044 14 6

THE RIVER THAMES.

IN the year 1844, a Suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery, by Her Majesty's Attorney-general, against the Corporation of London, for the purpose of establishing the Title of the Crown to the Bed and Shores of the Thames, within the flow of the Tide, the Corporation claiming to be owners of the Soil, as well as Conservators of the River.

Appendix, No. 8.

After much negociation, the Agreement, of which a Copy will be found in Appendix, No. 8, has been entered into for the purpose of terminating the litigation; and the following are the principal provisions of that Deed, and of a Conveyance, which has since been executed, to carry the arrangement into effect:—

1. The Corporation of London have admitted the title of the Crown to the Bed and Soil of the River Thames, within the flow of the Tide, and to all Encroachments thereon.

2. The Corporation have paid to the Crown the sum of £. 5,000 in satisfaction of all claims in respect of mesne profits received by them.

3. The estate and interest of the Crown in the Bed and Shores of the Thames, within the flow of the Tide (except such portions as are opposite to property in which Her Majesty has any interest, or which is in the possession of any department of the Government), have been conveyed to the Corporation, the grant being expressly declared to be made to that body in their character of Conservators.

4. One-third part of all monies arising from Sales or Leases of portions of the Bed and Shores of the River is to be paid by the Corporation to the Crown, and the remaining two-third parts are to be applied by the Corporation in the improvement of the Navigation and of the Banks of the River, with provisions for insuring that the full value is paid in the case of such Sales and Leases.

5. No works on the Thames are to be executed with the consent of the Corporation other than such as have been also approved of by the Admiralty.

6. The Corporation are to furnish a Schedule of all Embankments and Works held under license from them, and the revenue derived therefrom subsequently to the 31st December 1853 is to be applied in accordance with the provisions respecting future grants, above referred to under the Head No. 4.

HAINAULT ALLOTMENT.

IN the Report from the Commissioners of Woods, presented to Parliament in the year 1849, signed "Seymour, A. Milne, and Charles Gore," it was stated—

"There still remain three Forests, each having an hereditary Ranger, namely, "Whichwood, Whittlewood and Waltham (Epping or Hainault), for the im- "provement of which no legislative measures have as yet taken place.

* * * * * *

"For the improvement of the district called Hainault, or the 'King's "Woods,' we are not aware that we can suggest any better measures than those "contained in the Bill which passed the House of Commons in the year 1819.†

"By that Bill, two-thirds of the Land, of which the Soil and Timber are "the property of the Crown, were to have been allotted in fee in lieu of those "rights, and the remainder to the Lords of Manors and others, in compensation "for their rights."

* * * * * *

"In

† This Bill was thrown out in the House of Lords.

" In connexion with the subject of a division and inclosure of all or any of " the Forest Districts above referred to, we have only further to observe, that in " the Acts of Parliament which have been passed for the improvement of other " Royal Forests in charge of this Board, it has generally been expressly required " that all Lands allotted to the Crown should be appropriated to the growth of " Navy Timber.

" We are of opinion, that there should be no such restrictions as to the " allotments which may hereafter be obtained, but that they may be disposed " of and dealt with under the general powers and provisions of the existing law " for the general management of the Land Revenues of the Crown."

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Woods in 1849, from which the foregoing Extracts are made, an Act was passed, in the Session of 1851, intituled, " An Act for disafforesting the Forest of Hainault, in the County of Essex."

In pursuance of the provisions of that Act, three Commissioners were appointed to adjudicate on the various Claims submitted to them; and on the 6th of November 1852 they executed an Award, by which an Allotment of 1,873 A. 0 R. 21 P. became the property of the Crown in severalty, freed and discharged from all claims.

For a period of six months after the execution of that Award, the Allotment was in the charge of the late Commissioner, Mr. Kennedy; and, from a perusal of the correspondence upon the subject, inserted in the Thirty-first Report* (1853), it will be seen, that although a suggestion was thrown out in a letter addressed by him to the Lords of the Treasury, on the 24th of March 1853, that a portion of the Allotment, comprising 451 acres, might be advantageously let for building purposes, no indication of a plan was made by him for its reclamation or future management.

In May 1853, the Allotment was placed in my charge. At that period, as stated in the Thirty-second Report (1854), there stood upon the Allotment, 24,714 Oak Trees, 3,377 Oak Pollards, and 86,679 Hornbeam Pollards, being upwards of 114,000 Trees in all, and in addition many portions of it were covered with a close growth of Underwood; on three sides the Land was uninclosed, and open to the Allotments set out to the Commoners, and the soil was saturated with wet to such a degree as to require the adoption of a system of Arterial as well as of Pipe Drainage before it could be profitably occupied for farming purposes.

In the case of an ordinary inclosure of common Land, the whole area subject to the operations of the inclosure is charged with the cost of forming the necessary Roads, and the owner of each Allotment is required to fence only a proportion of the Land awarded to him. In the present instance the Crown was required, by the terms of the disafforesting Act and of the Award, to construct a Fence, to inclose the Allotment set out to Her Majesty, and to fence it from the Roads, and to form about four miles of Public Road; and, in addition to these works, the whole cost of the construction of the Outfalls to the Arterial Drains was imposed upon the Crown, in consequence of the position of the Allotment, which was set out in the centre of a Forest of 3,000 Acres, the residue of which still remains an open common.

In

* *Vide* Mr. Kennedy's Report for 1853, page 118, and Appendix, from page 203 to page 235.

In May 1853, when, as before stated, the Allotment was transferred to my charge, although estimates had been framed for the construction of the Roads, Fences and Arterial Drains, the only portion of the works required by the disafforesting Act which had been commenced, was the preparation of the Timber for the Fences; but tenders were immediately obtained, as stated in the Thirty-second Report (1854), for the formation of the Roads and of the main Drains.

These several works were commenced in August 1853, and the Contract was completed in October 1854. Their cost, as well as the expenses of the Disafforestation Commissioners and of their officers, have been defrayed under the provisions of the Act before referred to, out of a fund, which has arisen from the Sale of the Timber upon the portions of the Forest that were not allotted to the Crown. The balance to the credit of this fund, of which an Account is inserted in the Appendix, after defraying the expenses of some further works of trifling extent necessary to complete the Roads, is reserved, pursuant to the terms of the Act, in order to meet the sums required to compensate the Forest Officers, including the Lord Warden, whose claim, in consequence of litigation between the Earl of Mornington and Viscount Wellesley, by both of whom that office is claimed, has not yet been adjudicated upon.

While the several works required by the Act to be executed by the Crown, in the construction of the Public Roads and in the erection of Fences to inclose the Allotment awarded to Her Majesty, and to divide it from the Allotments set out to the commoners were in progress, the clearing of the Timber and Underwood upon the Crown Allotment was proceeded with, and attempts were made to let the Land for grazing purposes. Advertisements were also issued for the purpose of calling the attention of builders and speculators to the eligibility of a portion of the Allotment for the erection of Villa Residences; but the expectations which were entertained by Mr. Kennedy in that respect were not borne out by the results, no offer having been made to take any portion of the Allotment for building. I incline to the belief that the deficiency of water, and the situation of the Allotment at the east side of London, and its distance from a railway station, deterred speculators from making offers for the property, but it was nevertheless retained in hand for many months, in order that every facility might be afforded to persons desirous of taking building Leases, until it became evident to me that it was useless to retain this part of the Land uncleared, with a view to its appropriation for any purpose of that description. As regards the remainder of the Allotment, the offers received for renting it were so inadequate, that no doubt existed that it would be impossible to let any portion permanently at a fair rent, until it should have been cleared of the Timber, Pollards and Underwood, and the soil brought into a fit state for cultivation by a proper system of under-drainage.

The sale of the Oak Timber and Hornbeam Pollards was accordingly pressed forward with as much rapidity as possible, and within a period of one year, from May 1853, 280 acres were cleared of Timber and Pollards, and about 770 acres were cleared of Timber only.

For the under-drainage of the portions of the Land which had been cleared, arrangements were made with responsible tradesmen, who entered into contracts by which they undertook to purchase a large quantity of Stackwood and other produce, which would otherwise have been unsaleable, and to manufacture pipes for the drainage of the Estate, and also to cut and fill the drains, as well as to lay the pipes at certain specified prices.

These

These works were commenced in April 1855, and are now completed. Shortly after their commencement, an offer was made by Messrs. John and Alexander Alison, to take on lease a portion, containing 1,235 acres, or about two-thirds of the Allotment, for a term of 31 years, from the 10th October 1854, at the following rents; viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
For the first year of the term - - -	309	–	–
„ second „ - - - - -	618	–	–
„ residue „ - - - - -	1,421	8	–

and upon the understanding that they should pay interest on all sums expended by the Crown in Drainage, and in the erection of Farm Buildings, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. respectively.

This offer was accepted, and in the first year of their tenancy, Messrs. Alison had 250 acres in cultivation, in addition to which, 700 acres were cleared by the Crown, and partly ploughed by the Lessees.

In the second year, ended at Michaelmas last (1856), the residue of the Land comprised in the letting was cleared by the Crown, and Messrs. Alison had 1,165 acres in cultivation, of which upwards of 600 acres were cropped with potatoes.

About a year after the agreement with Messrs. Alison for the letting of the larger portion of the Allotment had been completed, an application was made by Mr. John Alison, one of the Lessees, to take an additional portion of the Allotment, containing 554A. 1R. 11P., comprising the Land which had been considered to be available for building purposes, but for which no offer had been received, and two small parcels of Land in the vicinity, formerly part of the waste of the Forest, containing 50A. 2R. 19P. for a term of 30 years, from Michaelmas 1855, so as to expire at the same time as the former letting, and an agreement was accordingly entered into for that purpose, at the undermentioned rents:

	£.	s.	d.
For the first year of the term - - -	252	5	–
„ second „ - - - - -	390	15	–
„ residue „ - - - - -	1,196	5	–

The Lessee also agreed to pay interest, at the rate of 5 per cent., on all sums expended upon the under-drainage of the Land comprised in this further letting; but, under the terms of the agreement, the Crown undertook to erect, at its own cost, a homestead, overseer's house, and four cottages for labourers, and also to form an accommodation road, of one mile and a half in length.

Further lettings of small parcels of Land within the Forest boundaries have also been effected, by which means the whole of the Allotment, with the exception of some detached strips of Land, is now let, and under cultivation; and in the present year about 850 acres are under wheat, 580 acres under potatoes, 150 acres under oats, and the residue under other crops.

The reclamation of a property which, in the spring of 1853, comprised upwards of 1,850 acres of open Forest, has not been effected without a considerable outlay; but it is satisfactory to add, that the proceeds of the sales of Timber, &c. which stood upon the Allotment, have realized a sum more than sufficient to pay the whole of the expenses incurred in clearing and draining the Land, as well as in the erection of Buildings, and in otherwise preparing the Land for cultivation.

In the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Reports (1853 and 1854) will be found a detailed valuation made by Messrs. Clutton and Driver of the Oak and Hornbeam Timber and Pollards standing upon the Allotment at the date of the Award. That valuation amounted to £.36,749. 8., and the following Statement shows the result of the Sales which have been effected of the Timber and Pollards included in that valuation:—

	£.	s.	d.
Received for the sale of Oak Timber and Bark, and Hornbeam Pollards, including the Value of Timber used for Fences	43,813	5	11
Amount due by Purchasers of Oak Timber	1,293	17	3
Value of Oak Timber still unsold, and of the Hornbeam Pollards sold and upon the ground	3,212	8	1
£.	48,319	11	3
Deduct,			
Cost of hewing Timber, stripping Bark, Commission, and expenses of Sales	2,085	4	1
Net Produce of the Oak and Hornbeam Timber and Pollards £.	46,234	7	2
(*Vide* Details in Schedules (A.) and (B.), Appendix, No. 9.)			

The works which have been undertaken by the Crown, and of which the cost will be defrayed out of the monies arising from the sale of the timber, which stood upon the Crown allotment, comprise—

1. The preparation of the Produce, and the clearing and grubbing of the Land, in order to render it fit for cultivation.
2. The Arterial Drainage and subdivision Fencing.
3. The Pipe Drainage.
4. The erection of the requisite Farm Buildings.
5. The construction of an accommodation Road.
6. Various works of maintenance.

1. The grubbing and clearing of the Land was a laborious undertaking, in consequence of the close growth of Timber Trees, Pollards and Underwood, and of the difficulty experienced in disposing of the large quantity of Pollard Wood, Roots and other produce, that was converted into Fagots, Cordwood or Charcoal, and was either brought to sale, as far as purchasers could be found, or used in the manufacture of Pipes for the drainage of the Allotment, and of which a considerable quantity still remains on hand.

The following Statement shows the Expenditure upon this service:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total Outlay for converting Produce and grubbing Roots, Carting and piling the Produce, in order to clear the Land for cultivation, Wages paid to Superintendent, Foremen, Constables, and Surveyor's Commission and Expenses				15,586	–	10
Deduct,						
Receipts from Sales	4,679	19	4			
Amount due by Purchasers, and Value of Produce still upon the ground	4,781	17	7			
				9,461	16	11
Net Cost of clearing the Land and grubbing the Roots, being at the rate of about 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre £.				6,124	3	11
(*Vide* Details in Schedules (C.) and (D.), Appendix, No. 9.)						

2. The

2. The Arterial Drainage and the subdivision Fencing were executed at a total cost, including the value of the Timber and the Surveyor's charges, of £. 3,332. 4. 6.

3. The Pipe Drainage has extended altogether over an area, including the two additional parcels of land, comprised in the letting to Mr. John Alison, of 1,886 acres. The work was originally undertaken upon the assumption that the Estate would be divided into mixed Farms of Arable, Pasture and Meadow Land. Messrs. Alison, however, subsequently made arrangements for cultivating the Land for the supply of Vegetables for the London Market, by which means, instead of a portion of it being kept in permanent pasture, as was originally intended, nearly the whole will be converted into arable and market-garden cultivation.

This change in the views of the Lessees led to their making a requisition for the execution of the Drainage at much closer intervals than had been originally intended; and as it has been found, by experience, that the practical advantages of deep draining at narrow intervals, in stiff retentive clays, like the soil of Hainault Forest, become more apparent in proportion as the intervals between the Drains are diminished, and as the Lessees had agreed to pay interest, at the rate of 5 per cent., upon all sums expended in Drainage, their request was complied with.

The original Estimate for the drainage, which did not contemplate the laying of Pipes at closer intervals than 30 feet, amounted to between £. 6 and £. 7 an acre; but for the reasons stated above, the Pipes in many places were laid at intervals of only 20 feet, and these causes, combined with the unusually short period of time in which the work was executed, and with the price of labour, owing to the vicinity of the Estate to the Metropolis, and to the cost of excavating the Drains in a soil intersected with roots, have raised the total cost of the drainage to the sum of £. 16,680. 17. 7., being at the rate of £. 8. 19. per acre.

Of this amount, the sum of £. 162. 2. 1. was expended upon the Drainage of a small portion of the Allotment, held under a Lease by Mr. Painter, at a rent which was fixed upon the understanding that the cost of Drainage was to be borne by the Crown. Upon the whole of the residue, amounting to £. 16,518. 15. 6., interest will be charged to the Lessees, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The following Statement shows the nature and extent of this work:—

Total Length of Drains, 196,684 rods, or 614¾ miles.

Number of Pipes used, 3,274,097.

The Depth of the Drains varies from 8 feet to 4 feet.

1¾	inch	2,714,436
2¼	„	200,649
3	„	165,462
4	„	94,393
5	„	63,950
6	„	28,917
8	„	2,700
Junction Pipes		3,590
TOTAL		3,274,097

4. The Farm Buildings were designed to meet as far as possible the views of the Lessees, and with special reference to the circumstance that the isolated position of the Farmsteads rendered it necessary that accommodation should be provided for a number of skilled labourers.

Upon the Land included in the letting to Messrs. J. & A. Alison, containing 1,235 acres, the Buildings comprise two distinct Homesteads.

The principal set contains a large Farm-house, Foreman's Residence, and Cottages for four Labourers; Stabling for 28 Horses; Wheelwright's Shop; and Cart and Cattle-shed, with large Granary over; large Barns, Engine and Boiler-house, &c. &c.

The second set contains Cottages for four Labourers; Stabling for 28 Horses; with large Barn and Cart-shed, with large Granary over it, &c.

The whole of these Buildings are completed; and the total outlay incurred in their erection, inclusive of the Architect's commission and expenses, is £. 10,250. 11., and the Lessees, as has been already stated, are under covenant to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. upon that outlay.

Upon the Land included in the letting to Mr. John Alison, containing 604 A. 3 R. 30 P., the Buildings comprise—

A Bailiff's House.

Cottages for four Labourers.

Stabling for 28 Horses, with Cart-shed, and other conveniences.

The total outlay upon these Buildings, including Architect's commission and expenses, will be £. 3,668. 7. 10.

No interest is payable by the Lessees upon the outlay last mentioned, as the rent of £. 1,196. 5. per annum was fixed upon the understanding that these Farm Premises and Houses should be constructed by the Crown, without the payment by the Lessee of any interest upon the expenditure.

The cost of the whole of the Buildings has amounted, upon an average, to £. 7. 11. 3. per acre.

5. In the letting to Messrs. J. and A. Alison, it was arranged that the Lessees should bear the expense of constructing such additional Fences and accommodation Roads as they might consider necessary; but in the subsequent letting of 604 A. 3. R. 30 P. to Mr. J. Alison, the Crown undertook the construction of a Farm-road, extending one mile and a half in length, at an estimated cost of £. 1,000.: an additional length of Road was subsequently formed at the request of the Lessee, by which means the cost was increased to £. 1,123. 10. 5., and the Lessee pays interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon £. 123. 10. 5., being the amount of the excess beyond the sum agreed to be laid out by the Crown upon the Road.

6. The works of maintenance upon the Allotment comprise the repairs of the Roads, Fences and Ditches before the lettings were completed. In consequence of the heavy traffic caused by the cartage of the Timber, and the drain pipes, &c., the maintenance of the Roads, Fences and Ditches has cost a sum of £. 312. 17. 2.; and there are various other charges payable by the Crown for miscellaneous services, amounting to £. 523. 1. 10½.

The general result of the disafforestation may be summed up in the following Statement.

In November 1852, a Forest of 3,000 acres in extent, from which, in consequence of the conflicting rights of the Crown, the hereditary Lord Warden, and the Commoners, but little profit had been derived (as will be seen by the account of the Receipt and Expenditure during the previous five years, inserted in the Appendix, No. 9), was disafforested, and the Crown received in compensation for its rights an Allotment of 1,873 acres of Land, available for letting.

The proceeds of the Timber felled from the Allotments awarded to the Commoners form a fund out of which all the expenses of the disafforestation, of the Roads across, and of the Boundary Fences round the Crown Allotment,

ment, have been paid; and after discharging some further claims of trifling amount, there will remain a balance of upwards of £.7,000, which is estimated to be sufficient to pay the compensation which may be awarded to the Lord Warden, as well as those which have already been granted to the other Forest Officers for the loss of their respective appointments.

The Crown Allotment, in May 1853, when it was placed in charge with me, was covered with 24,714 Oak Trees, 3,377 Oak Pollards, and 86,679 Hornbeam Pollards, being upwards of 114,000 Trees in all; and, in addition, many portions of it were covered with a close growth of Underwood.

In the space of three years and a half from the date of the award, the Timber upon this Allotment has been felled; and the Allotment, as well as 50 acres of Land adjoining, belonging to the Crown, has been fenced in, cleared, drained, and furnished with Roads and Farm Buildings, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. John Clutton, the Receiver for the County of Essex.

The cost of these works will be covered by the proceeds of the sales of the Timber and Underwood, as shown by the following Account; and, in addition to a surplus of £.4,000 to arise from those sales, the sum of upwards of £.5,250 will be derived from grazing and other rents, accruing due up to Michaelmas next, as shown by the Statement on the following page, from which date, when the whole of the works, in respect of which interest is charged to the Lessees, will be completed, the Crown will be in the receipt of a rental of £.4,248 per annum, which is equal to £.2. 4. 6. per acre.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE in the Clearing and Preparing for Cultivation the Crown Allotment in *Hainault Forest*.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gross Proceeds of the Sales, and Value of Oak and Hornbeam Timber and Pollards, &c. - - - - - -	48,319 11 3	
Deduct,		
Cost of hewing Timber, stripping Bark, Commission and Expenses of Sales - - - - - - - -	2,085 4 1	
Net Produce available to meet the under-mentioned Outlay - - - £.		46,234 7 2
EXPENDITURE:		
1. Arterial Drainage and Sub-division Fencing - - -	3,332 4 10	
2. Preparation of Produce, clearing and grubbing, gross Expenditure - - £. s. d. 15,586 – 10		
Deduct, Receipts from Sales and Value of Produce in hand - - - - - - 9,461 16 11		
Net Cost (equivalent to about 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre)	6,124 3 11	
3. Pipe Drainage (equivalent to 8 *l.* 19 *s.* per acre) - -	16,680 17 7	
4. Farm Buildings and Labourers' Cottages (equivalent to 7 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* per acre) - - - - - - -	13,918 18 10	
5. Accommodation Road - - - - - - - -	1,123 10 5	
6. Repairing Roads, Fences and Ditches, and miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	835 19 1	
		42,015 14 8
SURPLUS - - - £.		4,218 12 6

STATEMENT showing the present Occupation and Extent of the Crown Allotment, and the RENTS Receivable from the Date of the Award (November 1852) to Michaelmas 1857, and also the RENTAL which will be Payable from the last-mentioned Date.

LESSEE or TENANT.	QUANTITY.	Nature of Tenure.		RECEIPTS from RENTS, &c., accruing in each Year, ended respectively at Michaelmas					RENTS payable from Michaelmas 1857.
		Term of Years.	Expires	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	
	A. R. P.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grazing Rents, sundry Persons	- - -	- -	- - -	18 12 9	312 1 -	14 6 7	—	—	—
Grazing Rents, Section S, (108 acres) John Cockshot	- - -	yearly	- - -	- -	- -	10 - -	—	—	—
Grazing Rents, Section T, (451 acres) George Hooper	- - -	ditto	- - -	- -	- -	100 - -	—	—	—
William Parish, Cottage	- - -	ditto	- - -	3 5 -	9 15 -	3 5 -	6 10 -	6 10 -	6 10 -
Alexander Young, ditto	- - -	ditto	- - -	2 10 -	7 10 -	2 10 -	- - Cottage pulled down	—	—
William Uffindell	5 0 0	ditto	- - -	- -	7 10 -	15 - -	15 - -	15 - -	15 - -
John Willis, assigned to John Alison	11 1 39	29	Michaelmas 1885	- -	11 10 -	11 10 -	23 - -	23 - -	23 - -
Alexander and John Alison	1,235 3 23	31	ditto	- -	- -	309 - -	618 - -	1,421 8 -	1,421 8 -
Ditto, Interest upon outlay	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	318 6 11	968 5 5	1,165 3 2
John Cockshot	13 3 1	31	ditto	- -	- -	28 - -	30 - -	47 11 1	47 11 1
George Painter	31 1 23	21½	Michaelmas 1876	- -	- -	3 18 6	7 17 -	39 3 6	70 10 -
John Alison	604 3 30	30	Michaelmas 1885	- -	- -	- -	252 5 -	390 15 -	1,196 5 -
Ditto, Interest upon outlay	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	75 16 9	277 8 3
A. and J. Alison, right of Way from the Lawn Farm	- - -	at will	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- 10 -	1 - -	1 - -
Thomas Scott, Royalty on Pipes, &c.	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	68 15 -	11 5 -	—
John Fowler, jun.	- - -	5	Christmas 1861	- -	- -	- -	- - -	15 - -	15 - -
Thomas Briggs	1 0 22	14	Michaelmas 1867	- -	1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	1 - -
John Willis	4 1 36	14	ditto	- -	4 10 -	4 10 -	9 - -	9 - -	9 - -
	1,908 0 14		£.	24 7 9	353 16 -	503 - 1	1,350 3 11	3,024 14 9	

TOTAL RENTS, &c. accruing due up to Michaelmas 1857 - - - £. 5,256. 2. 6.

RENTAL from Michaelmas 1857 - - - - - - £. 4,248 15 6

Note.—Part of the Land, containing about 50 acres, included in these Lettings, was formerly part of the open Waste of the Forest, and was the property of the Crown before the date of the Award.

WYCHWOOD FOREST.

BY the Wychwood Disafforesting Amendment Act (1856), the period within which the Disafforestation Commissioners were required to make their Award, was extended until the 1st of August 1857, in order to allow of certain arrangements being made with regard to the Purlieu Commons and Purlieu Copses adjoining the Forest.

By a survey made by the direction of those Commissioners, the Forest was found to contain 3,778 A. 2 R. 31 P., and by their Award, which was signed on the 13th June 1857, an Allotment of 2,543 A. 1 R. 15 P. was set out to the Crown in

in severalty, freed and discharged from the various claims which formerly subsisted.

In anticipation of the execution of that Award, measures were taken during the course of the past year to remove and sell the Timber from the Commoners' Allotments, and considerable progress has been made with the clearing of the Crown Allotment.

Arrangements have also been made for quarrying Stone for the erection of Farmsteads upon the land as soon as it can be cleared and prepared for cultivation, and negociations are pending for an exchange, upon advantageous terms, of part of the Allotment for other Land in the vicinity, a great portion of which is in cultivation. By this arrangement, the cost of clearing part of the Allotment will be saved, and the Crown will obtain an immediate revenue from the rents of the property to be received in exchange.

As the Award was not executed until after the expiration of the period to which this Report refers, the particulars of the above-mentioned negociation, and of the measures already adopted, and still to be taken, for clearing and letting the Allotment, will be submitted in a future Report.

WHITTLEWOOD FOREST.

THE Award of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, having been executed on the 8th July 1856, it becomes necessary to submit a statement of the result of their proceedings.

The Act received the Royal Assent on the 4th August 1853, and the undermentioned gentlemen were appointed Commissioners for carrying its provisions into execution; viz.:

By the Lords of the Treasury - - -	G. W. Cooke, Esq.
By the Inclosure Commissioners - -	N. Wetherell, Esq.
By the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench - - - - -	Mr. Serjeant (now Baron) Channell.

The Commissioners held their first meeting on the 25th November 1853, and shortly afterwards perambulated and ascertained the boundaries of the Forest. A Survey and Plan was also made by their directions, and it was found that the total area of land within these boundaries amounted to 4,061 A. 2 R. 27 P.

They then proceeded to investigate the claims of the parishes entitled to rights of common, and of the Duke of Grafton, the hereditary Ranger, and at the same time to set out and allot certain public Roads and Ways through and over the Forest, and to make and fence three of those Roads. In order to defray the expense of making and fencing those Roads, the Commissioners were empowered by the Act to sell so much of the Forest as they should find necessary for those purposes, and they accordingly sold various parcels of Land, containing altogether 176 A. 2 R. 5 P., for the sum of £. 4,955.

The Commissioners also, as directed by the Act, investigated the claims preferred on behalf of the poor inhabitants of several parishes adjoining the Forest to gather sere and broken wood within the Forest on certain days; and on the 9th December 1854 they certified that the poor inhabitants of the under-mentioned parishes had established the right, and that, in their opinion, a

pecuniary compensation of £. 868 should be made to those inhabitants out of the Land Revenues of the Crown, in the following proportions:

	£.	s.	d.
To the poor inhabitants of the parish of Whittlebury - - - - -	173	12	–
Ditto - - ditto - - Potterspury, with Yardley Gobion	173	12	–
Ditto - - ditto - - Paulerspury, with Heathencote -	173	12	–
Ditto - - ditto - - Passenham, with Deanshanger -	173	12	–
Ditto - - ditto - - Lillingstone Lovell - - -	57	17	4
Ditto - - ditto - - Lillingstone Dayrell - - -	57	17	4
Ditto - - ditto - - Wicken - - - - -	57	17	4

Upon the receipt of the above-mentioned certificate, the several sums were invested in the purchase of stock, as directed by the Act, in the names of the Directors and Churchwardens of the respective parishes, in trust, to apply the dividends in the purchase of coals or other fuel to be distributed yearly, at Christmas, among the poor inhabitants of each parish or place, and declarations of trust were executed and enrolled, in pursuance of the terms of the Act with the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northampton.

After investigating various claims, the Commissioners finally made their Award, as before stated, on the 8th July last, and by that document the Forest has been allotted, in the following proportions—

	A.	R.	P.
To the parishes entitled to rights of Common - - - - - - -	680	0	23
For public Roads and Ways - - - - - - - - - -	18	0	11
For Lands sold for the purpose of defraying the expenses of making, &c. the Roads - - - - - - - - - - - - -	176	2	5
To the Rector of Passenham - - - - - - - - -	0	1	36
To Viscount Maynard - - - - - - - - - - -	0	1	4
To the Duke of Grafton, the hereditary Ranger - - - - -	535	3	13
To the Crown, the residue of the Forest, containing - - - - (Of which, one parcel, containing 28 A. 0 R. 3 P., was allotted to the Crown in consideration of the above-mentioned payment out of the Land Revenues to the poor inhabitants of the several parishes adjoining the Forest).	2,647	3	39
Add existing Turnpike Roads, &c. - - - - - - - -	2	1	16
TOTAL Area of the Forest - - -	4,061	2	27

In addition to the allotment set out to Her Majesty, the Crown is now in possession, by purchase from the Disafforestation Commissioners, of two of the parcels of Land set out for sale for payment of the expenses for making the Roads. These parcels contain 36 A. 1 R. 32 P., and by their acquisition the quantity of land vested in the Crown in severalty, freed and discharged from all claims on the part of the Commoners and others, has thereby been increased to 2,684 A. 1 R. 31 P.

The whole of the Timber in the Forest was the property of the Crown; but the Timber upon the Allotment awarded to the Duke of Grafton was taken into consideration in determining the extent of that Allotment, and passed to his Grace with the freehold.

The Underwood was the property of the Duke of Grafton, by virtue of certain Letters Patent, of the 25th year of the reign of Charles the Second; and the Disafforestation Commissioners, upon the setting out of the Allotment to his Grace, awarded to him, in compensation for the Underwood, an addition to the extent

extent of the Land proposed to be set out in compensation for his Grace's claims as Ranger; and by this means, while the Ranger's Allotment became increased to 535A. 3R. 13P., as stated in the foregoing Schedule, the Underwood upon the Crown Allotment became the property of Her Majesty.

While the Disafforestation was in progress, under the directions of the Commissioners, the necessary steps were taken by the Crown for the removal of the Deer in the Forest. By the terms of the Act the Deer were to be removed within two years from the passing of that enactment, and a portion of them was transferred to some of the Royal Parks, for the improvement of the existing herds; the residue have since been sold.

Measures were also taken within the same period in anticipation of the execution of the Award, for the removal and sale of the Timber from the Commoners' Allotments, as soon as it could be ascertained that the sites which the Commissioners proposed to set out for those Allotments had been determined upon; and the Timber and Underwood upon these Allotments, as well as upon the lands set out by the Commissioners, and sold for the purpose of the expenses, has now, with an inconsiderable exception, been entirely felled and removed.

The necessary proceedings for clearing the Crown Allotment, and for bringing the Land into a state fit for cultivation, have been postponed, in consequence of a negotiation which has been pending between this Department, on behalf of the Crown, and the Duke of Grafton and Lord Southampton respectively, for the sale to them of different parts of the Allotment. That negotiation has resulted in an arrangement for the sale by the Crown, upon advantageous terms, of the portions of the Allotment, containing 2,383A. 2R. 27P., situated in Wakefield Hanger and Sholbrook Walks; but as the arrangement was not concluded within the period comprised in this Report, and is still open to modifications in some of the details, the particulars will be inserted in a future Report.

In the foregoing arrangement, the Land allotted to the Crown in Shrob Walk is not included. This Land lies in a ring fence, and is situated at a distance of about three miles from the residue of the Forest. It contained 301A. 1R. 4P.; but a small portion of the Freebord, containing 1A. 0R. 34P., has been sold to Viscount Maynard and Mr. Henry Cheffins, as stated in Appendix, No. 2 (B.), and the extent of the Walk has thereby been reduced to 300A. 0R. 10P. There is a small Lodge, with about 49 acres of Land, occupied as inclosed and garden ground, or as open plains and ridings, and the residue is woodland.

As this Land, if appropriated for farming purposes, will produce a larger income than can be derived from it, if it is retained for the growth of Timber, an arrangement has been made for letting it on a Lease for a term of 31 years, from Michaelmas 1856, at a progressive rent, amounting ultimately to £.525 a year.

In consideration of the payment of this annual rent, the Crown is to erect a suitable Homestead, and to grub and drain the Land.

IN consequence of the opinion expressed in a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Management of this

Department, there have been inserted in each Annual Report, since the year 1850, five additional Schedules; viz.—

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise.

2d. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3d. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenues under Leases, or agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures, if any, in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same rent, and the circumstances and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcations shall have taken place, and the means (if any) available, and the measures (if any) taken for the recovery of the monies.

Appendix, No. 10 (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.)

I have now inserted four of these Schedules in the Appendix to the present Report, the last Schedule being unnecessary, as there have been no defalcations within the period embraced in this Report.

Appendix A. A.

THE APPENDIX A. A. contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues received within the year ended 31st March 1857, and the application of all such monies, including payments into the Exchequer of the surplus Income arising from those possessions, as well as the appropriation of the capital monies arising from the sale of portions of the possessions of the Crown during the same period.

CHARLES GORE. L. S.

Office of Woods, &c.,
30 June 1857.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix, N° 1.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, or Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, in showing, The Dates of the Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Lessees; The Terms granted; reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurance to be made against Fire; and upon what other Considerations such been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines paid for the

Note.—In the instances distinguished by an asterisk (*), the former Leases comprised other Premises beyond those

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1856:	BERKS:			
Dec. 31	A Piece of Ground, with Three Houses thereon, situate in Osborne Road, in the Parish of Clewer -	William Sim - -	- - 99 years from 5th Jan. 1856 -	5 - - for each House, with the Ground attached thereto
	DORSET:			
„ 27	A Messuage, now used as a Beer-house, called "The Portland Roads," with the Outbuildings, Yard, Garden, and Appurtenances, containing about 1,530 superficial Square Feet, situate at Castletown, in the Island of Portland, adjoining the Road leading from the Breakwater to the Castle - - - - - -	Jonathan Bolt - -	- - 47 years from 5th Jan. 1856 -	4 10 -
„ „	A Messuage, with the Yard, Stable, Outbuildings and Appurtenances, containing about 360 superficial Square Feet, situate adjacent to the Premises above mentioned - -	- - Jonathan Bolt and Lucy Richards, widow	- ditto - -	1 10 -
	ESSEX:			
„ 31	A Farm-house, Buildings, and Land, containing about 123 A. 1 R. 12 P., called "Hammond's Farm," and situate in the Parish of Stapleford Abbotts - - - - - -	John Ffitch - -	- - 21 years from 10th Oct. 1856 -	153 - -
1857:				
Mar. 20	A Farm house, Buildings, and Land, containing about 225 A. 2 R. 9 P., called "Stapleford Hall Farm," and situate in the same Parish - -	Edwin Mollett - -	- ditto - -	230 - -
„ 23	A Farm-house, Buildings, and Land, containing about 134 A. 1 R. 1 P., called "Wolves and Joyes Farm," and situate in the Parish of Romford - - - - - - -	John Akerman - -	- ditto - -	134 - -

England belonging to the Crown, granted between the 31st day of March 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857: The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; The Rents Leases respectively have been granted:—and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises as have preceding Leases.

.contained in the new Leases, and consequently a proportionate part only of the former Value, Rent, and Fine is shown.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
5 – – for each House, with the Ground attached thereto -	- nil -	--Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - The expenses incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings - -	- - Not before in Lease. This Ground forms part of an Estate purchased from Mr. Keppel in 1843, since which period it has been held by yearly Tenants, at Rents amounting on an average to about 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per acre. An Agreement has now been entered into for letting about 13 A. 3 R. 5 P. to Mr. William Sim for building purposes, and the Rent reserved by the Lease referred to in the preceding columns is a portion of the Gross Annual Rent of 340 *l.*, which will be ultimately payable by Mr. Sim for the whole of the Land comprised in the Agreement with him.		
4 10 –	- - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
1 10 –	- - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - Not before in Lease. The Buildings were erected on Land formerly Waste of the Crown Manor of Portland.		
155 – –	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -	140 – –	140 – –	—
225 – – and 5 per cent. upon any sums above 100 *l.* which may be expended by the Crown on the Buildings, and on any sums which may be expended in the under-drainage of the Lands -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -	230 – –	230 – – afterwards reduced to 207 – – by an allowance to the Lessee, as specified in Appendix, No. 9 (D.)	—
135 – – and 5 per cent. on any sums which may be expended by the Crown on the Buildings, or in the under-drainage of the Lands -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -	135 –	135 – –	—

Appendix, N° 1—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1856:	KENT:			
Oct. 11	A Farm-house, with the Buildings and Lands, containing about 703 A. 2 R. 38 P., called "Neat's Court Farm," and likewise another Farm-house, Buildings, and Lands, containing about 108 A. 1 R. 20 P., called "Barn Land Farm," and situate in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey - - - - - -	Frederick Leese - -	- - 8 years from 10th October 1856	732 12 5 for the first year, and 835 - - for each subsequent year -
	LINCOLN:			
April 4	A Cottage, with the Buildings and Lands, containing about 249 A. 0 R. 17 P., called "Moulton Chapel Farm," and situate in the several Parishes of Whaplode, Moulton, and Weston - - - - - -	- - Thomas Naylor and Jesse Walsham - -	- - 14 years from 10th October 1855	515 13 5
June 30	A Farm-house, with the Cottages, Buildings, and Lands, containing about 460 A. 3 R. 14 P., called "Keightley House Farm," situate in the Parishes of Holbeach and Whaplode - - - - - -	William Crawley -	- - 20½ years from 5th April 1856 -	800 - -
" "	A Farm-house, with the Cottage, Buildings, and Lands, containing about 223 A. 3 R. 25 P., situate in the Parish of Holbeach - -	Francis Higdon - -	- ditto - -	400 - -
July 31	Two Farm-houses, with several Messuages, Cottages, a Blacksmith's Shop, Buildings, and Lands, containing in the whole about 473 A. 0 R. 39 P., situate partly in the Parishes of Billingborough and Horbling, and partly in Sempringham Fen - - - - - -	George Sewards - -	- - 20¾ years from 5th July 1855 -	991 - -
Aug. 1	A Farm-house, with the Buildings and Lands, containing about 42 A. 1 R. 10 P., situate in the Parish of Holbeach - - - - - -	George Priestley -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1855	92 15 5
1857:				
Jan. 31	A Messuage, with the Outbuildings, and a Piece of Land, containing about 3 A. 1 R. 8 P., situate in the Parish of Whaplode - - -	- - Robert Smith and William Watson -	- - 20 years from 10th October 1856	15 - -
Feb. 19	A Farm-house, with the Buildings and Lands, containing about 259 A. 3 R. 30 P., called "Ingleby Farm," and situate in the Parish of Saxilby	Robert Ranby - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1857	398 - -

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
732 12 5 for the first year, and 835 - - for each subsequent year, and 5 per cent. on any sums which may be expended by the Crown on the Buildings, or in the under-drainage of the Lands -	- - -	--Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - The surrender of the former Lease, of which there was one year of the term unexpired - - -	555 - -	555 - -	—
				For Neat's Court Farm, and 42 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d.*, subsequently added to the Rent, in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Crown on new Buildings, and in works of Drainage, and also for allowing the Lessee to break up certain Grass Land; and,		
				135 - -	135 - -	—
				for Barnland Farm, subsequently purchased by the Crown, as specified in Appendix, No. 7, to the Thirty-second Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c.		
550 - - and 5 per cent. on any sums which may be expended by the Crown on the Buildings -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -	*414 - -	*414 - -	—
800 - - and 5 per cent. on any sums which may be expended by the Crown on the Buildings -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being the Premises purchased by the Crown from William Butcher, as specified in Appendix, No. 6.		
400 - - and 5 per cent. on any sums which may be expended by the Crown on the Buildings -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -			
1,000 - - and 5 per cent. on any sums above 600 *l.* which may be expended by the Crown on the Buildings - -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being the Premises purchased by the Crown from William Hayes and others, as specified in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c. (p. 70).		
100 - -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -	*67 - - (exclusive of the small portion of the Premises purchased from George Priestley, as specified in Appendix, No. 6.)	*67 - -	—
15 - - and 5 per cent. upon a sum not exceeding 300 *l.* to be expended by the Crown in the erection of new Buildings - - -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being the Premises, purchased from Robert Smith, as specified in Appendix, No. 6.		
400 - - and 5 per cent. upon any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the under-drainage of the Lands - - -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -	350 - -	350 - - and 1 15 7 subsequently added, in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Crown on works of Drainage	—

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	LINCOLN—*continued.*			£. s. d.
1857:				
March 5	A Farm-house, with the Buildings and Lands, containing about 408 A. 3 R. 13 P., called "Ingleby Hall Farm," and also situate in the same Parish	John Parker - -	- - 21 years from 10th Oct. 1857 -	516 – –
1856:	LINCOLN AND YORK:			
Aug. 1	An Island in the River Humber, called Ferriby Sands, situate between the Counties of Lincoln and York, and containing— A. R. P. Pasture Land - 75 1 9; Salt Marsh - - 119 3 7; Mud Land - - 83 1 8; Embankments, &c. 11 0 14; Total - - 289 1 38	- - Thomas Travis Read, William Read, and Anthony Read - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1841, determinable by the Lessees, on giving six months' notice	10 – – during the first seven years, 20 – – during the next seven years, and 30 – – during the residue of the term
	MIDDLESEX:			
June 18	Two pieces of Ground forming part of the Stable Yard in Chandos Mews, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the Liberty of Westminster, in the rear of and abutting on the Premises No. 8, St. Martin's Place, with a Vault or Building also at the rear of and abutting on the said Premises -	John Wallis Alexander	- - 77½ years from 5th July 1853 -	– 15 –
July 1	A Piece of Ground situated on the South side of St. James's Park, and fronting James Street, Pimlico, upon part of which lately stood the Premises formerly known as Milford House, and subsequently used as Her Majesty's Stationery Office; also a small piece of Ground lying within the Inclosure of the Wellington Barracks, lately held under the description of "a Piece" of Ground, being the "Garden of the Westminster Asylum" - - - -	- - Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department - - - -	- - 99 years from 10th Oct. 1855 -	400 – –
,, ,,	A Messuage or Dwelling House, with Offices and Outbuildings, being numbered 1, in Whitehall Yard, in the Parish of St. Margaret, in the City of Westminster, and within the verge of Her Majesty's Palace of Whitehall - - - - -	ditto - - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1856, determinable by either party on giving twelve months' notice - - -	180 – –

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
515 – – and 5 per cent. upon any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the under-drainage of the Lands - -	- - -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings -	- - - -	*498 10 –	*498 10 – and 5 2 8 subsequently added, in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Crown in works of Drainage.	—
10 – – during the first seven years, 20 – – during the next seven years, and 30 – – during the residue of the term -	- - -	- - -	- - The expenditure incurred by the Lessees in the construction and maintenance of the Embankments	- - Not before in Lease, the whole Property having been previous to 1841 covered by the Tidal Waters of the River Humber, at which period 75 A. 1 R. 9 P. were embanked and reclaimed, at the risk and expense of the Lessees.		
– 15 –	- - -	- - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee, in inclosing and improving the Ground	- - Previously to the granting of this Lease, the whole of the Stable Yard was held in common by the Crown Lessees of the Stables in the Mews, and the present Lease was granted with their assents.		
400 – –	- - -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at least of the value of the Buildings	- - The erection of proper Buildings to be used as Barracks for the Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Service -	- - The last Crown Lease of Milford House, expired on the 9th March 1820, and the house was shortly afterwards appropriated to the use of the Public Stationery Department, and no Rent has been paid to the Crown from that period until the granting of the present Lease to the War Department. - - The small piece of Garden Ground included in this Lease had for some years previously been held by Miss Caroline Hannah Neave, under a yearly tenancy, at 5 *s.* per annum.		
180 – –	- - -	2,500 – – at the least -	- - - -	- - These Premises were previously occupied by the late Secretary of the Commissioners of Works, at a Rent of 100 *l.* per annum.		

(*continued*)

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £ s. d.
	Middlesex—*continued.*			
1856:				
July 1	A Messuage or Dwelling-house, No. 46, formerly 35, on the West side of Warwick Street, Golden Square, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster - - - - -	Thomas Hyde - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1856 -	50 - -
„ 11	A Messuage or Dwelling-house, with the Coach-house, Stable, and Area at the rear thereof, and the Area on the West side of the front Entrance to the said House, No. 139, on the North side of Piccadilly, in the Parish of St. James, in the Liberty of Westminster; also the Area on East side of the front entrance to the said Messuage - - -	- - The Right Hon. Archibald John, Earl of Rosebury, K. T. -	- - 21½ years from the 5th April 1857 as regards the Premises firstly described, and 17 years from the 10th October 1861 as regards the Premises secondly described, determinable as to both at the end of the first 7½ or 14½ years, at the option of the Lessee - -	620 - -
Aug. 1	A Messuage or Tenement, formerly numbered 30, but now 27, on the East side of Saint James' Street, in the Parish of St. James and Liberty of Westminster - - - -	William Banting -	- - 30 years from 10th Oct. 1874 -	200 - -
Oct. 8	A Messuage or Dwelling-house, being No. 24 on the South side of Tichborne Street, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster - - -	- - Lewis Jacob Nathan and Henry Jacob Nathan - - - -	- - 14 years from 5th April 1866 -	84 - -
„ 10	A Piece of Ground, with a newly erected Messuage, and Offices thereon, known as "The Junior United Service Club House," on the East side of Regent Street, and at the corner of Charles Street, in the Parish of St. James, in the Liberty of Westminster, abutting West on Regent Street, South on Charles Street, East on St. Alban's Place, and North on Houses and other Buildings, extending from the East side of Regent Street, to the West side of St. Alban's Place - -	- - The Earl of Orkney, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Plunkett Dunne, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., and Major-General John Edward Dupuis - - -	- - 60½ years from 5th July 1856 -	460 19 -

\- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:			
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					
50 - -	- - -	800 - - at the least, and such additional sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at least of the value of any future Buildings - -	- - The expenditure incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises - -	- - This House formed part of the Property purchased by the Crown in the year 1823 from Sir Richard Sutton, for the formation of Regent Street, and was in that year let to Mr. John Furby, at a Rent of 72 *l.* per annum, for a term of 30 years from 5th January 1823, and on the expiration of that Lease, the House was held by the then occupier, at a Rent of 50 *l.*			
620 - -	- - -	5,000 - - at the least -	- - - -	- - This House was last held at a Ground Rent of 124 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*, under a Lease for a term, which expired on the 5th of April 1857.			
200 - -	- - -	2,000 - - at the least -	- - - -	- - These Premises (formerly No. 30, now 27) were demised, with Numbers 31 and 32 (now one house, and known as Boodle's Club), and other Premises, to Mr. Edward Huddleston, in the year 1806, for a term, which will expire in the year 1874, for a fine of 580 *l.* for the whole of the Property so demised, and for a Rent in respect of these three Houses of 147 *l.* 3 *s.* per annum.			
63 - -	135 4 8	700 - - at the least -	- - The expenditure incurred by the Lessees in repairing the Premises - -	- - In the year 1798 a Lease was granted to Mr. William Eppey of two Houses in Piccadilly, and one in Tichborne Street, at 17 *l.* per annum, and of four Houses in Titchborne Street, at 31 *l.* 16 *s.* per annum, for a Building Term, which will expire 5th April 1866. These Houses were pulled down and rebuilt, three new Houses occupying the site of the four last named. The House now let is one of these three, and has for many years been occupied by Messrs. Nathan.			
460 19 -	- - -	27,000 - - at the least, and such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts of the value of any additional Buildings -	- - The surrender of Leases of various parts of the ground now demised; also the conveyance to Her Majesty of a right of way heretofore existing over a portion of the ground, and the Cost incurred by the Lessees in erecting the Messuage - - -	- - The Site of the new Club-house includes that of the old Building, let under the surrendered Lease at 368 *l.* per annum, for a term which would not expire till July 5th 1915; also that of the St. Alban's Hotel, let at 65 *l.* 3 *s.*, and held for a similar term; and of the Houses numbered 14, 15 and 16, St. Alban's Place, let at a Rent of 27 *l.* 11 *s.*, and held for a term which would not expire till January 5th 1917; and the Rent now payable is the aggregate amount of the Rents reserved by these Leases, with a sum of 5 *s.* per annum in respect of a slip of Ground formerly used as a Carriage-way leading out of Charles Street.			

(continued)

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1856:	Middlesex—*continued.*			
Oct. 22	A Piece of Ground, with a newly-erected Messuage thereon, formerly the site of Nos. 1 and 2, on the North side of Postern Row, in the Liberty of the Tower - - -	Francis Budd Penny -	- - 70 years from 5th July 1856 -	- - -
				60 – – for the first year, and 85 – – during the remainder of the term - -
" "	Two Messuages or Dwelling-houses, formerly No. 3, on the North side of Postern Row, in the Liberty of the Tower - - - - - -	Same - - -	- ditto - -	- - -
1857:				
March 12	A Piece of Ground, with the newly-erected Messuage thereon, being No. 4, on the North side of Postern Row, in the Liberty of the Tower - - - - - -	Same - - -	- - 99 years from 5th July 1856 -	10 – –
1856:				
Nov. 12	A Messuage or Tenement, with Laundry and Washhouse and Gardens in the front and rear, situated near the South side of Hampton Court Green, and Two other Messuages or Tenements, with Gardens belonging to them, abutting towards the North-west, on the Messuage and Premises firstly described -	Francis Baker - -	- - 35 years from 10th October 1853	24 – – for the first half-year, and 143 10 – per annum for the remainder of the term -
" 14	A Messuage or Dwelling-house, No. 21, in Queen Street, in the Parish of St. Ann, within the Liberty of Westminster, being the corner House on the North side of Queen Street, and the East side of Bateman's Buildings - - - -	William Livens - -	- - 23 years from 10th Oct. 1856 -	45 1 10
" 28	A Messuage or Dwelling-house, situated at the corner of the South side of Soho Square and East side of Bateman's Buildings, in the Parish of St. Ann, within the Liberty of Westminster, being No. 28 in the said Square - - - -	- - The East India Company - - -	- - 21 years from 10th Oct. 1854 -	130 – –

\- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 40 - - during the remainder of the term - -	- - -	1,000 - - at the least as to the Messuage, and such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts of the value of any additional Buildings -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in erecting the Messuage - - -	- - The Premises formerly known as Nos. 1 and 2, Postern Row, were granted to Mr. W. Wright on Lease for 40 years, from 5th January 1815, at the yearly Rent of 52 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.*, and on payment of a Fine of 453 *l.* The Premises, No. 3, Postern Row, were let to Mr. George Davies for a term of 37¾ years, from 5th April 1817, at the yearly Rent of 58 *l.* 5 *s.*, and on payment of a Fine of 390 *l.*		
60 - - for the first year, and 45 - - during the remainder of the term - -	- - -	1,000 - - at the least, and such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts of the value of any additional Buildings -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 10 - - for the remainder of the term - -	- - -	500 - - at the least, and such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts of the value of any additional Buildings -	- - The cost incurred by the Lessee in rebuilding the Premises - - -	60 - -	38 9 - per annum for 4½ years, and 33 9 - for the residue of the term -	342 7 6
24 - - for the first half-year, and during the remainder of the term; for the Premises firstly described, 53 10 - and for the Premises secondly described 90 - -	- - -	- - For the Premises first described the sum of 700 - - at the least, and for each of the Messuages secondly described the sum of 500 - - and also such sum as shall be equal to 3-4ths of the value of any additional Buildings -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises, and the surrender of a former Lease of part thereof	- - A portion of these Premises have been for many years occupied by the Police engaged at Hampton Court Palace, the Crown receiving no Rent; the remainder were held by Mr. Baker, at an annual Rent of 48 *l.*, under an assignment of the Crown Lease thereof, granted on the 29th March 1820 to Mr. Nathan Egerton Garrick for 50 years, from 5th April 1812.		
35 - -	150 - -	700 - - at the least, and such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts of the value of any additional Buildings -	- - The expense incurred in repairing the Premises - -	60 - -	60 - -	—
130 - -	- - -	2,000 - - at the least	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in repairing the Premises - -	140 - -	94 - -	478 - -

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
1856:				
Dec. 6	Three Messuages, formerly Nos. 62, 63 and 64, but now known as Nos. 56, 57 and 58, on the North side of Jermyn Street, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster - -	John Almond - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1862 -	330 - -
1857:				
Jan. 17	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, known as No. 20, King William Street, in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the Liberty of Westminster, on the North side of the said Street, and abutting on the Ophthalmic Hospital on the West, with its Outhouses and other Appurtenances -	- - James Yearsley, on the nomination of the Executors of William Mountford Nurse -	- - 99 years from 5th July 1831 -	35 - -
„ 20	A Messuage in the Parish of St. James, in the City of Westminster, being No. 12 in Marylebone Street, and known as the "King's Arms" Public-house, with the Cellars extending under a Public Way or Passage leading from Marylebone Street to the King's Arms Yard -	John Mercer - -	- - 21 years from 10th Oct. 1861 -	80 - - per annum, and 200 - - Fine - -
	SOUTHAMPTON:			
1856:	ISLE OF WIGHT:			
May 21	A piece of Land or Garden-ground, containing about 465 superficial Square Feet, formerly part of the Grounds adjoining to the Castle of West Cowes, situate at West Cowes, and abutting on Land in the occupation of the Lessee -	- - Sir John Stuart Hippisley, Bart. -	- - 31 years from 10th Oct. 1855 -	3 - -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
220 - -	1,243 15 4	1,200 - - for each house, and such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any additional Buildings -	- - - -	- - By Lease, dated 31st August 1804, six Houses, then numbered 46, 47, 62, 63 and 64, Jermyn Street, and a House between that Street and Piccadilly, then numbered 185, Piccadilly, were granted to Alice Ballard, for 42 years, from 5th April 1820, at a yearly Rent of 150 *l.*, and on payment of a Fine of 517 *l.* The Houses 46, 47, Jermyn Street, and 185, Piccadilly, were, in the year 1830, conveyed to the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital, under the powers of the Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 77, in exchange for property at Charing Cross, Wilson's Court, St. Martin's Lane, and Vine Street, which was required for the purposes of improvement in the neighbourhood; and, under the arrangement then entered into, the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital receive the Rents of the remaining three Houses, being Nos. 62, 63 and 64 (now 56, 57 and 58), during the residue of the term of the subsisting Lease, which will not expire until the 5th of April 1862.		
35 - -	- - -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 2-3d parts at least of the value of the Premises - -	- - The cost incurred by the late Mr. W. M. Nurse in building and finishing the Messuage -	- - Not before in Lease. The site of this House was purchased many years since, under the authority of the Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 77 (Charing Cross and Strand Improvements); and in 1832 an arrangement was entered into for granting a Lease of it to Mr. W. M. Nurse; but the completion of the Lease was delayed in consequence of a Suit having been commenced by him against the Commissioners of Woods. The bill filed by Mr. Nurse was subsequently dismissed, with costs, and the Lease was thereupon completed.		
80 - -	200 - -	1,000 - - at the least, and such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts of the value of any additional Buildings -	- - The cost incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Messuage - - -	- - A Crown Lease of this House, with Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 13, in the same Street, was granted in the year 1823 to George and Lucy Manners for a term of 46 days and 40 years from the 25th August 1821, on payment of a Fine of 2,140 *l.*, and at the yearly Rent of 249 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for all the Premises. Under this Lease an apportioned Rent of 48 *l.* has been paid to the Crown in respect of No. 12.		
3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease. The Premises were formerly occupied by the Constable of the Castle; but upon the death of the late Marquis of Anglesea, the last Constable, they were transferred to the charge of this Department.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
	Southampton—*continued.*			
1856:	Isle of Wight—*continued.*			
July 2	The Building known as West Cowes Castle, with the Pleasure Grounds, Out-buildings, and Offices, and the battlemented Terrace in front, next the Sea, and also the Pier or Landing-place, of the length of about 105 feet, extending into the Sea from the Road at the Eastern Side of the said Castle - - - - -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Wilton and others - - -	31 years from 10 October 1855, to be increased to 42 years in the event of a sum of not less than 2,000 *l.* being expended by the Lessees previously to the 5th October 1857, in permanent Improvements, according to Plans to be approved of on behalf of the Crown - -	205 –
	Sussex:			
Oct. 31	A Farm-house, with the Buildings, Gardens, Cottages, and Lands, containing about 349 A. 0 R. 30 P., called "Newhouse Farm," and situate in the Parish of Poynings - -	Thomas Souch - -	21 years from 10th October 1856, determinable at the end of the first 7 or 14 years -	278 – –
1857:				
March 4	Several Pieces of Meadow and Coppice Land, containing about 57 A. 0 R. 23 P., called "The Park Meadows," with the Buildings thereon, situate in the same Parish - -	George Stephen Cave Cuttress - - -	21 years from 10th October 1856	47 – –
„ 14	A Farm-house, with the Cottages, Buildings, Garden, and Lands, containing about 729 A. 1 R. 17 P., called "Perching Farm," and situate in the Parish of Edburton - -	Eli Page and others -	ditto - -	382 6 11

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
205 - -	- - -	--Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease. The Premises were formerly occupied by the Constable of the Castle; but upon the death of the late Marquis of Anglesea, the last Constable, they were transferred to the charge of this Department.		
420 15 - and 5 per cent. on any sums which may be expended by the Crown in the under-drainage of the Lands, or in the erection of new Buildings - -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -			
58 - - until the completion of the under-drainage of the Lands, at the cost of the Crown, and 75 - - afterwards; and 5 per cent. on any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the erection of new Buildings - -	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - These Premises form a part of the Crown's Poynings Estate, of which the Leases and Tenancies (with one exception) expired on 10th October 1856, and which was up to that period held at Rents amounting in the whole to 1,707 *l.* 7 *s.*; but by a re-arrangement of the Property which then took place, for the purpose of more convenient occupation, an increased Rent of 679 *l.* 10 *s.* has been obtained. In consequence of this re-arrangement, the particulars usually inserted in these columns cannot be given.		
420 - - and 5 per cent. on any sums which may be expended by the Crown in the under-drainage of the Lands, or in the erection of new Buildings	- - -	- ditto -	- - - -			

Appendix, N° 2 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to The Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Public Auction, between the 31st day of March 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857, under the Authorities of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Monies paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1856:	CAMBRIDGE:			£. s. d.			
Oct. - 14	A Piece of Land, containing about 2 A. 3 R. 15 P., situate in the Parish of Teversham, on the North side of the High Road leading from Cambridge to Bottisham and Newmarket - - - - - -	John Ware - -	- - -	315 - -	- - Not before in Lease. This Land was allotted to the Crown under the Teversham Inclosure Act, and was held for many years upon a yearly Tenancy, at a Rent of 5 *l.*		
	LINCOLN:						
„ - 11	The Manors of Epworth and Westwood, with their Appurtenances and the Court House, containing about 8 perches, situate in the centre of the Town of Epworth, with the Shops, Shambles, and Ground thereto belonging, and various Parcels of Land and Premises, forming a portion of the Demesne Lands within those Manors, called "The Epworth Estate," containing in the whole about 203 A. 2 R. 16 P. -	George Spofforth Lister	- - -	5,150 - - for the Manors, and 6,750 - - for the portion of the Demesne Lands - -			
	A. R. P.						
„ - „	A further Portion of the same Estate, containing about - 11 2 23	Thomas Lee - -	- - -	610 - -			
„ - „	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto - - 17 3 25	William Ryder - -	- - -	700 - -			
„ - „	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto - - 56 3 39	Cornelius Maw - -	- - -	1,305 - -			
„ - „	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto - - 6 3 15	William Snow - -	- - -	530 - -			
„ - „	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto - - 13 0 17	Henry Maw - -	- - -	800 - -			
„ - „	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto - - 4 2 2	William Read - -	- - -	320 - -			

„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	3	18	William Maw	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	11	0	28	Richard Dawson	-	-	-	-	1,105	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	5	2	20	George Sayles	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	83	2	36	John Blackburn	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	8	3	35	Moses Fielding	-	-	-	-	440	-	-	- - These Premises, with the Manors and other Lands, were held under a Lease, which expired on the 10th October 1855, at a Rent of 1,375 *l.*, but the proportionate parts applicable to each Lot sold cannot be ascertained. A portion of the Lands included in that Lease were sold on the 11th October 1855, and are specified in pages 58 and 63, of the Thirty-fourth Report.
„	-	22	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	179	0	8	William Black	-	-	-	-	3,690	-	-	
„	-	25	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	28	0	8	Charles Gibson	-	-	-	-	830	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	39	3	17	John Coggon	-	-	-	-	1,035	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	23	0	6	John Collinson	-	-	-	-	970	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	31	3	11	Henry Allan	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	134	2	3	John Maw	-	-	-	-	2,825	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	10	1	4	Thomas Lockwood	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	9	0	6	John Sleadmore	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	138	3	24	James Hill	-	-	-	-	2,250	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	126	0	0	Edward Carr	-	-	-	-	2,720	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	43	2	17	Ditto	-	-	-	-	825	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	157	1	14	Richard Batty	-	-	-	-	4,550	-	-	
„	-	27	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	24	0	12	George Stephen Liddle	-	-	-		810	-	-	
„	-	„	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	8	2	16	Marmaduke Hudson	-	-	-		325	-	-	
„	-	31	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	75	3	8	William Everatt Hobson	-	-	-		3,765	-	-	

Appendix, N° 2 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to The Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 31st day of March 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; shewing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also shewing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Parts thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

Note.—In cases where the Leases contained other Property besides that which has been sold, and which are distinguished by an asterisk (*), a proportionate part of the last yearly Value, Rent and Fine, is inserted in the Schedule.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.			
1857:	CHESTER:						
March - 17	Several Pieces or Parcels of Land below high-water mark of the River Mersey and Tranmere Pool, containing together 23,520 square yards, adjacent to the Township of Birkenhead - - - - -	- - The Birkenhead, Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Railway Company - - -	- - -	2,090 - -			
1856:	DEVON:						
May - 28	Three Pieces of Land between high and low-water mark, containing together about 2 A. 0 R. 14 P., being a portion of the Foreshore of the River Torridge, and situate in the Parish of Northam - -	George Cox - -	- - -	180 - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
June - 12	A Piece of Land between high and low-water mark, containing about 4,095 superficial square feet, being also a portion of the said Foreshore, and situate in the Parish of Bideford - - - - - -	James Peard Ley -	- - -	17 15 -			
	DORSET:						
Aug. - 5	A Piece of Land, containing about 12 acres, situate in Verne Hill, in the Isle of Portland - - - - - - - - - - -	- - Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, in trust for the Public Service - -	- - -	900 - -	- ... - Not before in Lease. This Land was a part of the Allotment set out to the Crown in 1850, in lieu of its Manorial Rights in and over those portions of the Wastes of the Crown Manor of Portland, which were required for the purposes of the Breakwater and Harbour of Refuge there. The Land has since been held on a yearly tenancy, at a rent of about 1 *l.* per acre.		
1857:							
Jan. - 22	The interest of the Crown in all Stones, Mines, Minerals and Mineral Substances, within or under a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 28 P., called Blacken or Blacklands, and situate in the Parish of Wyke Regis, near Melcombe Regis - - - - -	- - The Company of Proprietors of the Weymouth Waterworks -	- - -	5 - -	- - Not before in Lease. The Crown has no interest in the Soil beyond the Minerals which are reserved under the Grant by which the Manor of Wyke Regis is held.		

1856:	ESSEX:				
May - 26	The interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land between high and low-water mark, containing 1 R. 30 P., being part of the Shore of the River Thames at Bow Creek, in the Parish of Westham - - -	- - The Victoria (London) Dock Company -	- - -	120 - -	
Dec. - 1	The interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 32 Perches, being part of the Shore or Bed of the River Thames, below high-water mark, situate at Rainham Creek, in the Parishes of Rainham and Hornchurch; and also in another Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 12 P., likewise part of the Shore or Bed of the same River, below high-water mark, situate at or near Tilbury Fort - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - The Eastern Counties Railway Company, and the London and Blackwall Railway Company - - -	- - -	175 - -	- - Not before in Lease.
	HUNTINGDON:				
July - 18	The reversionary interest of the Crown (expectant on the determination of the Estate Tail granted by the Crown to the Earl of Sandwich) in several Pieces of Land, containing together about 8A. 3R. 8P., and situate within the Parish and Manor of Brampton - - -	- - The Great Northern Railway Company -	- - -	- nil -	- - Not before in Lease. The Crown's interest in the Land was limited to the reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate Tail; and, with the exception of a small Balance, the Purchase-money paid to the Trustees of Lord Sandwich by the Great Northern Railway Company has been invested in a Tenement at St. Neot's, which has been conveyed to the same uses as those upon which the Land at Brampton was held. The Crown has therefore the same reversionary interest in the Tenement at St. Neot's as it had in the Land forming the subject of the Sale to the Company.
	KENT:				
Nov. - 24	A Piece of Land, containing about 810 superficial square feet, formerly part of the Bed or Shore of the Sea, covered by the flow and reflow the Tide, but now forming part of the Garden of the House, No. 17, East Cliff Terrace, Dover - - - - - - - - -	- - Frances Henrietta Rennell, widow -	- - -	27 - -	
Dec. - 11	A Piece of similar Land, containing about 725 superficial square feet, now forming part of the Garden of the House, No. 24, in the same Terrace - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - Lady Katherine Boyle and Lady Sarah Boyle - - -	- - -	25 - -	- - Not before in Lease.
1857:					
Feb. - 21	A Piece of similar Land, containing about 784 superficial square feet, now forming part of the Garden of the House, No. 19, in the same Terrace - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - Lieut.-General Sir Francis Cockburn, Knt.	- - -	27 - -	

(continued)

Appendix, N° 2 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1853:	LINCOLN:						
Dec. - 31	The reversionary interest of the Crown, at the expiration of the subsisting Lease, in several Pieces of Land, containing together 3 R. 29 P., situate at Langton-juxta-Horncastle, in the Parish of Woodhall, and forming a portion of the Langton Estate - -	- - The Great Northern Railway Company -	- - 6 years and 283 days -	144 2 –	- - These Pieces of Land were comprised in the Lease of the Estate, containing in the whole 589 A. 0 R. 1 P., granted in the year 1838, at a yearly rent of 644 *l.*; but the proportionate part of the Rent applicable to these small Parcels cannot be ascertained.		
1856:							
Nov. - 29	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 44 A. 3 R. 2 P., situate in the Parish of Haxey, and forming a part of the Epworth Estate - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Benjamin Skelton -	- - -	650 – –	- - These Lands were held with the Manor of Epworth, under a Lease, which expired on the 10th October 1855, at a rent of 1,375 *l.*; but the proportionate part of that Rent applicable to the Lands comprised in this Conveyance cannot be ascertained.		
„ - „	A Piece of Land, containing about 2 R. 8 P., situate in the Parish of Moulton, and forming a part of the Whaplode and Moulton Estate -	Thomas Robinson -	- - -	35 – –	*1 – –	*1 – –	—
1857:							
March - 27	A Cottage, Garden, and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 101 A. 3 R. 38 P., situate in the Parishes of Denton and Harlaxton - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - The Rev. Montague Earle Welby - -	- - -	6,031 6 6	151 5 –	153 7 –	—
	MIDDLESEX:						
Feb. - 24	All the right, title, estate, and interest of Her Majesty, in right of Her Crown, in and to the Bed, Soil, and Shores of the River Thames, within the flux and reflux of the Tides bounded eastward by an imaginary line to be drawn from the entrance to Yantlet Creek, in the County of Kent, on the southern Shore of the said River to the City Stone, opposite to Canvey Island, in the County of Essex, on the Northern Shore of the said River, and reserving the Bed, Soil, and Shores of the said River, and all Encroachments, Embankments, and Inclosures therefrom or thereupon, in front of or immediately adjacent to any Lands, Buildings, or Hereditaments whereof or whereto Her Majesty, or any person or persons in trust for Her, was or were on the 18th December 1856 seised or entitled in possession, reversion or remainder, or which were then the Property of any Department of Her Majesty's Government, or in possession of such Department, or of any Officers of the same - - - - -	- - The Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, as Conservators of the River Thames - -	- - -	- - -	- - The particulars of the arrangement will be found detailed in the copy of the Agreement inserted at page 55.		

1856:					
	NORTHAMPTON:				
Dec. 1	A Piece of Land, part of the Freebord of Shrobb Walk, in Whittlewood Forest, containing 23 Perches	Viscount Maynard	- - -	3 17 –	- - Not before in Lease.
„ „	Another Piece of Land, containing 1 Rood, part of the same Freebord	Henry Cheffins	- - -	5 15 –	
	SUFFOLK:				
July 30	The interest of the Crown in the Manor, or reputed Manor, of Beyton	Philip Bennet	- - -	100 – –	- - Not before in Lease. The profits of the Manor were little more than nominal.
	SUSSEX:				
July 14	The reversionary interest of the Crown (expectant on the determination of the Estate Tail granted by the Crown, and confirmed by an Act of Philip and Mary, to the heirs male of Sir Edward Neville) in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 20 P., situate at Eridge Green, in the Parish of Frant, and abutting on the Turnpike Road leading from Tunbridge Wells to Uckfield, for the purpose of being appropriated as a Site for the Erection of a new Church for the District of Eridge Green	- - Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches - -	- - -	2 – –	- - Not before in Lease. The Crown's interest in the Land was limited to the reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate Tail now vested in the Earl of Abergavenny.

Appendix, N° 3 (A)

A SCHEDULE of COPYHOLD or CUSTOMARY PREMISES, Parcel of or holden of Manors belonging to The Crown, which have been Enfranchised between the 31st March 1856 and the 31st March 1857, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing the Dates of the respective Enfranchisements; The Names of the Enfranchisees; The Copyhold or Customary Premises Enfranchised; The Quit-rents issuing thereout; and the Consideration Money paid for the Enfranchisement.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
1856:		HERTFORD:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aug. - 11	William Bentley -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 5 A. 0 R. 19 P., situate in Purwell Field, in the Parish of Hitchin, and holden of the Manor of Hitchin Portman and Foreign - - -	- 2 5½	20 - -
Nov. - 14	The Burial Board for the Parish of Hitchin	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 7 A. 1 R. 26 P., situate in a Field called "Standill Field," in the same Parish, and holden of the same Manor - [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines certain, usually calculated at Half a Year's Quit-rent on Descent or Alienation.]	- 5 7	45 - -
		LINCOLN:		
		MANOR OF EAST AND WEST DEEPING:		
April - 14	Matthew Edward Croft	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R. 38 P., situate in the Mill Field of Market Deeping, and holden of the Manor of East and West Deeping -	- 4 6	60 12 6
May - 12	William Holland -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, being part of the Yard and Premises, formerly belonging to the "Bell" Public-house in Market Deeping, with the Barn, Stables, and Outbuildings erected thereon, and in two other Pieces of Land, situate adjacent to the same, containing together about 2 A. 2 R. 16 P., and holden of the same Manor - - - -	- 4 4	50 - -
„ - „	Sarah Holland, widow -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, with the Yard, Garden, Building, Stables and Appurtenances, and Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 2 A. 3 R. 32 P., also situate in Market Deeping, and holden of the same Manor - - - - - - - - - -	- 4 9½	281 - -
Aug. - 26	Amelia Kenney - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Cottage, with the Garden and Appurtenances, containing about 1 R. 20 P., situate between the River Welland and Town Street in Deeping Saint James, and holden of the same Manor - -	- 4 8	20 - -
Oct. - 10	John Molecey Twigge Molecey (Trustee of the Will of Thomas Bryan, deceased) -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 0 R. 30 P., situate in the First and Middle Fields of West Deeping, and holding of the same Manor - - -	- 3 -	60 - -

Appendix, N° 3 (A.)—Schedule of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		Lincoln—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1857:		Manor of East and West Deeping—*cont^d.*		
March - 4	The Rev. William Hildyard and others (Trustees of the 5th District of the Deeping Commons Drainage Act)	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 36 P., situate in the Linchfield of Deeping Saint James, and holden of the same Manor - - - - -	- 2 -	25 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of a Fine arbitrary, usually calculated at Two Years' Value on Death, and One and a Half Years' Value on Alienation.]		
		Manor of Barrow:		
„ - 2	Thomas Abbey and Charles Spilman Todd	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing 2 Roods, with the Buildings lately erected thereon, and now used as Gasworks, situate in a Street called "Saint Chad," in Barrow-upon-Humber, and holden of the Manor of Barrow - - - - -	- 2 6	15 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of a Fine certain of One Year's Quit-rent on Death or Alienation.]		
		Middlesex:		
1856:				
April - 30	Rowe Sawyer - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 A. 0 R. 2 P., situate on Hampton Common, and within the Honor and Manor of Hampton Court - - - - -	- - 6	67 10 -
Nov. - 29	George William Mercer Henderson -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, called "The Post Close," containing about 2 A. 3 R. 15 P., bounded on the West by the High Road leading from Teddington to Bushey Park, and within the same Honor and Manor - - - - - - - - -	- - 6	140 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of a Fine arbitrary, usually calculated at One Year's Value on Alienation, and One Year and a Half's Value on Descent or Devise.]		
		Norfolk:		
		Manor of East Dereham:		
May - 14	Sarah Tungate - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Ground, containing 2 Perches, with the Cottages and Buildings erected thereon, situate at East Dereham, and holden of the Manor of East Dereham of the Queen - - - -	- - 11	24 12 11
„ - „	Phœbe Stanford - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage or Dwelling-house, with the Outbuildings, Gardens, and Appurtenances thereto belonging, containing 8 Perches, also situate at East Dereham, and holden of the same Manor -	- 5 5	96 15 5

Appendix, N° 3 (A.)—Schedule of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		Norfolk—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Manor of East Dereham—*continued.*		
1856:				
May - 16	Trustees of the East Dereham Corn Exchange Company -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Waste Ground, containing about 14 Perches, also situate at East Dereham, and holden of the same Manor - - - - - - -	- - -	2 - -
„ - 26	The East Anglian Railways Company -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing altogether 9 A. 1 R. 22 P., also situate at East Dereham, and holden of the same Manor - - - - - - -	- - -	138 17 11
Nov. - 20	Joseph Abram - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage or Dwelling-house, with the Shop and Outbuildings thereto belonging, also situate at East Dereham, and holden of the same Manor -	- - 11	38 17 6
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of a Fine arbitrary, usually calculated at One Year and Three Quarter's Value on Descent or Alienation.]		
		Manor of West Walton-cum-Membris:		
Oct. - 4	The Middle Level Drainage Commissioners - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in the Copyhold Portions, containing about 22 Perches, of Five Pieces of Land, containing altogether 11 A. 1 R. 32 P., situate in the Parish of Emneth, and holden of the Manor of West Walton-cum-Membris - - - - - - - -	- - -	- 5 -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, according to the Custom of Gavelkind, upon Death or Alienation; the Copyholds are subject to a Fine certain of 2 *s.* for each Messuage, and of 4 *s.* per Acre for the Land. The Freeholds are subject to the payment of One Year's Quit-rent by new Tenants for a Relief.]		
		Surrey:		
		Manor of Egham:		
June - 4	John Cordy Crouch -	- - The Interest of the Crown in the "Red Lion" Public-house, and certain other Messuages, Cottages, Buildings, and Land, containing in the whole about 3 A. 1 R. 9 P., situate on the North side of High Street in Egham, and holden of the Manor of Egham - -	- 5 6	220 - -
July - 19	Humphrey Salwey and others - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in certain Pieces of Land, containing together about 7 A. 0 R. 33 P., situate at Englefield Green, and holden of the same Manor; and also in the Yearly Free Rent of 12 *s.*, payable by the said Purchasers in respect of their Freehold Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the Manor - - -	- 3 - Free Rent - 12 -	138 - -

Appendix, N° 3 (A.)—Schedule of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		Surrey—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1856:		Manor of Egham—*continued.*		
Oct. - 28	Mary Newnham, widow	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Mansion House, Garden, Orchard, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 9 Acres, also situate at Englefield Green, and holden of the same Manor - - - - - - - -	- 5 9	833 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of a Fine arbitrary, usually calculated at One and a Half Year's Value on Death, and One Year and a Quarter's Value on Alienation.]		
		Manor of Richmond:		
Aug. - 13	James Ponsford - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, with the Shed, Yard, and Appurtenances, containing about 5 Perches, situate on the North-east side of King Street, in Richmond, and holden of the Manor of Richmond, otherwise West-Sheen - - - - - - - -	- - 6	210 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, according to the Tenure of Borough English, subject to the payment of a Heriot of the best Beast, or if there is no Beast, of 6*s.* 8*d.* and a Fine arbitrary, usually calculated at Two Years' Value as rated to the Poor on Devise, and of a Fine, usually calculated at One and a Half Year's Value on Alienation; but Heirs of Copyholders and tenants of the Manor claim admission on payment of a Fine of Two Years' Quit-rent only.]		

Appendix, N° 3 (B.)

SCHEDULE of Copyhold Premises, Parcel of the Manor of *Esher*, in the County of *Surrey*, Enfranchised within the same Period.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
1856:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aug. - 23	William Nightingale -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Two Pieces of Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R. 32 P., called "Old Haw," and situate in the Parish of Esher, and holden of the Manor of Esher - - -	- 1 4	80 - -
„ - „	Harriot Mary Chittock (on the nomination of Henry Randell Woods) - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 Acres, called "Long Barnetts," and situate at the West End Corner in the same Parish, and holden of the same Manor - - - - - - - - -	- - 4	70 - -

Appendix, N° 4.

A SCHEDULE of a FREE GRANT in Perpetuity between the 31st March 1856 and the 31st March 1857, of Part of the Possessions of the Crown.

DATE OF GRANT.	GRANTEES.	PREMISES.
		CHESTER:
1856: July - - 1	The Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the Parish of Prestbury, in the Diocese of Chester - - - - - -	- - The Right, Title, and Interest of the Queen in a Piece of Land, Parcel of the Manor of Macclesfield, situate in the Township of Kettleshulme, containing 1,210 square yards, to be for ever hereafter solely appropriated and used as and for a National Shool and School-house for the education of the Children of the Poor residing within the Township of Kettleshulme, by virtue of the power reserved to the Sovereign by the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

Appendix, N° 5.

AN ACCOUNT of LAND TAX charged on Estates belonging to the Crown Redeemed, and of the Consideration Money paid for the same, between the 31st March 1856 and the 31st March 1857.

LAND TAX REDEEMED.	PROPERTY CHARGED THEREWITH.	STOCK TRANSFERRED FOR THE SAME.		CASH PAID FOR THE SAME.
		CONSOLS.	REDUCED.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	BERKS:			
1 - -	A Messuage or Tenement, with the Outbuildings, Farm Lands, and Premises, called "Clay Hall," situate in the Parish of Old Windsor, containing 89A. 2R. 5P. or thereabouts - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	28 12 6
	(The Land Tax chargeable upon this Property was 4*l.* per annum, of which the sum of 3*l.* was redeemed in the year ended on the 31st March 1856).			
	MIDDLESEX:			
15 18 -	A Messuage or Tenement, being No. 28, on the North side of Piccadilly, with the Land and Outbuildings and Appurtenances in the rear of that House, and of Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 27 in the same Street; also those Four Houses, being Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 on the East side of George Court; and those Three Houses, being Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Little Vine Street, in the Parish of St. James', Westminster - - - - - - - - -	- - -	480 19 6	—

Appendix, N° 6.

A SCHEDULE of Purchases made, on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 31st day of March 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857.

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY. £. s. d.
1856:		BERKS:	
December - 3	William Liverd - -	- - Nine Cottages, with the Outbuildings, Yards, and Gardens thereto belonging, situate in Park Place, in the Parish of New Windsor, adjoining the Long Walk - - - - - - - - - - -	2,400 - -
		BUCKINGHAM:	
May - - 3	The Earl of Harewood and his Trustee - -	- - Three Parcels of Freehold Land, containing 5 A. 3 R. 32 P., situate in the Parish of Datchet, adjoining the River Thames - - - - - - - - -	500 - -
„ - „	The Earl of Harewood and others - - -	- - The Copyhold Tenure in several Parcels of Land, containing 8 A. 1 R. 8 P., and in a Fishery called the "Long Wear," with other Hereditaments, situate in the Parish of Datchet, and holden of the Manor of Datchet and Datchet Saint Helen's - - - - -	1,000 - -
„ - „	The Duke of Buccleuch -	The Enfranchisement of the above Lands - - -	200 - -
„ - „	The Duke of Buccleuch and others - - -	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing 3 A. 1 R. 8 P., situate in the Parish of Datchet, adjoining the River Thames - - - - - - - - - -	700 - -
		CORNWALL:	
July - - 12	John Williams - -	- - The yearly sum of 9 *s.*, being the Land-Tax chargeable upon a Messuage, with the Cottages and Buildings, called "Gustevean," and upon the several Pieces of Land, containing together about 11 A. 3 R. 1 P., situate in the Parish of Saint Columb Minor, and purchased on the part of the Crown in the year 1852, and added to the Rialton Estate - - - - -	10 - -
		LINCOLN:	
April - 15	George Priestley and Mary Ann Howard Priestley his wife -	- - A Farm-house, with the Outbuildings, Yard, Garden, and Land, containing about 1 R. 4 P., situate in the Parish of Holbeach, and adjacent to the Crown's Whaplode and Moulton Estate - - - - -	350 - -
„ - 24	William Butcher - -	- - Various Messuages, Cottages, and Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 684 A. 2 R. 39 P., situate in the Parishes of Holbeach Marsh and Whaplode -	32,000 - -
July - - 8	Samuel Lee Clark and others - - -	- - Three Pieces of Freehold Land, containing together about 23 A. 3 R. 6 P., and a Copyhold Messuage, with the Appurtenances, and Four Pieces of Land, containing together about 22 A. 3 R. 30 P., holden of the Manor of Spalding-cum-Membris, situate at Moulton, and adjoining to the Crown's Whaplode and Moulton Estate - - - - - - - -	3,300 - -

Appendix, N° 6.—SCHEDULE of Purchases, &c., between 31st March 1855 and 31st March 1857—*continued.*

DATE OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY.
		LINCOLN—*continued.*	£. s. d.
1856: November - 29	Robert Smith - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 3 A. 1 R. 8 P., with the Messuage (formerly used as Three Cottages), standing thereon, situate in the Parish of Whaplode, and also adjacent to the Crown's Whaplode and Moulton Estate - - - - - - - - -	350 - -
1857: February - 24	Maurice Johnson and John Richard Carter -	- - The Enfranchisement of a Copyhold Messuage, with the Appurtenances, and Four Pieces of Land, containing about 22 A. 3 R. 30 P., before referred to, and stated to be holden of the Manor of Spalding-cum-Membris - - - - - - - - -	89 -
		NORFOLK:	
1856: May - - 16	The Trustees of the East Dereham Corn Exchange Company -	- - A Piece of Ground, containing about 4 Perches, situate near the Market Place at East Dereham -	37 10 -
		NORTHAMPTON:	
July - - 1	The Commissioners appointed under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, intituled, "The Whittlewood Disafforesting Act" - - -	- - Several Pieces of Land in Whittlewood Forest, containing 36 A. 1 R. 32 P. - - - - - -	1,070 - -
		SURREY:	
„ - 4	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of St. John the Evangelist, Cambridge -	- - The Enfranchisement of a Piece of Copyhold Land, called "Harpersford," containing 1 Acre, situate near Park Corner, in the Parish of Egham, and holden of the Manor of Broomhall - - - - - - - -	10 - -
December - 30	Henry Marshall - -	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing 47 A. 0 R. 34 P., with Two Cottages thereon, situate in the Parish of Windlesham, adjoining Bagshot Park - - - -	1,550 - -
1857: March - 2	Charles Barnard and others - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing 16 A. 0 R. 8 P., situate in the Parish of Egham, and adjoining Windsor Great Park, near Virginia Water - - - - - -	1,600 10 -
„ - 17	Thomas Jennings and another - - -	- - A Piece of Ground, containing about 21 Rods, with Two Cottages thereon, situate at the Wick, in the Parish of Egham, and adjoining Windsor Great Park	170 - -
		SUSSEX:	
„ - „	Mary Ibbetson, widow -	- - The Copyhold Tenure in a Tenement, Barn, and Piece of Land, called "Knowles," containing about 1 A. 1 R. 20 P., and situate in the Hamlet of Fulking, in the Parish of Edburton, and holden of the Crown Manor of Perching - - - - - - - -	200 - -

Appendix, N° 7.

NEAT'S COURT FARM AND BARNLAND FARM, in the Isle of *Sheppey*, County of *Kent*.

Mr. *Charles Gore* to the Lords of the Treasury.

My Lords, Office of Woods, &c., 13 May 1856.

In my Report to your Lordships of the 19th December last, I requested authority to commence the drainage required for the improvement of the two Crown Farms called respectively "Neat's Court Farm" and "Barnland Farm," in the Isle of Sheppey, county of Kent; and your Lordships having, by Mr. Wilson's letter of the following day's date, been pleased to approve of such work being proceeded with to an extent not exceeding a cost of 400 *l.*, the same is now in course of execution.

Neat's Court Farm contains, according to the Tithe Plan, as stated in that Report, about 699 A. 2 R. 9 P.; but in consequence of several fleets having been filled up some years since, the actual acreage is 703 A. 2 R. 8 P. The extent of Barnland Farm is 108 A. 1 R. 20 P., and I informed your Lordships that a negociation was in progress with Mr. Frederick Leese, the present occupier, for a renewal of the subsisting tenancy, which will expire on the 10th October 1857.

The soil of both these Farms is a stiff retentive clay, the drainage of which, upon a system calculated to develop the productive qualities of the land, will involve a considerable outlay, and will extend over a term of some years. In negociating with the tenant therefore, instead of making arrangements for a lease for a term of the usual duration of 21 years, I directed Mr. Clutton to limit the renewal to such a short term as would merely allow time for the completion of the drainage, and for the full development of the process of improvement, by which means I anticipated that the Farm would again revert to the Crown, at a period when the land would be in the best state for permanent occupation, and when the full value could be obtained with more facility than at the present time.

The negociation has now resulted in a provisional agreement entered into with the present tenant (subject to your Lordships' approval), to the effect that, in order to facilitate the arrangements for the drainage, a surrender shall be accepted as from the 10th October next of the term of one year still remaining unexpired under the subsisting lease, and that a new lease shall be granted to him from that date for a term of eight years, at the present rent of 732 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d.* for the first year, and of 835 *l.* per annum afterwards, with an additional rent calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums which may be expended in drainage or buildings.

During nearly the whole of this short term the lessee will necessarily be much inconvenienced by the drainage operations, but your Lordships will observe, that, in consequence of the benefit anticipated by him to arise from those works, he has consented to pay, independently of the usual interest at 5 per cent., an increased rent of upwards of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre, amounting altogether to more than 100 *l.* per annum, during seven years of the short term agreed to be granted to him.

As regards the outlay to be incurred by the Crown, I have to inform your Lordships that the new buildings are estimated by Mr. Clutton to cost 1,000 *l.*, and that, in consequence of the cold and retentive character of the soil, the drainage, including the improvement of the outfalls, the repairs and additions to a sluice in the sea wall, and the preparation of a plan showing the lines of drains, is calculated to cost upwards of 9 *l.* per acre. A portion of the outlay upon the sluice will probably be borne by the trustees of the adjacent Borden Charity Estate, under the terms of an agreement between them and the Crown in the year 1848, and an arrangement will, if possible, be made as to the proportion to be paid by them in that respect before this part of the work is commenced; but if no arrangement can be effected, the whole outlay must be borne by the Crown, as the alterations are essential to make the drainage effectual.

I am advised by Mr. Clutton that there is no question as to the advantage to be derived from this expenditure, for the reason that a good deal of land in the Isle of Sheppey has been drained in a similar manner; that the work has been found to answer the expectation

of the owners, especially upon an adjoining estate belonging to Lord Harris, which has been drained at the same distances and depths as is proposed in the present instance, and that the land has been improved fully to the extent anticipated, so as to pay adequate interest on the outlay, while other estates in the district drained at greater distances and less depths have failed to realize the expectations of the owners and occupiers.

Mr. Clutton's report, setting forth the terms of the provisional arrangement for this re-letting, and the details of the requisite expenditure on the buildings and works of drainage, has been verified by his declaration in the manner directed by the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62.

Under these circumstances, as the probable improvement of the property will be of so permanent a nature as amply to reimburse the Crown, in the first instance, by the 5 per cent. interest upon the expenditure, and by the further increased yearly rent of rather more than 100 *l.* to be paid in consequence thereof after the first year of the proposed term, and subsequently on the expiration of that lease by the realization of an improved amount of reserved rent, I am of opinion that the arrangement will be very beneficial for the Crown; and, if your Lordships shall be pleased to concur in this view, I recommend that your warrant should be issued authorising me to accept as from the 10th day of October next (1856), a surrender of the then unexpired term of one year of the subsisting tenancy of the said two Farms, called respectively "Neat's Court Farm" and "Barnland Farm," and thereupon to grant a new lease of the same premises, containing in the whole, according to the Crown plans, 811 A. 3 R. 23 P., or thereabouts, to the present tenant Frederick Leese, or to whom he may (with my consent), nominate, and to his, her, or their executors, administrators, and assigns, to hold for a term of eight years, to be computed from the said 10th day of October next, at a rent of 732 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d.* for the first year, and of 835 *l.* in each subsequent year of the term, together with an additional yearly rent of 5 *l.* per cent. upon such amount as may be expended upon the property by the Crown in new buildings, or repairs, or upon works of drainage, such additional yearly rent to become payable in each year from Michaelmas day, and to be calculated upon the amount which may have been expended during the year preceding that day; and the said lease to contain the usual covenants and clauses in Crown leases of property of a similar description, for securing the due payment of the rent, free and clear of land-tax, and all other rates, taxes, or assessments whatsoever, excepting the landlord's property-tax, the proper management and cultivation of the lands, the repair and maintenance of the buildings and fences, the insurance of the buildings against loss or damage from fire, or otherwise, together with a special covenant reserving to the Crown power to resume possession at any time upon giving one month's previous notice, of any portion of the land which may be required for the purposes of a railway, or for the formation of a burial-ground for the parish of Minster, upon making such compensation to the lessee for any growing crops or injury to his occupation by the withdrawal thereof from his tenancy, and such yearly abatement in the reserved rent in respect thereof as may be assessed by the Crown Receiver for the district for the time being.

I likewise recommend your Lordships to authorise me, in furtherance of the arrangement for this re-letting, to expend out of the funds of this department, and to charge in the Accounts thereof to be passed before the Commissioners of Audit, a sum not exceeding 1,000 *l.*, in the erection of such additional buildings, or alterations and repairs of the existing buildings, as may be found requisite for the proper accommodation of the lessee, according to plans and specifications to be previously approved by me, and also a sum not exceeding 6,910 *l.* (including the 400 *l.* authorized by Mr. Wilson's before referred to letter of the 20th December last), in works of under-drainage, and other matters connected therewith, with an addition in each case of 10 per cent. to cover the cost of superintendence and any contingencies which may arise during the progress of the works, subject, however, as before mentioned, to interest on such respective amounts being paid by the lessee, at the rate of 5 *l.* per cent. per annum.

It has been stipulated that the expenses attending the preparation and enrolment in the Land Revenue Records, &c. Office of the deed of surrender of the subsisting lease, and of the new lease, are to be defrayed by Mr. Leese.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Gore.*

To the Right Honourable
The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Appendix, N° 8.

THE RIVER THAMES.

AGREEMENT between Mr. *Charles Gore* and the Mayor and Corporation of London.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made and entered into, this Eighteenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and Fifty-six, between the Queen's most Excellent Majesty of the first part; the Honourable Charles Alexander Gore, Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, of the second part; and the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London of the third part.

WHEREAS the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London are conservators of the River Thames from Staines to Yantlet, and exercise that authority by the lord mayor for the time being, as conservator of the said River Thames, within the said limits: And whereas the said mayor and commonalty and citizens claim to exercise rights of ownership on the bed and soil of the said river; and in the month of February One thousand eight hundred and Forty-four, Her Majesty's Attorney-general did, on behalf of Her Majesty, exhibit an information in the High Court of Chancery against the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, Henry Alworth Merewether, town-clerk of the said city, and others, for the purpose of establishing the title of Her Majesty, in right of Her Crown, to the bed and shores of the River Thames, within the flux and reflux of the tides, and to certain encroachments upon such shores, and for the other purposes in the said information mentioned: And whereas the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and the several other defendants to the said information, put in their several answers thereto, and the said cause is now at issue: And whereas it is desirable to put an end to such litigation, and the said mayor and commonalty and citizens are ready and willing to acknowledge the title of Her Majesty to the bed and shores of the River Thames, as alleged by the said information, and it would be to the public benefit, and would facilitate the discharge of the duties of the office of conservator of the said river, that the bed and soil of the said river should, upon certain terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, be vested in the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, in trust, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned: And whereas the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and the said Charles Alexander Gore, with the consent of Her Majesty, signified by a memorandum in writing, under the Royal sign manual, and with the further consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, signified by a warrant under the hands of two of them, such Commissioners, dated the First day of September, One thousand eight hundred and Fifty-six, and with the approval of Her Majesty's Attorney-general, testified by his signature at the foot of the said warrant, have, in pursuance of the powers of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-six, agreed that such arrangement shall be entered into in regard to the premises as is hereinafter mentioned, and is expressed to be hereby made: Now these presents witness, That the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London do wholly withdraw all claim to the ownership of the bed and soil of the River Thames, so far as the tide flows and reflows therein, and do admit that the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, in right of Her Crown, is seised to Herself, Her heirs and successors, of the fee-simple and inheritance in possession of the bed and soil of the River Thames, within the flux and reflux of the tides, and of all encroachments and embankments upon and inclosures from the same bed and soil respectively, subject only to such grants as may have been heretofore made by Her Majesty, or any of Her royal predecessors: And these presents further witness, That the said Charles Alexander Gore, as such Commissioner as aforesaid, and with such consents and approval as hereinbefore mentioned, and in pursuance of the powers contained in the Act of Parliament hereinbefore referred to, and of the powers contained in the Act of Parliament passed in the tenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter fifty, and of every other power in anywise enabling him in this behalf, doth hereby, in consideration of the premises, and in consideration of the sum of Five thousand pounds of lawful money of the United Kingdom, by the said mayor and commonalty and citizens paid into the Bank of England, to the credit of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, in satisfaction of all claims against the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, in respect of rents, issues and profits of the premises, up to the Thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and Fifty-three, covenant and agree with the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors: And the said mayor and commonalty and citizens do hereby covenant and agree with the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in manner following, that is to say:

Firstly.—That the said hereinbefore mentioned suit, instituted by Her Majesty's Attorney-general, against the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, shall be discontinued, and no further proceedings shall be taken therein.

Secondly.—That the said Charles Alexander Gore, or the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, or one of them, shall and will, on or before the First day of March next, grant and convey to the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, as conservators of the River Thames, all the estate, right, title and interest of Her Majesty, in right of Her Crown, of, in and to the bed and soil of the River Thames, within the flux or reflux of the tides, bounded eastward by an imaginary line to be drawn from the entrance to Yantlet Creek, in the county of Kent, on the southern shore of the said river, to the city stone, opposite to Canvey Island, in the county of Essex, on the northern shore of the said river, and all encroachments, embankments and inclosures therefrom or thereupon, except such parts thereof as are hereinafter specified; (that is to say)—

Thirdly.—That the said grant and conveyance shall not comprise the shores or bed of the said river, or any encroachments, embankments or inclosures thereupon or therefrom, in front of or immediately adjacent to any lands, buildings or hereditaments whereof or whereto Her Majesty, or any person or persons in trust for Her, is or are now seised or entitled in possession, reversion or remainder, or which may now be the property of any department of Her Majesty's Government, or in possession of such department, or of any officers of the same.

Fourthly.—The said grant and conveyance shall be made to the said mayor and commonalty and citizens upon the trust following; (that is to say), upon trust that the said mayor and commonalty and citizens shall and will, on the First day of February in each and every year for ever hereafter, render and deliver to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, or other the proper officers for the time being, on behalf of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, a true and correct schedule or rental, containing full particulars of all sales, leases or grants, or licences for docks, wharves, piers, landing-places, piles or works of any description, of, in or upon any portions of the said bed or shores of the said River Thames, or any encroachments, embankments and inclosures thereupon or therefrom, and also a true and correct account of all sums of money which they, or any person or persons by their order or to their use may have received during the year ending on the Thirty-first day of December immediately preceding, for and in respect of any such sales, leases, grants or licences, and of all rents, revenues and proceeds of what nature or kind soever, accruing or arising from the said beds, shores, encroachments, embankments and inclosures; the same accounts to specify the particular source from which all and every such sums of money, rents and profits have been derived, and to be from time to time verified as being true and correct accounts, by a declaration in writing under the hand of the chamberlain of the said city for the time being: and upon further trust, from time to time, on or before the First day of March in each and every year for ever hereafter, to pay over to the Queen's Majesty, Her heirs and successors, one equal third-part of all the sums of money, rents and proceeds which may have been received in manner aforesaid, during the year ending on the Thirty-first day of December immediately preceding, the same third-part to be retained and applied by Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors as part of the hereditary possessions and land revenues of the Crown: And upon further trust that the remaining two-third parts of the said sums of money, rents and proceeds shall, on or before the First day of March in every year, be appropriated and set apart as a fund for improving the navigation of the said river, and the banks thereof, within the limits aforesaid; and to that end the said fund shall at all times be subject to the order and disposal of the conservator or conservators of the said river, and be wholly applied to the purposes aforesaid.

Fifthly.—That the said mayor and commonalty and citizens shall not grant, sell, lease or license any embankment, dock, wharf, pier or landing-place, driving of piles, laying down mooring-chains, or other works, on any part of the bed or shores of the said river, without requiring from the person to whom such grant, sale, lease or licence shall be given, such fair and reasonable pecuniary compensation, either in gross or annual or other payments, as in the judgment of some competent person, to be once in every year appointed by the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and approved in writing by one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, shall be deemed to be the true and fair worth or value thereof to the person or persons obtaining such grant, sale, lease or licence; and no such grant, sale, lease or licence shall be made or given without a previous valuation being made by such competent person as aforesaid; and every such valuation shall be signed and certified, by the person making the same, to be true and accurate to the best of his judgment and belief; and copies of all such valuations shall, once in every year, be furnished to the said Commissioners.

Sixthly.—That no works upon the bed or shores of the said river below high-water mark shall at any time be executed under the direction or with the sanction or permission of the said mayor and commonality and citizens, without the same being previously approved of by the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, such approval to be from time to time signified in writing under the hand of the Secretary

Secretary to the Admiralty, or (if such approval be not previously obtained) without proper conditions being made to provide for the immediate removal of all such works upon notice from the Admiralty, under the hand of their Secretary, requiring the same to be removed.

Seventhly.—That within three calendar months from the day of the date of these presents, the said mayor and commonalty and citizens shall and will deliver to the said Charles Alexander Gore, or the Commissioner or Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, a true and correct schedule and rental of all buildings, docks, wharves, piers, landing-places, embankments, piles and other works, hereditaments and things inclosed from, or made or being upon the bed or shores of the said river, or in respect of which the said mayor, and commonalty and citizens now receive any rents or revenues, or which are or purport to be held or maintained under grant or licence from them, or in which they claim to have any interest, together with full particulars of the terms for and conditions upon which the last-mentioned premises are held, such schedule and rental to be verified by the certificate of the chamberlain of the said city for the time being.

Eighthly.—That all sums of money, rents, revenues and proceeds which have been since the thirty-first day of December One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, or which may hereafter be received by the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, or their successors, or by any persons or person, by their order or to their use, in respect of the premises mentioned in the preceding article, shall be held by them upon the same trusts, and be paid and applied by them in the same manner as the sums of money, rents and proceeds mentioned in the fourth article to this agreement: Provided always, that every new grant or licence of the premises mentioned in the preceding article shall be made or granted in conformity with the third and fourth articles of this agreement; and also that on the expiration of any grant or licence of any of the same premises, which may be adjacent or opposite to any of the lands, buildings or hereditaments mentioned in the second article, the same shall for ever cease and determine, and shall not be renewed.

Ninthly.—That on or before the first day of March in each and every year an account shall be made out and printed, showing in detail the exact manner in which all monies hereby agreed to be laid out in the improvement of the navigation and banks of the said river have been expended, and one copy of such account shall be transmitted to the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenus, and another copy thereof shall be transmitted to the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

Tenthly.—That the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, use their best endeavours to prevent any inclosure, embankment, or other work, being made from or upon any part of the bed or shores of the said river, without the same being previously approved of by them, and the full value being paid for or reserved in respect of the same: and that the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, shall and will henceforth for ever hereafter duly and faithfully perform, fulfil and keep the several trusts, agreements and conditions hereinbefore provided to be performed, fulfilled and kept by them: and the said Charles Alexander Gore doth hereby declare, that this deed shall be deemed to be fully and sufficiently inrolled by the deposit of a duplicate thereof in the office of Land Revenue, Records and Inrolments, and the filing or making an entry of such deposit by the keeper of the said records and inrolments. In witness whereof the said Charles Alexander Gore hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said mayor and commonalty and citizens have affixed their corporate seal, the day and year first above written.

(signed) *Charles A. Gore* (L. S.)

Examined,
(signed) *Charles Pearson*,
City Solicitor. (Corporate L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named Charles Alexander Gore, in the presence of

Horace Watson,
Solicitor Land Revenue Office of Woods, &c.

Charles Pearson,
City Solicitor.

Appendix, No 9 - - - - - - - - - -

HAINAULT FOREST. - - - - - - - - -

A Debtor and Creditor Account of the Forest of *Hainault*, during each of the last Five

	Year ended 31 Mar. 1847.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1848.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1849.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1850.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1851.	
RECEIPTS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Sales of Timber - - - -	529 – –	771 7 6	594 7 6	684 13 –	564 2 6	
„ Bark - - - -	231 13 3	207 13 9	73 11 –	547 16 10	225 1 –	
„ Cordwood and Fagots -	118 9 –	- -	149 7 3	- - -	85 4 6	
„ Gravel - - - -	7 10 –	8 11 –	10 1 –	- - -	13 14 –	
To Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- -	12 12 –	17 17 –	6 6 –	
	886 12 3	987 12 3	839 18 9	1,250 6 10	894 8 –	4,858 18 1
					£.	4,858 18 1

A Debtor and Creditor Account of the Allotment Awarded to the Crown under Act

RECEIPTS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Sales of Oak Timber and Bark, and Hornbeam Pollards, and Value of Produce on hand - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	48,319 11 3	
(*Vide* Details in Schedule (A.), p. 60.)		
Less:		
Cost of hewing Timber, stripping Bark, and Expenses of Sales, &c. - - - - -	2,085 4 1	
(*Vide* Details in Schedule (B.), p. 61.)		
Net Proceeds of Sales of Oak Timber, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	46,234 7 2
	£.	46,234 7 2

Appendix, N° 9.

HAINAULT FOREST.

Years, previous to the date of the Act (14 & 15 Vict. c. 43), under which it was Disafforested.

	Year ended 31 March 1847.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1848.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1849.	Year ended 31 March 1850.	Year ended 31 March 1851.	
PAYMENTS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Salary of Deputy Surveyor, &c.	33 6 –	39 16 –	40 9 –	43 8 –	47 6 –	
„ Preparation of Produce for Sale	174 14 9	300 3 3	141 7 9	241 18 1	213 17 11	
„ Expenses of Sales by Auction	16 11 –	18 9 –	15 14 6	16 1 6	16 15 6	
„ Salaries of Keepers	160 – –	160 – –	160 – –	160 – –	160 – –	
„ Money Payments in lieu of Fuel Assignments	38 – –	– –	76 – –	– – –	76 – –	
„ Surveys and Plans	– – –	– –	– –	17 3 5	—	
„ Law Charges	1 3 –	– –	– –	6 7 3	8 18 6	
£.	423 14 9	518 8 3	433 11 3	484 18 3	522 17 11	2,383 10 5
By Balance						2,475 7 8
£.						4,858 18 1

14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, for each Year since the Date of the Award, to the 31st of March 1857.

PAYMENTS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Cost of preparing Produce for Sale, and clearing and grubbing the Land in order to render it fit for cultivation (*Vide* Details in Schedule (C.), p. 60)	15,586 – 10	
Less: Receipts derived from Sales of Cordwood, Stackwood and other Produce during the clearing of the Land (*Vide* Details in Schedule (D.), p. 61.)	9,461 16 11	
Net Cost	– – –	6,124 3 11
By the Arterial Drainage and Subdivision Fencing	3,332 4 10	
„ the Pipe Drainage	16,680 17 7	
„ the Farm-buildings and Labourers' Cottages	13,918 18 10	
„ an Accommodation Road	1,123 10 5	
„ Repairing Roads, Fences and Ditches, and miscellaneous Charges	835 19 1	
(*Vide* Details of these five Items of Expenditure in Schedule (E.), p. 62 and 63.)		35,891 10 9
TOTAL OUTLAY	£.	42,015 14 8
Surplus		4,218 12 6
	£.	46,234 7 2

CROWN ALLOTMENT, HAINAULT. - - - - - - - -

STATEMENTS showing the TOTAL RECEIPTS derived from the Sale of Timber, Cordwood and other Produce from the 6th of November 1852 (the date of the Award) to the 31st of March 1857, together with the Value of the Produce completing the Works in Progress.

SCHEDULE (A.)

STATEMENT showing the GROSS RECEIPT from Sales of Oak Timber and Bark, and of Hornbeam Pollards.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	From 6 Nov. 1852 to 31 Mar. 1853.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1854.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1855.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1856.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1857.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Oak Timber - - - -	- -	7,317 15 6	11,002 11 6	9,292 8 -	12,799 18 -	
„ Bark - - - - - -	- -	- -	706 17 6	330 15 6	416 9 -	
„ Hornbeam Pollards - - -	- -	171 1 6	549 16 8	28 19 8	898 14 1	
Interest paid by Purchasers - - -	- -	- -	- - -	15 6 2	14 15 10	43,813 5 11
Miscellaneous Receipts - - -	- -	- -	7 2 6	39 9 6	—	
Value of Timber used in the preparation of the Boundary and Subdivision Fences	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	221 5 -	
TOTAL Amount of Sales to the 31st of March 1857 - - - - -					- - £.	43,813 5 11
Amount due by Purchasers of Oak Timber, sold since 31 March 1857 - - - -					1,293 17 3	
Estimated Value of Oak Timber unsold, and still upon the ground - - - - -					800 - -	
Apportioned Amount due by Purchasers of Hornbeam Pollards, and Estimated Value of those still unsold, and upon the ground - - - - - - - - - - - -					2,412 8 1	
						4,506 5 4
TOTAL Amount of Sales, and Estimated Value of Produce still Unsold - - - £.						48,319 11 3

SCHEDULE (C.)

STATEMENT showing the GROSS EXPENDITURE incurred in the Preparation of Produce for Sale, and in Clearing and Grubbing the Land, in order to bring it into a fit State for Cultivation.

HEADS of EXPENDITURE.	From 6 Nov. 1852 to 31 Mar. 1853.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1854.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1855.	Year ended 31 March 1856.	Year ended 31 March 1857.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Making Cordwood, and preparing other produce for Sale - - - - -	- -	387 15 3	2,076 10 4	5,059 17 10	648 12 -	
Preparation and Conveyance to Woolwich of Produce sold to the War Department	- -	- -	- -	- - -	186 19 7	
Making-up, and grubbing Thorn Stackwood, making Fagots and Bands, and preparing Charcoal - - - - -	- -	38 16 10	43 1 11	397 7 3	488 4 8	
Grubbing Underwood and Bushes, and burning the unsaleable Produce - -	- -	67 15 7	305 15 2	130 3 1	84 4 11	
Grubbing and preparing Oak Roots for Sale - - - - - - - -	- -	10 1 3	434 13 8	1,227 6 6	1,429 3 9	15,586 - 10
Carting and piling the Produce on the Ground, in order to clear the Land for Cultivation - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	457 17 9	887 16 8	
Discount allowed to Purchasers - -	- -	- -	46 13 4	—	—	
Attendance of Police Constables - -	- -	- -	111 16 -	66 17 6	67 1 -	
Salary and Expenses of Superintendent and Assistants - - - - - -	- -	49 2 6	72 4 10	245 19 5	254 1 11	
Surveyor's Charges, Commission and Expenses - - - - - - -	- -	- -	105 - -	100 - -	105 - 4	
TOTAL Expenditure in preparing Produce and clearing and grubbing the Land - £.						15,586 - 10

- - - - - - - - CROWN ALLOTMENT, HAINAULT.

Allotment awarded to the Crown by the Commissioners for Disafforesting the Forest of *Hainault*, in each Year, from the on hand at the last mentioned date; also the TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the same Period, and the Estimated Cost of

SCHEDULE (B.)

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE in connexion with the Sales of Timber and Bark, and of Hornbeam Pollards.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	From 6 Nov. 1852 to 31 Mar. 1853.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1854.	Year ended 31 March 1855.	Year ended 31 March 1856.	Ysar ended 31 March 1857.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stripping and stacking Bark - -	- -	- -	380 6 10	184 14 5	130 11 11	
Discount to Purchasers - - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	4 17 7	
Hewing Oak Timber purchased by the War Department, and conveying it to Woolwich - - - - - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	202 3 -	2,085 4 1
Printing Catalogues, Advertisements, &c.	- -	11 9 8	32 9 5	30 8 6	21 7 4	
Receiver's Commission and Expenses -	- -	182 16 11	303 6 9	246 3 -	354 8 9	
TOTAL Expenditure in connexion with the Sale of Timber and Bark - - - £.						2,085 4 1

SCHEDULE (D.)

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS derived from Sales of Cordwood, Stackwood, and other Produce during the Clearing and Grubbing of the Land.

HEADS of RECEIPTS.	From 6 Nov. 1852 to 31 Mar. 1853.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1854.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1855.	Year ended 31 March 1856.	Year ended 31 March 1857.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Cordwood, Skittlewood, Charcoal, Fagots, and other Produce - - -	- -	96 9 8	374 15 8	1,251 3 6	2,636 9 5	
Sales of Oak Rootwood - - - -	- -	37 16 6	48 - 6	22 19 3	133 3 -	4,679 19 4
Sales of Miscellaneous Produce - -	- -	36 14 6	19 10 3	8 5 -	14 12 1	
Add,— Amount due by Purchasers, and estimated Value of Produce still upon the Ground - - - - -						4,781 17 7
TOTAL RECEIPTS from Cordwood, and other Produce prepared for Sale, during the Process of clearing the Land - - - - - - - - - - - £.						9,461 17 11

CROWN ALLOTMENT, HAINAULT—*continued.*

SCHEDULE (E.)

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE in Drainage, Fencing, Buildings, and other Miscellaneous Services.

	From 6 Nov. 1852 to 31 Mar. 1853.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1854.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1855.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1856.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1857.		
The ARTERIAL DRAINAGE, and SUBDIVISION FENCING:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Apportioned Amount of Contract with Mr. G. Siddons, applicable to the Construction of the Arterial Drains	- -	- -	- -	- - -	1,761 8 1		
Ditto, applicable to the Construction of a Reservoir	- -	- -	- -	- - -	299 6 8		
Contract with Mr. J. Wood, for preparing and fixing Subdivision Fences	- -	- -	- -	- - -	612 16 5		
Purchase of Quick Plants, and labour in Planting, &c.	- -	47 15 -	- -	- - -	- - -		
Value of Timber supplied from the Crown Allotment for the Fences	- -	- -	134 - -	- - -	75 3 -	3,332 4 10	
Purchase of Timber from Woolmer Forest, for the Fences, including the Cost of Conversion and Carriage	- -	- -	114 - -	- - -	- - -		
Wages of Superintendent	- -	- -	35 13 -	48 - -	- - -		
Miscellaneous Charges	- -	13 3 -	- -	- - -	- - -		
Surveyor's Commission, and Expenses	- -	- -	- -	188 19 8	- - -		
TOTAL COST of the ARTERIAL DRAINAGE and SUBDIVISION FENCING						- - -	3,332 4 10
The PIPE DRAINAGE:							
Payments to Contractors for excavating Drains, manufacturing and laying Pipes, &c.	- -	- -	118 4 8	2,983 10 11	9,524 4 6		
Wages of Superintendent, and Day Labour	- -	- -	36 9 -	109 10 6	111 11 -	13,288 - 1	
Surveyor's Commission and Expenses	- -	- -	- -	- - -	404 9 6		
Add.—Payments made since the 31st March 1857, and estimated Balances due to Contractor, Surveyor, &c.						3,392 17 6	
TOTAL COST of the PIPE DRAINAGE							16,680 17 7
The ERECTION of FARM BUILDINGS and LABOURERS' COTTAGES:							
Payments to Contractors for the erection of the two sets of Farm Buildings, specified at p. 6 and 7, on the portion of the Allotment containing 1,235 acres, let to Messrs. J. & A. Alison	- -	- -	- -	6,700 - -	2,872 15 -		
Various additions	- -	- -	- -	39 11 10	47 15 6		
Salary of Clerk of the Works	- -	- -	- -	73 10 -	25 9 -		
Surveyor's Commission and Expenses	- -	- -	- -	- - -	491 9 8	13,550 11 -	
Allowance to Mr. John Alison, for the erection by him of the Buildings specified at p 7, on the portion of the Allotment, &c. containing 604 acres, let to him (on account)	- -	- -	- -	- - -	3,300 - -		
Add,—Payments made since the 31st March 1857, and Balance still due						368 7 10	
TOTAL COST of the BUILDINGS							13,918 18 10
Carried forward							33,932 1 3

CROWN ALLOTMENTS, HAINAULT—SCHEDULE (E.)—*continued.*

	From 6 Nov. 1852 to 31 Mar. 1853.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1854.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1855.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1856.	Year ended 31 Mar. 1857.	—	—
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33,932 1 3
THE CONSTRUCTION of an ACCOMMODATION ROAD:							
Day-labour and Materials used in the Construction of a Road of One Mile and Five Furlongs in length -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	1,065 14 9	1,123 10 5	
Surveyor's Commission and Expenses - - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	57 15 8		
					TOTAL COST of the ROAD - - -	£.	1,123 10 5
REPAIRING ROADS, FENCES and DITCHES, and MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:							
Repairs of Roads - -	- -	- -	- -	198 - 4	11 11 1		
Repairs of Fences - -	- -	3 7 9	1 11 1	47 19 3	50 7 9		
Levelling Gravel-pits - -	- -	- -	- -	8 1 7	94 13 8		
Purchase of Quick Plants not required for the Fences, but since used for Repairs or re-sold - - - -	- -	- -	37 2 6	- - -	- - -	835 19 1	
Trenching the Ground and rearing Quicks - -	- -	1 - 8	59 16 8	9 3 4	5 12 4		
Repairs of Hoghill House -	- -	58 9 6	- -	- - -	- - -		
Surveyor's Charges for various Services - -	- -	10 10 -	87 6 8	62 7 -	- - -		
Miscellaneous Charges -	- -	16 9 11	63 - 2	9 7 10	- - -		
					TOTAL COST of Repairing ROADS, FENCES, &c. - - -	£.	835 19 1
					TOTAL EXPENDITURE in DRAINAGE, FENCING, BUILDING, and other MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES - - - - - - - - -	£.	35,891 10 9

COMMONERS', &c., ALLOTMENTS, HAINAULT.

A Debtor and Creditor Account of the Commoners' Allotments from the Date of the Act

RECEIPTS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Sales of the under-mentioned Produce from the Allotments awarded to the Commoners, and to Sir Charles Hulse; viz.:		
Oak Timber (Commoners' Allotment)	17,879 13 –	
Ditto - (Sir Charles Hulse's Allotment)	1,990 2 –	
Bark	562 – 3	
Cordwood or Stackwood	48 11 6	
Fagots or Bavins	94 4 8	
Miscellaneous, Wood, &c.	32 – 5	
Other Receipts	14 16 6	
		20,621 8 4
Estimated Value of the Timber used in the preparation of the Boundary and internal Fences (368 Loads, at 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per Load)	- - -	920 – –

Note.—The Residue of the Timber required for the Fences was supplied, partly from the Crown Allotment, and partly from Woolmer Forest.

	£.	21,541 8 4

Office of Woods, &c.
13 August 1857.

- - - - - - - COMMONERS', &c., ALLOTMENTS, HAINAULT.

to the latest Period, so far as it produced Income, or caused Expenditure by The Crown.

PAYMENTS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Remuneration and Allowances of the Disafforestation Commissioners appointed under the Act, and of their Officers, viz.:		
Personal Allowance to the three Commissioners - - - - - - - - -	1,000 – –	
Salary of their Clerk (at 200 *l.* per annum from 6th September 1851 to 20th January 1853) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	275 11 1	
Charges of their Surveyor for mapping the King's Woods - - - - - -	450 – –	
Charges of their Valuer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	209 7 6	
Printing, Advertising, Hotel, Travelling, and other Expenses of the Disafforestation Commissioners - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	282 17 2	
By Compensations payable under the 8th and 14th Sections of the Act, viz.:		2,217 15 9
Purchase of Stock, pursuant to a Certificate of the Disafforestation Commissioners, in satisfaction of the Claims of the Poor Widows of the Parishes of Barking and Dagenham to Allowances of Fuel Wood - - - - - - - - - -	500 – –	
Allowances awarded by the Lords of the Treasury to the Keepers, upon the abolition of their Offices - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	487 16 9	
By Expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Woods, under the 7th and subsequent Sections of the Act, viz.:		987 16 9
Surveyor's Bills for Valuation of the Crown's Forestal and other Rights, and for attendances at the Perambulation of the Boundaries, and before the Disafforestation Commissioners, for the purpose of supporting the Claim of the Crown to an adequate Allotment - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	634 16 1	
Surveyor's Bills for Valuation and Sale of Timber, &c., viz.:		
Valuing the Timber on Sir Charles Hulse's Allotment (1,990 *l.* at 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per cent.)	49 14 9	
Selling - - ditto - - including various Expenses incidental to the Sale of Bark	115 1 4	
Valuing, marking, lotting, advertising, and selling the Timber, &c. on the Commoners' Allotment, 18,015 *l.* 10 *s.* at 5 *l.* per cent. - - - - - £. 900 15 6		
Refreshments at Sale, and other Expenses - - - - - 25 1 9		
	925 17 3	
Valuing the Timber, &c., on the proposed Crown Allotment, in Sections, with Statements of the Number of Trees upon each Section, distinguishing Oak Timber from Hornbeam Pollards or other Trees (36,749 *l.* 8 *s.* at 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per cent.) -	918 14 6	
Various Miscellaneous Surveys and Reports - - - - - - - - - -	18 11 6	
Superintendent's Wages and Allowances - - - - - - - - - -	139 10 11	
Attendance of Police Constables employed to prevent Depredation - - - -	311 2 –	
Preparation of Produce for Sale, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	434 16 9	
Law Charges and other Expenses - - - - - - - - - - - -	384 1 5	
By Expenses incurred in the construction of Boundary Fences to the Crown Allotment, pursuant to the 13th Section of the Act:		3,932 6 6
Proportion of the Contract with Mr. J. Wood, applicable to the preparation and fixing of the Boundary Fences - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,577 9 9	
Proportion of the Contract with Mr. G. Siddons, applicable to the formation of Boundary Ditches - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	312 3 2	
Apportioned Cost of digging Boundary Ditches by Day Labour - - - -	46 6 7	
Apportioned Cost of trenching the Ground, and of planting and weeding Quicks -	134 16 –	
Estimated Value of Timber supplied by the Crown, viz.:		
From the Crown and Commoners' Allotments - - - - £. 932 2 –		
From Woolmer Forest - - - - - - - - - 134 – –		
	1,066 2 –	
Apportioned Amount of Wages, &c. of Superintendent - - - - - -	86 3 –	
Ditto - - - - - Surveyor's Commission and Expenses - - - - -	194 16 10	
By Expenses incurred, pursuant to the 13th Section of the Act, in the formation of the Public Roads set out by the Disafforestation Commissioners:		3,417 17 4
Proportion of Contract with Mr. G. Siddons, applicable to the construction of 327 chains of Road - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,722 10 1	
Allowance to Chadwell Ward, for re-making part of the Road - - - - -	180 – –	
Re-making other parts of the Road by Day Labour - - - - - - - -	197 12 1	
Inspection by the Surveyor of the Metropolis Roads Commissioners - - - -	14 18 6	
Expenses of Proceedings before the Magistrates at Ilford, in reference to the liability of the Parish of Dagenham to the Repair of part of the Road, and of subsequent Arbitration - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	105 8 10	
Apportioned Cost of Advertisements for Tenders - - - - - - - -	15 5 5	
Cost of a Level - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5 16 –	
Apportioned Amount of Wages, &c. of Superintendent - - - - - -	75 14 –	
Ditto - - - - of Surveyor's Commission and Expenses - - - -	170 9 9	
		3,487 14 8
By Balance on the 31st of March 1857, reserved pursuant to the provisions of the Act to provide Compensation for the Forest Officers, including the Lord Warden, whose Claim has not yet been adjudicated upon, under the circumstances detailed at page 3 - - - - - -		14,043 11 –
		7,497 17 4
	£.	21,541 8 4

Appendix, N° 10 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS put in Charge with the several RECEIVERS of the LAND REVENUE in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by PURCHASE, LEASE, EXCHANGE, or otherwise, between 31st March 1856 and 31st March 1857.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		BERKS:		
90 – – 12 – – 18 – –	From 29 September 1856 From 1 December 1856 From 25 March - 1857	- - Nine Cottages, with the Outbuildings, Yards, and Gardens thereto belonging, situate in Park Place, in the Parish of New Windsor, adjoining the Long Walk - - - - - - - - - - - -	By Purchase from Mr. William Liverd -	*Vide* Appendix, No. 6.
120 – –				
37 – –	From 5 January 1857 -	- - Several Pieces of Land, with two Cottages thereon, containing 47 A. 0 R. 34 P., situate in the Parish of Windlesham, adjoining Bagshot Park - - - - - - - - - - - - -	By Purchase from Mr. Menry Marshall -	*Vide* Appendix, No. 6.
		BUCKS:		
45 2 –	From 25 March 1856 -	- - Ozier Grounds and Fishery adjoining the River Thames, containing 17 A. 2 R. 8 P. - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - By Purchase from the Earl of Harcwood and others, and Duke of Buccleuch and others - - - - - - -	*Vide* pages 9 and 51.
		CAMBRIDGE:		
9 1 6	From 1 October 1855 -	- - The Annual Rent-charge in lieu of the Great or Rectorial Tithes on part of the Burwell Estate - - - - - - - - - -	By Purchase from Mr. William Sankey -	*Vide* the 34th Report, page 70.
		LINCOLN:		
15 – –	From 10 October 1856 -	- - A Cottage and Land, containing 3 A. 1 R. 8 P., situate in the Parish of Whaplode - - - - - - - - - - - -	By Purchase from Mr. Robert Smith - -	*Vide* Appendix, No. 6.
Let, with other Premises, at 31 10 – at an apportioned Rent of 7 10 –	From 10 October 1855 -	- - A Cottage, Garden, Outbuildings, and Premises, containing about 26 Poles, situate at Moulton - - - - - - - - - -	By Purchase from Mr. John Turnbull -	*Vide* the 34th Report, page 70.
Let, with other Premises, at 553 – – at an apportioned Rent of 123 – –	From 10 October 1855 -	- - A Farm-house, Buildings, and Land, situate at Moulton, containing 46 A. 2 R. 36 P., of which 22 A. 3 R. 30 P. were copyhold of the Manor of Spalding-cum-Membris, and which have since been enfranchised -	By Purchase from Mr. Samuel Lee Clarke -	*Vide* Appendix, No. 6.
Let, with other Premises, at 100 – – but the Rent is not apportioned.	From 10 October 1855 -	- - A Farm-house, Outbuildings, and Land, containing about 1 R. 4 P., situate in the Parish of Holbeach - - - - - - - - -	By Purchase from Mr. George Priestley -	*Vide* Appendix, No. 6.
1,200 – –	From 5 April 1856 -	- - An Estate, containing about 684 A. 2 R. 39 P., situate at Holbeach, with two Farm Homesteads thereon, let as two separate Farms -	By Purchase from Mr. William Butcher -	*Vide* Appendix, No. 6.
		SUSSEX:		
15 – –	From 17 March 1857 -	- - A Cottage, Barn and Land called Knowles, containing 1 A. 1 R. 20 P., situate in the Hamlet of Fulking, in the Parish of Edburton, being copyhold of the Crown Manor of Perching - - - - 1 -	By Purchase from Mrs. Mary Ibbetson -	*Vide* Appendix, No. 6.

Appendix, N° 10 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS discharged from the RENTALS of the several RECEIVERS in respect of Property Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of, between 31st March 1856 and 31st March 1857.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time discharged.	PROPERTY.	Whether Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		BERKS:		
4 – – apportionment of a Rent of 52 – –	From 10th October 1855	Part of the King's Meadow at Reading, containing 4 A. 2 R. 4 P., taken for the purposes of the Great Western Railway Company	Sold	*Vide* the 34th Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., page 61.
		CAMBRIDGE:		
5 – –	From 10th October 1856	An Allotment of Land in the Parish of Teversham, containing 2 A. 3 R. 15 P., and awarded to the Crown under the Teversham Inclosure Act	Ditto	*Vide* pages 6 and 40.
		DORSET:		
12 – –	From 14th November 1856	A Piece of Land, containing about 12 Acres, situate on Verne Hill, in the Island of Portland	Ditto	*Vide* pages 6 and 42.
		LINCOLN:		
1,269 2 – (including the Profits of the Manor)	From 10th October 1856	The Manors of Epworth and Westwood, with the residue of the Demesne Lands within the same	Ditto	*Vide* pages 7 and 40.
153 7 –	Ditto	A Cottage and Land, containing about 101 A. 3 R. 38 P., situate in the Parishes of Denton and Harlaxton	Ditto	*Vide* pages 8 and 44.
1 – – apportionment of a Rent of 100 – –	Ditto	A Piece of Land, containing 2 R. 8 P., situate in the Parish of Moulton	Ditto	*Vide* Appendix, No. 2 (B.)
		MIDDLESEX:		
33 – –	From 5th April 1856	133, Fetter Lane	Pulled down	The dilapidated condition of these Houses rendered their removal necessary.
36 – –	Ditto	134 - ditto	Ditto	
60 – –	From 5th January 1857	12, Chancery Lane	Appropriated for the purposes of the repository of Records	Pursuant to the Act 1 Vict. c. 46, intituled, "An Act to vest the Rolls Estate in Her Majesty, and to provide for the future payment of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls, and the expenses of the Rolls Chapel.
80 – –	From 5th January 1856	19 - ditto	Appropriated as Law Offices	
10 10 –	From 5th January 1857	Foreshore of the River Thames at Shadwell, containing 1 R. 25 P.	Conveyed to the Corporation of London	*Vide* page 11.
		SURREY:		
24 5 – apportionment of several Rents	From 10th October 1854	Several Pieces of Land, containing 9 A. 0 R. 36 P., and forming part of the Egham Estate, taken for the purposes of the Staines and Wokingham Railway	Sold	The conveyance of this Land has not yet been completed.

Appendix, N° 10 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue, under Leases, or Agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear shall have been accruing, and the Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the same.

No. in Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1856, and Unpaid on the 31st March 1857.		Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the Arrear.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		DEVON:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
—	William M. Mansell -	Gold Mines, called the "Poltimore Mine," at North Molton - -	5 – – and 1-12th of the Ore raised	4	20 – –	- - - - - -	- - The Licence has not been completed, and the Works are abandoned.
		DORSET:					
—	Count De Hompesch -	Mines of Bituminous Shale, Black Stone or Earth, at Portland -	1 – –	8	168 – –	- - - - - -	- - The Licence expired on the 5th April 1857, but no workings have taken place, and the residence of the Licensee is not known.
		Minimum Royalty - -	20 – –				
		MIDDLESEX:					
165	William Deacon and Joseph Brooks - - -	A Messuage in Market Lane -	40 – –	- - -	65 – –	- - Possession has been resumed on behalf of the Crown, and measures are in progress for re-letting the Premises to another Tenant.	
6	William Askew - -	Four Messuages and Land adjoining Victoria Park - - - -	49 12 –	1½ to 5 Jan. 1857	74 8 –	- - - - - -	- - Mr. Askew applied for a reduction of this Rent, in consequence of a portion of the Premises having been surrendered by him, and a settlement has since been effected.
44	Robert Cox - - -	493, Oxford Street - - -	70 – –	2 to Michaelmas 1856	140 – –	- - - - - -	
75	John Todd Merrick -	The Royal Arcade, Oxford Street -	275 – –	To Michaelmas 1856	467 10 –	- - - - - -	- - The Tenants having undertaken gradually to liquidate these arrears, no legal measures have yet been taken to enforce the payment.
82	Samuel Archbutt - -	550, Oxford Street - - -	52 10 –	3	157 10 –	- - - - - -	
		YORK:					
—	Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs -	2 Roods of Land, part of Sunk Island Estate - - - - -	4 – –	2½	10 – –	- - - - - -	- - A fresh arrangement in respect to this Letting is pending between the Department and the Commissioners of Customs.

Appendix, N° 10 (D.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies Remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect to any Rents in Charge with the several Receivers; specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same Rent; and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted, between 31st March 1856 and 31st March 1857.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
ESSEX:						
Stapleford Hall Farm - - -	230 - -	23 - -	- - £. 23 per annum for the six preceding years - - -	- - In consequence of applications made by the Lessee for a reduction of rent, a new valuation was made of the Farm, and this remission was advised by the Surveyor employed on behalf of the Crown - -	- - The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury - -	- - This allowance ceased at the expiration of the Lease on the 10th October 1856.
MIDDLESEX:						
21, Queen Street, Soho - -	60 - -	75 - -	- - - -	- - A distress was levied for the recovery of the rent, but it was found that the Lessee's goods were not of sufficient value to pay the costs of the distraint. The distress was accordingly withdrawn, upon the Lessee undertaking to surrender the Lease, which has since been done - - -	- Ditto - -	- - The premises have since been let.
46, Warwick Street - - -	50 - -	12 10 -	- None - - -	- - In consideration of the Tenant having expended 50 *l.* in substantial improvements not required by his agreement -	- Ditto.	
5 Plots of Ground in Bonner's Fields, Victoria Park - -	150 - -	175 - -	- None - - -	- - The Tenant having become insolvent, and unable to proceed with his building Contract, possession of the ground was resumed, and the arrears of Rent discharged - - - - - - -	- Ditto.	
133, Fetter Lane - - -	33 - -	24 15 -	- None - - -	- - These premises being very old, and in an unsafe state, were pulled down, and the remissions of rent were made to the Tenants in consideration of the expenses incurred by them in removing from the premises -	- Ditto.	
134, Fetter Lane - - -	36 - -	18 - -	- None - - -			
SUSSEX:						
Perching Farm (Parcel of the Crown's Poynings Estate) -	400 - -	40 - -	- - £. 34 for the year 1848, 15 per cent. per ann. from Michaelmas 1848 to Michaelmas 1850, and 10 per cent. to Michaelmas 1855 -	- - In consequence of applications made by the Lessee for a reduction of rent, a new valuation was made of the Farm, and this remission was advised by the Surveyor employed on behalf of the Crown - -	- Ditto - -	- - This allowance ceased at the expiration of the Lease on the 10th October 1856.
New House Farm (ditto) - -	425 - -	42 10 -	- - £. 36 for the year 1848, 15 per cent. per annum from Michaelmas 1848 to Michaelmas 1850, and 10 per cent. to Michaelmas 1855 - -	- Ditto - - - - - - -	- Ditto - -	- Ditto.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses
in Parliament assembled.

THE SIXTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the WOODS, ROYAL FORESTS, CROWN and other ALLOTMENTS; of the LAND REVENUES of the CROWN in *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, and in the Isles of *Man* and *Alderney*; and of the FEE FARM and other UNIMPROVABLE RENTS of the CROWN in *England* and *Wales*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 31st of March 1855.

IN obedience to the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102 and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty and to the Houses of Parliament the proceedings in the several matters and duties so assigned to me during the year ended 31st March last.

ROYAL FORESTS.

DEODARA PINE.

IN the last Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, I stated that about 120,000 Deodara Plants were still in the hands of the Nurserymen, and that the Crown's moiety thereof was to be removed from the Nurseries to the Royal Forests in the autumn of 1856. This has now been done, and the total number of plants delivered over for the use of the Royal Forests is about 100,000. Those last received have, with a trifling exception, been reported by the Deputy Surveyors to be in a healthy state; and there is every probability that they will continue to thrive, from the care which has been taken of them since they have been planted in the nurseries of the several Forests.

DEER REMOVAL ACT.

IN the last Report I stated the progress made by the Commissioners appointed under the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 49, for the settlement of claims upon and over the New Forest; and I now proceed to report the result of their investigations at the close of the present year.

The total number of claims preferred under the Act amounted originally to 1,262; and, in addition to these, there were 104 applications subsequently preferred, under the authority of the Act, to the Commissioners for liberty to

add additional claims. Of these 104 applications, 52 were disallowed, and 52 were allowed, making the total number of claims set down for hearing and adjudication upon their merits 1,314; and the Commissioners have sat from time to time at Lyndhurst, Southampton, Ringwood, Christchurch, and at Salisbury, by consent, to hear claims. About 1,270 had been heard by them up to the 31st March last. Rather more than one-third of the claims set down for hearing at Christchurch, and which were expected to be contested, were withdrawn, or settled without contest: this was a larger proportion than usual; but at the sittings of the Commissioners many cases, some of them of great extent and intricacy, have thus been disposed of without contest. The average number of cases disposed of per day exceeds 20; and several days have been consumed by arguments of counsel on important points of law arising out of particular cases; but it is expected that the proceedings of the Commissioners will in the course of a few months be brought to a close.

NEW FOREST.

IN the Thirty-fourth Report (1856) the employment of a competent person to superintend the Nursery Ground at Rhinefield, in the New Forest, for the purpose of supplying the Forest with Oak, Larch and Scotch Fir Plants, was adverted to, and the economical and beneficial results anticipated by the establishment of one central Nursery Ground under a competent Nurseryman, when so large an area as 10,000 acres has to be planted, have been fully realised.

In the year 1855, owing to the very high prices charged for Larch and Scotch Fir Plants to be used as nurses for the young Oaks, Mr. Cumberbatch, the Deputy Surveyor of the Forest, represented the advantage which would be derived by the erection of a kiln for drying Scotch Fir and Larch cones, in order to extract the seed, and by the rearing of young plants from such seed; and he recommended that a part of Rhinefield Lodge should be fitted up for the purpose. This suggestion was carried out at the small cost of £.25, and the operations of drying the seed, and rearing the young plants, have been carried on for a period of two years, with the following satisfactory results:

In the first year, the value of the seedlings raised not only paid the cost of the kiln, but there was a clear profit of £.17. 15., after deducting every expense, including the superintendence of Mr. Nelson, the Nurseryman.

In the second, that is the present year 1856–7, the seedlings are already up, and doing well, and their value shows a clear profit of £.37. 17., after deducting all expenses.

The number of seedlings raised the first year was 575,000, and in the second about 1,150,000. They are of superior quality, and will be transplanted from the seed beds to the nursery at the proper season. By these means, the injurious effects which were caused by the packing of seedling Larch and Fir plants, however well it may have been done, and the delay which often occurred when they were procured from Scotland, or distant nurseries, have been obviated.

When these seedlings have had another year's growth, their value will exceed

exceed the expenses which will have been incurred in respect of them by a very much larger sum than that now stated.

THE APPENDIX, No. 1, contains the particulars of a grant by Her Majesty of a piece or parcel of Land, containing Three Perches, by the Rev. Joseph Wiatt Gunning, Clerk, Incumbent of the Ecclesiastical District of East Boldre, in the parish of Boldre, county of Hants, and his successor, to be used as a Garden Ground to the Parsonage House of the Ecclesiastical District of East Boldre, pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50. Appendix, No. 1.

THE APPENDIX, No. 2, contains the particulars of a conveyance of several pieces or parcels or strips of Land situate in the parish of Boldre, in the New Forest, in the county of Southampton, to the Lymington Railway Company, for the purposes of the Railway, under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 71. Appendix, No. 2.

THE APPENDIX, No. 3, contains the particulars of seven conveyances of the Crown's interest in certain pieces or parcels of Land, part of the open or waste of the New Forest, in the county of Southampton, made pursuant to the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50. Appendix, No. 3.

THE APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of two Leases or Agreements of certain Premises in the New Forest, in the county of Southampton. Appendix, No. 4.

Broomy Lodge was let to Mr. Birt for a term of 21 years, from Michaelmas 1854, on the condition that he should expend not less than £. 200 in repairing the tenements and outbuildings. Mr. Birt, however, subsequently applied to have a Lease for an extended period, and as he had expended in the improvement of the Premises a considerably larger sum than was agreed upon, it was arranged that he should surrender the existing Lease, and that a new one should be granted to him for 31 years, from 29th September 1856, at an annual rent of £. 25, with a clause inserted therein that he should expend a sum not less than £. 800 in improvements and repairs, and also make at his own expense a Road from Broomy Lodge to join the Turnpike Road from Ringwood to Romsey, at Brattley Wood.

DEAN FOREST.

THE APPENDIX, No. 5, contains the particulars of two grants of Land by Her Majesty for sites in connection with the National Schools in the districts of Christchurch and Holy Trinity, in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, pursuant to the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 2 Will. 4, c. 1. Appendix, No. 5.

THE APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of 23 conveyances made to certain persons pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, of the Crown's interest in and over several pieces or parcels of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, Appendix, No. 6.

Dean, in the county of Gloucester, not suited for the growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to other Lands not the property of the Crown.

Appendices, Nos. 7.

THE APPENDICES, Nos. 7, contain the particulars of two conveyances of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, made in exchange for Land the property of private individuals, such exchanges having been recommended by the Deputy Surveyor of the Forest as advantageous for the interests of the Crown.

In the matter of the exchange between the Crown and John Maddox, the sum of £.65 by way of equality of exchange was, in the year 1841, paid to him by the then Commissioners of Woods, but no regular Deed of Conveyance was executed until the present time.

Appendix, No. 8.

THE APPENDIX, No. 8, contains the particulars of a Lease granted to the Forest of Dean Central Railway Company, of several pieces or strips of Land situate in Dean Forest, in the county of Gloucester, pursuant to the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 100, intituled, "The Forest of Dean Central Railway, 1856."

Appendix, No. 9.

THE APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of a Lease granting the right of Shooting over Inclosures of Woodland, called "Hadnock Wood" and "Reddings Wood," in the parish of Dixton, in the county of Monmouth, being part of the Crown's Highmeadow Estate, and over the "Great Doward Wood," the property of the Crown, in the county of Hereford.

Appendix, No. 10.

THE APPENDIX, No. 10, contains the particulars of a Lease of a Water Corn-Mill, and Premises adjoining, situate at Cinderford, in the township of East Dean, in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, granted under the provisions of the 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

Appendix, No. 11.

THE APPENDIX, No. 11, contains the particulars of all Gales of Coal and Iron Mines in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavel's granted in the year ended 31st December 1856, under the authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 12.

THE APPENDIX, No. 12, contains the particulars of Nine Leases of Stone Quarries, situate in and being part of the open Waste Lands of the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, granted under the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 13.

THE APPENDIX, No. 13, contains the particulars of Seven Leases of Waste Land granted to the registered owners of Gales within the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, for the better working of such Gales, under the authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

THE

THE Appendix, No. 14, contains the particulars of Five Licences to certain persons to dig and get Clay or Sand off and from certain pieces or parcels of Land, part of the open Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, granted under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43. Appendix, No. 14.

THE Appendix, No. 15, contains the particulars of 18 Licences to persons to make Roads or Tramways in connexion with their Gales across the open Waste Land in the Forest of Dean, granted under the rules and regulations attached to the Award of the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners, pursuant to the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43. Appendix, No. 15.

THE Appendix, No. 16, contains the particulars of a Licence to James Teague and Isaiah Birt Teague to sink an Air Shaft within Cockshoot Inclosure, in the Forest of Dean, for ventilating Howbeach Engine Colliery, in the said Forest. Appendix, No. 16.

ALICE HOLT FOREST.

THE Appendix, No. 17, contains the particulars of a conveyance by the Inclosure Commissioners of England and Wales (pursuant to the Acts for the Inclosure, Exchange and Improvement of Land) to Her Majesty of Three pieces of Waste Land, part or late part of the Commons Waste Lands of the parishes of Binstead and Trencham, in the county of Southampton. Appendix, No. 17.

THE Appendix, No. 18, contains the particulars of a conveyance granted by Henry Burningham, Esq., to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, of three pieces or parcels of Land, situate in the parish of Binstead, in the county of Southampton. Appendix, No. 18.

THE Appendix, No. 19, contains the particulars of a Licence, granting the right of Shooting over certain Inclosures, and Lands adjoining the same, situate in Alice Holt Forest, in the county of Southampton. Appendix, No. 19.

WOOLMER DISAFFORESTATION.

IN the Thirty-fourth Report (1855–56), I alluded to the passing of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 46, for the Disafforestation of Woolmer Forest, and for an Allotment to Her Majesty, in respect of Her estate, right and interests therein.

By the 7th section of this Act the Three Commissioners were directed to ascertain the boundaries of the Forest, and to determine all claims relating thereto: the Commissioners held several Meetings for that purpose, and by their award, in writing, executed in duplicate, under date the 7th of June 1856, the Three Commissioners have certified and determined the boundaries of the Forest, for the purposes of the Act; and, the boundaries having been thus

ascertained and determined, the sole Commissioner, under the powers of the 9th section of the Act, has held Meetings for the purpose of hearing claims; and there is reason to believe that the Commissioner will make his award within the time prescribed by the Act.

BERE FOREST.

Appendix, No. 20. THE APPENDIX, No. 20, contains the particulars of four conveyances of certain pieces or parcels of Land in the parish of Soberton, in Bere Forest, in the county of Southampton.

Appendix, No. 21. THE APPENDIX, No. 21, contains the particulars of a Lease of certain Premises, called "West Lodge," situated in Bere Forest, in the county of Southampton, together with the right of Shooting over "West Walk," situated in the said Forest.

Appendix, No. 22. THE APPENDIX, No. 22, contains the particulars of two Leases in Bere Forest of Land in the parish of Soberton, in the county of Southampton.

PARKHURST FOREST.

Appendix, No. 23. THE APPENDIX, No. 23, contains the particulars of a Licence to the Principal Secretary of State for the War Department of a piece of Land, containing 18 A. 1 R., or thereabouts, in Parkhurst Forest, in the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of forming a Range, or Military Practice Ground, for Small Arms.

In the early part of the year I received an application from the Secretary of State for War for a piece of Land, for the purpose of forming a Range for small-arm practice.

Mr. Higinbothom, the Deputy Surveyor of the Forest, in conjunction with the military authorities, selected this Range, as being the most convenient both as regards the safety of the public and the object in view.

The Licence is granted to the War Department, at a Rent of £. 9. 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum, the sum of £. 235 having been paid for the value of the Trees standing thereon; and especial care was taken to insert clauses to insure the safety of the public by the erection of high Embankments or Butts.

SALCEY FOREST.

Appendix, No. 24. THE APPENDIX, No. 24, contains the particulars of an agreement for letting certain Premises, called "Hanslope Lodge," and Land adjacent thereto, situate in the Forest of Salcey, in the county of Southampton.

CHOPWELL WOODS.

Appendix, No. 25. THE APPENDIX, No. 25, contains the particulars of a Licence granting the right of Shooting over certain Inclosures in the Chopwell Woods, in the Lordship of Chopwell, in the parish of Ryton, in the county of Durham.

In

In the year 1838, the then Commissioners of Woods appointed George Keppel Ramsay, Esq., Gamekeeper of these Plantations, such office to be determinable at the pleasure of the Commissioners. Last autumn, Mr. Thomas Ramsay, the son of Mr. George Keppel Ramsay, claimed the right of Shooting over the Woods by virtue of his father's appointment: I informed him that no such right existed; but that as there was no Game in the Woods, and his object was only to protect the Game on his own property adjoining from being disturbed by strangers, I would grant him a Lease of the right of Shooting for seven years, at an annual rent of £1: this rent of £.1 was merely intended as an acknowledgment of the Crown's right to this shooting, as Mr. Ramsay's father had enjoyed the privilege for so many years as of grace and favour, and without the payment of any annual rent.

EPPING FOREST.

THE Appendix, No. 26, contains the particulars of a grant by Her Majesty of the Crown's interest in a piece or parcel of Land (part of the Waste of Epping Forest, in the county of Essex), situated in Walthamstow Walk, as a site for a Parsonage-house for the district Church of St. Peter, Walthamstow, in the county of Essex. Appendix, No. 26.

THE Appendix, No. 27, contains the particulars of 59 conveyances of the Crown's Forestal Rights over certain pieces or parcels of Land, part of the Wastes of the Forest of Epping, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 56, s. 5, the purchase-monies for which amounted in the aggregate to £. 2,523. 8. 9. Appendix, No. 27.

The circumstances of this Forest differ from those of the Forests which are now under process of disafforestation, inasmuch as in the cases of those Forests the Crown is entitled to the right of Soil as well as of Forest; but in the case of that portion of the Forest of Waltham called Epping Forest, the Crown has no interest in the Soil, but merely possesses Forestal Rights over it.

In last year's Report I stated the steps taken for the sale of the Crown's Forestal Rights over the southern portion of this Forest, extending, by Messrs. Driver's survey, to about 1,500 acres, and estimated at about £. 6,500. Of this total sum of £. 6,500, £. 361. 14. 6. were received in the year ended 31 March 1856, and this amount, with the £. 2,523. 8. 9. received within the period embraced in this Report, makes the total sum of £. 2,885. 3. 3. which has been received in respect of these rights up to the 31st March 1857.

Mr. Driver has now surveyed and valued the northern portion of the Forest; but this survey and valuation having been received subsequently to the 31st March, will properly form the subject of a future Report.

SCOTLAND.

THE Appendix, No. 28, contains the particulars of a Lease of a small House on the Crown Estate of Scrabster, granted as an appurtenance to the Quarries on that Estate, at a rent of £. 9 per annum, being the same rent as was payable by the former tenant of the premises. Appendix, No. 28.

Appendix, No. 29. THE APPENDIX, No. 29, contains the particulars of three Sales of parcels of Shore-ground of the River Tay, made by Private Contract, to the Owners of the *ex adverso* properties; of three Sales by Public Auction of Lands in the borough of Kirkwall, parish of St. Ola, in Orkney; and of four Sales for sites of Landing-piers on the Seashore, on the Shore of Loch Long, and on the Shore of the River Clyde, to the Proprietors of the respective *ex adverso* Estates situated in the several counties of Bute, Argyll and Ayr.

The purchase-monies received for these properties amounted togther to £. 744. 1.

Appendix, No. 30. THE APPENDIX, No. 30, contains the particulars of 20 Sales of Feu Duties payable to the Crown out of Estates in Orkney, which have been made to the Proprietors of the Lands which were subject to those Duties, at the rate of 20 years' purchase on their average annual amount, in accordance with the arrangements detailed in the Report for the year 1855 (Appendix, No. 28 (B.), p. 116); and of one Sale of the like description of Duties payable to the Crown for Lands in the county of Aberdeen.

The purchase-monies for these Duties amounted to £. 1,263. 17. 2.

Appendix, No. 31. AND THE APPENDIX, No. 31, contains the particulars of three Sales of portions of Her Majesty's Land Revenues derived from Teinds within the parishes of Fearn, in the county of Ross, and of Glasgow, in Lanarkshire.

These Sales have been made in each case to the Proprietors of the Estates liable to the charge; and the purchase-monies realized for the property have amounted to £. 2,220. 7. 11.

IRELAND.

Appendix, No. 32. THE APPENDIX, No. 32, contains the particulars of the several Estates and Properties, part of the Land Revenue of the Crown in Ireland, which have been sold during the year, comprising, 1st, the King's Island at Limerick, sold by Private Contract to the War Department, at the sum of £. 5,500; 2d, of an Allotment from the Waste Lands in the parishes of Mealiffe, Upper Church and Templebeg, set out for the Crown under an Act for the inclosure of those parishes, passed 4 & 5 Will. 4, and which was sold by tender; and, 3d, of an Encroachment or Inclosure from the Curragh of Kildare, made many years since, and sold to the occupier by Private Contract, for the quieting of his title to the property.

Appendix, No. 33. THE APPENDIX, No. 33, contains the particulars of the unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown in Ireland which have been sold during the past year, amounting to £. 639. 13. 2. per annum, the consideration monies for which have amounted to £. 18,287. 17., or 28 years' purchase upon Rents above £. 1, and 30 years' purchase upon Rents below that amount.

THE

THE APPENDIX, No. 34, contains the particulars of a Lease of a small Parcel of Crown Property, called the "Green Hill Field," near the town of Wicklow, which property has been again granted on lease in preference to bringing it to immediate sale, in the expectation that the opening of railway accommodation for the town is likely to enhance the value of such property, and render it more eligible for sale at or after the expiration of the short term now granted. Appendix, No. 34.

THE APPENDIX, No. 35, contains an Abstract of the Crown Revenues in Ireland, as in charge with the several Collectors of Inland Revenue, for the year ended 31st March 1856. Appendix, No. 35.

FEE-FARM RENTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE APPENDIX, No. 36, contains the particulars of the several Fee-farm and other unimprovable Rents of the Crown payable for Lands and Tenements in England and Wales which have been sold during the past year, amounting to £. 64. 3. 5. per annum, reduced, by allowance of Land Tax in certain cases, to £. 53. 11. 3. per annum, the purchase-monies for which have amounted to £. 1,607. 7. 6., or 30 years' purchase on the net yearly amount of the Rents. Appendix, No. 36.

The Sales of this description of property during the past year will, by reference to the Appendix, be seen to comprise two Rents of considerable yearly amount (£. 28. 15. and £. 20 per annum), and those two items have swelled the total of the Sales to a sum exceeding the average yearly transactions; but the progress made towards the extinction of this troublesome branch of revenue continues to be slow.

MINERAL INSPECTOR.

THE Revenue derived from the Minerals in those portions of the Crown Estates assigned to my charge having appeared to me not to be proportionate to the extent of the Lands within which Minerals are either known or are supposed to exist, the subject has occupied much of my attention during the past year, as it appears also to have engaged the attention of former Commissioners. After conferring with several eminent scientific authorities, practical mining engineers, and others, I brought the subject under the consideration of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, and with their Lordships' sanction have secured the assistance of Mr. W. Warington Smyth in the management and general supervision of the Crown Mineral Rights and Properties in the United Kingdom.

Much has already been done in former years towards securing a revenue from this portion of the Crown Property, the Rents from the Mines of Iron and Coal in Dean Forest having increased from a very inconsiderable sum to above £. 4,000 per annum, and in Wales, from about £. 300 per annum, which the Mines and Quarries produced 25 years since, to above £. 3,000 for the year 1856. The total revenue from the Mineral Rights and Property of the

Crown in the Forest of Dean, Wales, the Isle of Man, &c. has, during the last five years, averaged about £. 13,000 per annum; and I see no reason to doubt that, under the more efficient system of general management, combined with suitable local supervision, which Mr. Smyth's scientific and practical acquaintance with mineralogy, geology and practical mining qualify him to carry on, this branch of revenue may in a few years be materially increased.

A copy of the Warrant appointing Mr. W. Warington Smyth is inserted in the Appendix, No. 37.

Appendix, No. 37.

WALES.

Appendix, No. 38.

APPENDIX, No. 38, contains the particulars of five Leases which have been granted of Mines and Quarries in the counties of Anglesea, Cardigan, Carnarvon and Merioneth, the minimum Rents and Royalties reserved amounting to £. 305 per annum.

Also the particulars of two Leases which have been granted of certain parcels of the Shore of the River Bury or Loughor, in the county of Carmarthen, at Rents amounting together to £. 220 per annum.

Also the particulars of five Leases which have been granted of certain pieces of Land in the parish of Llysfaen, in the county of Carnarvon, being encroachments from the Crown's Waste Land in the said parish. The Rents reserved amount to £. 15. 9. 3.

Also the particulars of a Lease which has been granted of a piece of Foreshore at Llanaelhaiarn, in the county of Carnarvon, with liberty to dig and carry away Stones therefrom.

Also the particulars of a Lease which has been granted of Land on the East side of the town of Rhyl, in the parish of Rhyddlan and county of Flint, the Rent reserved being £. 22 per annum.

Appendix, No. 39.

APPENDIX, No. 39, contains the particulars of 62 Sales by Private Contract during the past year of the Crown's interest in and over Wastes, &c., containing about 828 A. 0 R. 18 ½ P., in the following counties; viz.:

Anglesea.	Carnarvon.	Merioneth.
Cardigan.	Denbigh.	Monmouth.
Carmarthen.	Flint.	Radnor.

The sums realised by these Sales amount altogether to £. 394. 10. 7.

No Annual Revenue was derived from these properties previously to the Sale, excepting the small acknowledgments received for some of the Encroachments, nor had any portion been leased on behalf of the Crown, with the exception of the Foreshore in the county of Denbigh, comprised in the Sale to H. R. Hughes, Esq., the particulars of which will be found in the Appendix.

The Sales comprised in this Appendix include the interest of the Crown in certain Foreshore in the counties of Anglesea, Carnarvon, Denbigh and Flint, conveyed to the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, for the purposes of the Company's Line.

The

The agreement for this Sale was entered into with the Company in the year 1846, but the Crown's title to considerable portions of the Land proposed to be conveyed being doubtful, and in some cases altogether denied, the completion of the contract was delayed until the necessary investigations respecting the adverse claims could be made.

The inquiries on the subject resulted in the withdrawal from the Sale to the Company of certain portions of Land, the Crown's title to which is still disputed, or has been successfully resisted, and in the addition of some small portions, which, by an oversight on the part of the Company, were omitted from the Schedule.

By these changes, the total quantity of Land, as finally agreed to be conveyed to the Company, was reduced from 71 A. 2 R. 27 P. to 46 A. 3 R. 11 P., and the particulars of the conveyance of this quantity now appear in the Appendix above referred to.

APPENDIX, No. 40, contains the particulars of the Sale, by Public Auction, of two Allotments set out to the Crown under the Eglwysrhos and Llanelian Inclosure Acts. Appendix, No. 40.

The Allotments are situated in the county of Denbigh, and contain together about 3 A. 0 R. 34 P. Their Sale realised the sum of £. 32. 15.

The only revenue derived from these properties previously to the Sale was an annual Rent of 15*s.* for the Allotment situated in the parish of Llanelian.

IN all cases of lease, sale, exchange, or purchase detailed in this Report, or in the accompanying Appendices, the Surveys and Valuations of the Lands and Properties, the subjects of the transactions, were made by able and practical Surveyors, who have certified, by reports, verified by declarations, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62, the fair worth and value, in their judgments, of the Lands and Properties surveyed, except in cases where, from the nature of the Properties, their value could not be known by survey or inspection, or where, from other causes specified in the section 72 of 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, a preliminary survey and estimate has been dispensed with.

APPENDIX, No. 41, contains the particulars of a free Grant made to Her Majesty's Commissioners for building New Churches of Her Majesty's interest in a parcel of Land, containing about four acres, in the hamlet of Rhos-y-cae, in the parish of Halkin and county of Flint, as a site for a Parsonage House, and for Glebe Land to be held therewith by the Incumbent for the time being of the district Church of Rhos-y-cae. Appendix, No. 41.

BY a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this department, the following Schedules were required to be inserted in each Annual Report; viz.:

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the General Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise.

2d. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of Property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3d. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of Land Revenues under Leases, or agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures (if any) in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted, on Her Majesty's behalf, in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcation shall have taken place, and the means (if any) available, and the measures (if any) taken for the recovery of the monies.

Appendices, Nos. 42 (A.) and (B.)

Of these Schedules, there is occasion, for the purposes of this Report, to introduce the second and third only.

Appendix, No. 43.

APPENDIX, No. 43, contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown, under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, received within the year ended 31st March 1856, and of the application of all such monies, including payments into the Exchequer of the surplus income arising from those possessions, as well as the appropriation of the capital monies arising from the sale of portions of the possessions of the Crown during the same period.

JAMES HOWARD. L. S.

Office of Woods, &c.
30 June 1857.

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NEW FOREST.

Appendix, N° 1.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a GRANT by Her Majesty of a Piece of Waste Land, part of the Open Waste of the *New Forest*, in the Parish of *Boldre*, in the County of *Southampton*, to be used as Garden Ground to the Parsonage House of *East Boldre*, pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of DEED.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	QUANTITY.
1857:			A. R. P.
February 11	Rev. Joseph Wiatt Gunning, Clerk, Incumbent of the Ecclesiastical District of East Boldre, in the Parish of Boldre, County Southampton, and his successor - - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the open Waste of the New Forest, situate and being in the Parish of Boldre, in the County of Hants, to be used as a Garden Ground to the Parsonage House of the Ecclesiastical District of East Boldre - - - - -	0 3 0

Appendix, N° 2.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a CONVEYANCE to the *Lymington* Railway Company of several Pieces of Land, part of the *New Forest*, in the County of *Southampton*, made pursuant to the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 71.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM.	PREMISES SOLD.	PURCHASE MONEY.
1856:			£. s. d.
December 23	The Lymington Railway Company -	- - The Crown's interest in several Pieces or Parcels or Strips of Land, situate in the Parish of Boldre, in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, containing, by admeasurement, 7A. 3R. 23P. (reserving all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said several Pieces or Parcels or Strips of Land - - - - - - - - -	197 7 –

NEW FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 3.

A SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Seven CONVEYANCES of LAND, parts of the Open or Waste of the *New Forest*, in the County of *Southampton*, sold under the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM.	PREMISES SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £. s. d.
1857: Jan. - 30	John Bartlett Burt -	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, situate at Beaulieu Rails, containing by estimation 1 R. 25 P., or thereabouts (reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece or Parcel of Land) - - - - - - - - - -	16 5 –
„ - „	Robert Stroud -	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, situate at Pilley Bailey, in the Parish of Boldre, in the said County, containing by estimation 28 Perches or thereabouts (reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece or Parcel of Land) -	5 – –
„ - „	Rev. Augustus James Brine - - -	- - The Crown's Interest in Two Pieces or Parcels of Land, part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, situate in the Parish of Boldre, containing by estimation 21 Perches, or thereabouts (reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Pieces or Parcels of Land) - - - - - -	13 – –
„ - „	William Duckworth	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, situate at Bartley, in the Parish of Eling, containing by estimation 1 A. 2 R. 10 P., or thereabouts - - -	160 – –
Feb. - 2	William Beale Bugden	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, situate at Cadnam, in the Parish of Minestead, containing by estimation 1 R. 18 P., or thereabouts (reserving all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece or Parcel of Land) - - - - - - - - - -	17 10 –
„ - 6	Thomas Powell -	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, situate at East End, in the Parish of Boldre, containing by estimation 9 Perches, or thereabouts (reserving all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece or Parcel of Land) - - - - - - - - -	2 – –
„ - 13	William Clement Drake Esdaile -	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, situate at Burley, in the Parish of Ringwood, containing by estimation 21 Perches, or thereabouts (reserving all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece or Parcel of Land) - - - - - - - - -	5 – –

Appendix, N° 4.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Two LEASES or AGREEMENTS of certain PREMISES in the *New Forest*, in the County of *Southampton*.

DATE of LEASE.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	For what TERM.	Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in LEASE.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCE against Fire.	Other Considerations for LEASE.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASE.	FINES paid for last LEASE.
1857:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
February 10	The Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house called or known as "Broomy Lodge," with the Yards, Gardens, Orchards, Stables, Outhouses, Outbuildings, and several Pieces or Parcels of Land thereto attached or belonging or appertaining, containing by admeasurement 25 A. 2 R. 12 P., or thereabouts, situate in Broomy Walk, in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton	Jacob Birt	31 years from 29th September 1856, determinable by Lessee at the end of any fourth year of the term, upon three months' notice	25 – –	25 – –	– – –	1,000 – –	The Lessee to surrender a former Lease for 21 years from 24 May 1855, to expend the sum of 800 *l.* in rebuilding and reinstating the House, and entirely erecting new Outbuildings, and making a Road from Broomy Lodge to the main Turnpike Road at Bratley Wood	25 – –	25 – –	–
1856:											
June 24	The Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house, called "Whitley Ridge Lodge," with the Yards, Gardens, Outbuildings, & several Pieces or Parcels of Arable, Pasture and Meadow Land thereto belonging or now held therewith, containing altogether 45 A. 1 R. 4 P., situate in Whitley Ridge Walk, in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton	Charles Hall	Six months from Lady-day to 29th September 1856	30 – –	30 – –	– – –	– – –	The Tenant to keep in repair the Messuage and Premises	Heretofore occupied by one of the Keepers of the New Forest. Became vacant by the reduction of the Establishment in the New Forest.		

DEAN FOREST.

Appendix, N° 5.

SCHEDULE of Two Grants by Her Majesty of certain Pieces of Land, in the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, as Sites, in connexion with the National Schools in the Ecclesiastical Districts of Christchurch and Holy Trinity, pursuant to the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 2 Will. 4, c. 1.

DATE of GRANT.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	QUANTITY.
			A. R. P.
1856: Dec. 9	The Venerable John Timbril, Archdeacon of Gloucester, and his Successors	A Piece or Parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement Two Roods, situate at and being near Christchurch Parsonage, in the Forest of Dean, in trust, to be appropriated and used as and for a Site for a Teacher's Residence, in connection with the National School in the Ecclesiastical District of Christchurch, in the said Forest	0 2 0
1857: Jan. 12	Ditto	Two Pieces or Parcels of Land, containing by admeasurement 1 A. 1 R. 9 P., situate at Quarry Hill, near to Holy Trinity Church, in the said Forest, in trust, to be appropriated and used as and for a Site for a Schoolmaster's House, Garden and Playground, in connection with the National School at Quarry Hill, in the Ecclesiastical District of Holy Trinity, in the said Forest	1 1 9

Appendix, N° 6.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Twenty-three Conveyances of the Crown's Interest in and over small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, unfitted for the Growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to other Lands not the Property of the Crown, made pursuant to the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM CONVEYED.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
			£. s. d.
1856: June 27	Aaron Marfell	The Crown's Interest in and over three Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Drybrook, in Ruardean Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 34 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Pieces of Land)	34 – –
" "	James James, jun.	The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Slade, near to Cockshoot Inclosure, in Blakeney Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement Eight Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Piece of Land	8 – –
July 14	Benjamin Johnson	The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at or near Cockshoot Inclosure, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 14 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Piece of Land)	14 – –
" "	Thomas Davies and Elizabeth Davies	The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Pillowell, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 5 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Piece of Land)	5 – –

DEAN FOREST——Appendix, N° 6.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Twenty-three Conveyances, &c.—*cont^d.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM CONVEYED.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1856:			£. s. d.
July - 14	Enoch Morgan -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Whitecroft, in York Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 32 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Piece of Land) -	32 - -
„ - „	Thomas Dyke -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at or near Whitecroft, in York Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 1 R. 20 P., or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - - - - -	30 - -
„ - „	William Wintle -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Parkend, in York Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 7 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Piece of Land) - -	7 - -
„ - „	James Grindell -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situated near to the Pit of the St. Vincent Colliery, in Parkend Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 12 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - -	12 - -
„ - „	John Beddis - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Two small Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situated at Old Croft, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 18 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Pieces of Land) - - -	18 - -
„ - 29	Thomas Watkins -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situated at Breams Meend, in York or Parkend Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 2 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - - - -	2 - -
Aug. - 1	John Johnson -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at or near Cockshoot Inclosure, in Blakeney, otherwise Danby Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 7 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land) - - -	7 - -
Dec. - 8	William Willetts -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Two small Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Yorkley, in Parkend Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 6 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Pieces of Land - - - - - - - - - - -	6 - -
„ - „	William Matthews -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate near the "Old Engine," in Little Dean Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 6 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or over the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - - -	9 - -

(*continued*)

DEAN FOREST——Appendix, N° 6.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Twenty-three Conveyances, &c.—*cont^d.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM CONVEYED.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £. s. d.
1856:			
Dec. - 27	Thomas Worgan	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Two small Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), and situate at Bailey Hill, in Blakeney, or Danby Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 5 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Pieces of Land) - - - - - - - -	5 - -
„ - „	James Harris - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Littledean Woodside, in Littledean Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 37 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land - - - - - - - - - - - - -	55 10 -
1857:			
Feb. - 3	William Phillips -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate in Parkend Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 2 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - -	2 - -
„ - „	William Wood -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Whitecroft, in Parkend or York Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 10 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - - - -	10 - -
„ - „	Edmund Vimpnay -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Pillowell, in Parkend or York Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 20 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - - - - -	20 - -
„ - „	George Morris Morse	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Two Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate in Parkend Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 10 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Pieces of Land) - - -	10 - -
„ - „	Thomas Hill - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Bream, in Parkend Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 3 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land -	3 - -
March - 16	John Trigg - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Two small Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Lea Bailey, in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 17 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - - - -	17 - -
„ - „	James Imnan - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at or near Clearwell Meend, in Parkend or York Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 19 Perches, or thereabouts (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - - - -	19 - -
„ - „	Thomas Walding -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a small Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean), situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, in the said Forest, containing by admeasurement 5 Perches (excepting from the Grant all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - - - -	5 - -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 7.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Two CONVEYANCES in Exchange of LAND in the Forest of *Dean*, the Property of Private Individuals, for other Lands therein, the Property of the Crown.

DATE of DEED of EXCHANGE.	TO WHOM CONVEYED.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND GIVEN IN EXCHANGE.	QUANTITY. A. R. P.
1856: July - 4	The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, now situate within and forming part of Cockshoot Inclosure, in Blakeney Walk, in the Township of West Dean, in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, the Property of John Maddox, in exchange for a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the open Waste of the said Forest of Dean), with the Messuage or Tenement now standing thereon, situate at Oldcroft, in the said Township of West Dean, containing 2 R. 16 P. - - - -	0 2 16
Nov. - 20	- Ditto - - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, situate at Blaize Bailey, in Little Dean Walk, in the Township of East Dean, in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, the Property of James Rodway, in exchange for a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the open Waste of the said Forest of Dean), situate at Little Dean Woodside, in Little Dean Walk aforesaid, containing 31 Perches - - - - - - - - -	0 0 31

Appendix, N° 7.

SCHEDULE of the PARTICULARS of Two CONVEYANCES in Exchange of LAND belonging to the Crown in the Forest of *Dean*, for other Land therein, the Property of Private Individuals.

DATE of DEED of EXCHANGE.	TO WHOM CONVEYED.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND GIVEN IN EXCHANGE.	QUANTITY. A. R. P.
1856: July - 4	John Maddox - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the open Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester), situate at Old Croft, in the Township of West Dean, in the said Forest, with the Messuage or Tenement now standing thereon (reserving all Mines, Minerals and Quarries), in exchange for a Piece or Parcel of Land now situate within, and forming part of Cockshoot Inclosure, in Blakeney Walk, in the said Township of West Dean, containing about 2 R. 16 P. -	0 2 16
Nov. - 20	James Rodway - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the open Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Little Dean Woodside, in Little Dean Walk (reserving all Mines, Minerals and Quarries), in exchange for a Piece or Parcel of Land situate at Blaize Bailey, in Little Dean Walk aforesaid, containing 31 Perches - - - - - - - - - -	0 0 31

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 8.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a LEASE granted to the Forest of Dean Central Railway Company of several Pieces or Strips of Land, situate in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, pursuant to the Provisions of 19 & 20 Vict. c. 100, intituled, "The Forest of Dean Central Railway Act, 1856."

DATE OF LEASE.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERM.	RENT RESERVED IN LEASE.
1857: March - 31	- - Several Pieces or Strips of Land, situate in Blakeney or Danby Walk, and in Speechhouse Walk, in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, containing 58 A. 0 R. 13 P., reserving all Timber and other Trees, all Mines of Coal and Iron Ore, and all Mineral substances whatsoever, in, upon, or under the Pieces or Strips of Land - -	- - The Forest of Dean Central Railway Company -	- - 999 years, from 14 July 1856 - -	- - A Peppercorn for the first two years of the Term, and for every succeeding year of the said Term, a clear yearly rent of 100 *l.*

Appendix, N° 9.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a LEASE of the right of Shooting over *Hadnoch* Wood and *Reddings* Wood, in the County of *Monmouth*, part of the *Highmeadow* Estate, and over the *Great Doward* Wood, in the County of *Hereford*.

DATE OF LEASE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	Description of Premises over which the Right of Shooting is granted.	TERM.	RENT.
				£. s. d.
1856: October 23	- - Thomas William Booker Blakemore, Esq., M.P. - -	- - The Inclosure of Woodland, called "Hadnock Wood," situate in the Parish of Dixton, in the County of Monmouth, being part of the Crown's Highmeadow Estate, and all such part of a certain other Inclosure of Woodland, called "Reddings Wood" (other part of the Highmeadow Estate), as lies in the said Parish of Dixton, containing together 918 A. 3 R. 29 P.; and also all that Inclosure of Woodland called the "Great Doward Wood," in the County of Hereford, containing 254 A. 3 R. 10 P., special Clauses being inserted for the protection of the young Trees from injury by Hares, Rabbits, &c. - - -	- - 21 years from 25 March 1856, determinable at the end of the first 7 or 14 years of the Term - -	50 - -

Appendix, No 10.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a LEASE of a WATER CORN MILL, and PREMISES adjoining, situate at *Cinderford*, in the Township of *East Dean*, in the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of LEASE.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	For what TERM.	Estimated Annual Value.	RENT reserved in LEASE.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCE against Fire.	Other Considerations for LEASE.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1856: Nov. - 12	All that Water Corn Mill, called or known as the "Cinderford Mill," with the Stable thereto adjoining or belonging, situate at Cinderford, in the Township of East Dean, in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester; together with the going Gear, Machinery and Fixtures, and the Mill Pool or Stream, and other Pools and Waters to the said Mill belonging or appertaining, and used therewith; and also with the use (in common with Her Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors and Assigns, Grantees, Lessees, Licencees and others) of the Pond called "Cinderford Pond," near to the said Mill, and the privilege of fishing in the said Pond - - -	- - Stephen Allaway and Henry Crawshay, Esq. -	- - 21 years from 25th Mar. 1856	£. s. d. 12 - -	£. s. d. 12 - -	- - -	- - Such sum as shall be deemed equal to the full value of the Water Mill and Premises -	- - To keep the Water Mill, Buildings, &c. in proper repair	- - Formerly an old Water-wheel, used for drying coal, was demised for the purpose of being converted into the Corn Mill, to Thomas Brace, for 31 years from March 1818, at a Rent of 1 *l.* per annum.		

Appendix, N° 11.—SCHEDULE of all GALES of COAL and IRON MINES in the Forest of *Dean* and Hundred of *St. Briavel's*, granted in the Year ended 31st December 1856, under the Authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

TO WHOM GRANTED.	DATE of GRANT.	PERIOD from which certain Rent commences.	DESCRIPTION of GALE.	CERTAIN RENT.	TONNAGE.	NAME OF WORK.
	1856:			£. s. d.		
John Beddis - - -	January - 7	Christmas - 1859	Iron Ore - -	50 - -	4 *d.* per Ton -	Yorkley Hill Iron Mine.
William Kear - - -	May - - 5	Midsummer - 1860	ditto - -	3 - -	3 *d.* ditto -	Shraves Iron Mine.
Jonathan Marfell - -	October - 13	Christmas - „	ditto - -	20 - -	4 *d.* ditto -	Coleford Iron Mine.
James Dobbs - - -	„ „	Christmas - 1858	Coal Mine -	20 - -	2 *d.* ditto -	Wellington Colliery.

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 12.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Nine LEASES of STONE QUARRIES, situate in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted pursuant to the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

DATE of LEASE.	NAME OF LESSEE.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT.
				£. s. d.
1856: July - 7	James Meek - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 322, situate on the Western side of Ruardean Hill, at East Slade, and on the Eastern side of the Narrow Railway leading from Woodside Colliery to Churchway, extending in width 40 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1855 - -	2 - -
„ - „	James Meek - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 320, situate on the Western side of Ruardean Hill, near to East Slade Pits, extending in width 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean -	- ditto -	1 - -
„ - 22	John Davis - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 327, situate at Little Stapledge, on the North side of the Tramway leading from Light Moor Colliery to Cinderford, extending in width 60 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean -	- ditto -	3 - -
„ - 7	John Brown - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 314, situate at Gosty Knoll, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - - - -	- ditto -	2 - -
„ - „	John Weaver - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 325, situate at Mirey Stock, extending in width 22 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - -	- ditto -	1 - -
„ - „	Thomas Tyler - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 323, situate at Bixhead, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - - - -	- ditto -	1 - -
„ - „	Joseph Jones - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 326, situate on the East side of Ruardean Hill, extending in width 60 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - -	- ditto -	3 - -
„ - „	Richard James - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 324, situate at Bixhead, extending in width 100 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - -	- ditto -	5 - -
Aug. - 26	William Elsmore -	- - All that Quarry, No. 321, situate at Breem Tufts, extending in width 60 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean -	- ditto -	3 - -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 13.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of SEVEN LEASES of LAND, part of the Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, for the better working of certain Gales.

DATE OF LEASE	NAME OF LESSEES.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT.
1856:				£. s. d.
April - 30	George Morris Morse, registered Owner of the Standfast and Royal Engine Colliery - - -	- - Two small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Churchill, near Parkend, containing together 1 A. 2 R. for the better working of the Standfast and Royal Engine Colliery - -	- - 31 years from 25 Dec. 1855 - -	2 - -
June - 2	Edmund Morgan and Richard Morse, registered Owners of the Newmanshropshire or Horse-Engine Colliery -	- - Three small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Moseley Green, containing together One Acre, for the better working of the Newmanshropshire or Horse-Engine Colliery -	- - 31 years from 25 Dec. 1855 - -	2 - -
July - 1	Edward Hedge and William Howis, registered Owners of the Arthur and Edward Colliery -	- - A small Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at or near Lydbrook, containing One Acre, for the better working of the Arthur and Edward Colliery - - - - - - - -	- - 31 years from 24 June 1855 - -	1 - -
Nov. - 10	Timothy Bennett, registered Owner of the Fair-Play Iron Mine Work - -	- - Three small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Thistley Green, containing together 1 R. 2 P. for the better working of the Fair-play Iron Mine Work - - - - - - -	- - 31 years from 24 June 1856 - -	2 - -
Dec. - 16	Cornelius Brain and Thomas Brain, registered Owners of the Cannop Bridge Level Colliery -	- - A small Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at or near Cannop Bridge, in the Speechhouse Walk, containing 3 R. 31 P., for the better working of the Cannop Bridge Level Colliery -	- - 31 years from 25 Dec. 1856 - -	1 - -
1857:				
Feb. - 16	Robert Page and Henry Hart, registered Owners of the Moseley Green New Engine Colliery - -	- - Two small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate at Moseley Green, containing together 1 A. 2 R., for the better working of the Moseley Green New Engine Colliery - - - - -	- - 31 years from 24 June 1856 - -	3 - -
March - 21	David Davies, registered Owner of the Pillowell Level Colliery - - - -	- - Two small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate in York or Parkend Walk, containing together 30 Perches, for the better working of the Pillowell Level Colliery - - - - -	- - 31 years from 25 Dec. 1856 - -	- 10 -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 14.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Five LICENSES to dig and get CLAY or SAND off and from Land, part of the Open Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

DATE of LICENCE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT.
				£. s. d.
1856:				
May - 3	Timothy Bennett -	- - Licence to dig and get Clay or Sand off and from a Piece or Parcel of Land, situate at Crabtree Hill, within the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, part of the Open Waste of the said Forest, containing about 2 R. 16 P. - - - - - -	- - 4 years from 25 Dec. 1855 - -	4 - - and a further Rent or Sum equal to 2 *d.* per ton on all Clay or Sand dug or gotten.
Nov - 17	John Terrett -	- - Licence to dig or get Clay off and from a Piece or Parcel of Land, situate at Coleford Lane End, in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, part of the Open Waste of the said Forest, containing about One Acre - - - - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1856 - -	2 - - and a further Rent or Sum equal to 2 *d.* per ton on all Clay dug or gotten.
Dec. - 2	John Watts -	- - Licence to dig or get Clay off and from certain Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate respectively at Worcester and Park End Walks, in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, part of the Open Waste of the said Forest, containing about 2 A. 1 R. 11 P.	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1856 - -	2 - - and a further Rent or Sum equal to 4 *d.* per ton on all Clay dug or gotten.
1857:				
March - 3	George Malson -	- - Licence to dig and get Sand off and from a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Open or Waste Lands of the Forest of Dean, situate at Ruardean Walk, at or near Dean's Meend, containing about 1 A. 1 R. - -	- - 21 years from 25 Dec. 1856 - -	2 - -
„ 31	Henry Worgan -	- - Licence to dig and get Sand off and from a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Open or Waste Lands of the Forest of Dean, situate at Lane End, in Parkend Walk, containing One Rood - - - - - - -	- - 21 years from 25 Dec. 1856 - -	2 - -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 15.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Eighteen LICENCES to form ROADS or TRAMWAYS over the Wastes of the Forest of *Dean*, granted under the Rules and Regulations attached to the Award of the *Dean* Forest Mining Commissioners, pursuant to the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

DATE of LICENCES.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION.	FEE.
1856:			£. s. d.
April - 18	Thomas Dyke, registered Owner of Gale - - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Princess Royal Colliery, from a certain place in the open Forest of Dean, near to Darkhole - - - - - - -	2 2 –
May - 10	James Harris and Henry Harris, registered Owners of Gale - - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the New Strip-and-at-it Colliery, from a certain place in the open Forest of Dean, in Serridge Green - - - - - -	2 2 –
June - 9	Timothy Bennett, registered Owner of Gale - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Railway across the open Waste of the Forest, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Regulator Colliery - -	2 2 –
„ - „	Thomas Bennett and Timothy Bennett, registered Owners of Gale - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Railway across the open Forest on Serridge Green, near Birch Wood, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Nelson Colliery - - - - - - - - -	2 2 –
„ - „	Timothy Bennett, registered Owner of Gale - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway across the open Forest at the Regulator Colliery, near Holly Hill, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Regulator Colliery - - - - - - - -	2 2 –
„ - 19	William Crawshay, registered Owner of Gale - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway across the open Forest, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Buckshraft Iron Mine Works - -	2 2 –
„ - „	Aaron Goold, John Heyworth and William Philip Price, registered Owners of Gale - -	- - Licence to make a Railway across the open Forest at Bilson, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Bilson Colliery - - - - - -	2 2 –
„ - „	Henry Crawshay, registered Owner of Gale - -	- - Licence to make a Railway across the open Forest, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Light Moor Colliery - - - - - - -	2 2 –
July - 16	Cornelius Brain and Thomas Brain, registered Owners of Gale - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway across the open Forest at Beechenhurst, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Rose-in-Hand Colliery -	2 2 –

DEAN FOREST.——Appendix, N° 15.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Eighteen Licences to form Roads, &c.—*cont^d.*

DATE of LICENCES.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION.	FEE.
1856:			£. s. d.
July - 23	William Racster Wagstaff, registered Owner of Gale - - -	- - Licence to make a Railroad or Tramroad, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Cinderford Bridge Colliery, from a certain point on the South Wales Railway, over the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, to a point near the Mouth of the Shaft or Pit belonging to the said Gale or Colliery - - - - - - - - - -	2 2 – together with an annual rent of 1 – –
„ - 25	Timothy Bennett, registered Owner of Gale - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway across the open Forest, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Fair-play Iron Mine Work - - -	2 2 –
Aug. - 25	Robert Page and Henry Hart, registered Owners of Gale - - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway across the open Forest at Moseley Green, between the old and new Branches of the Severn and Wye Tramway, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Moseley Green New Engine Colliery - - - -	2 2 –
Sept. - 16	David Davies, registered Owner of Gale - - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway across the open Forest at Pillowell, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with Pillowell Level Colliery - -	2 2 –
„ - 17	George Thomas Clark and Henry Austin Bruce, registered Owners of Gale -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway across the open Forest at or near Nailbridge, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Westbury Brook Iron Mine Work - - - - - - - - -	2 2 –
Oct. - 7	William Talbot, registered Owner of Gale - - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway across the open Forest at Clearwell Meend, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with Old Ham Pit Iron Mine Work - - - - - - - - - -	2 2 –
„ - „	Aaron Goold, John Heyworth and William Philip Price, Esqrs., registered Owners of Gale -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway across the open Forest at or near the Whimsey Pit, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Bilson Colliery - - - - - - - - - -	2 2 –
Nov. - 6	Joseph Robert and James George Batho Laurell, registered Owners of Gale - - -	- - Licence to make a Road or Tramway across the open Forest at or near Cooper's Level Pits and Quidchurch Level, for the purpose of carrying on the Works connected with the Cooper's Level Colliery - - -	2 2 –
1857:			
March - 11	Thomas Allaway, William Allaway and James Allaway, registered Owners of Gale -	- - Licence to make a Cart or Carriage Road across the open Forest, for the purpose of carrying on the Works in connection with the Injunction Iron Mine Work -	2 2 – together with an annual rent of 1 – –

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 16.

SCHEDULE of Licence to sink an AIR SHAFT within *Cockshoot* Inclosure, in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester.*

DATE of LICENCE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION.	YEARLY RENT.
1856:			£. s. d.
June - 10	James Teague and Isaiah Birt Teague - -	- - License to sink an Air Shaft within Cockshoot Inclosure, in the Forest of Dean, for the purpose of ventilating Howbeach Engine Colliery, for the term of five years, from 25th December 1855 - - - - -	- 5 -

Appendix, N° 17.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a CONVEYANCE granted by the Inclosure Commissioners of *England* and *Wales*, "pursuant to the Acts for the Inclosure, Exchange and Improvement of Land," to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, of Three Pieces of WASTE LAND, in the Parishes of *Binstead* and *Trencham*, in the County of *Southampton.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	BY WHOM SOLD.	PURCHASER'S NAME.	PREMISES SOLD.	QUANTITY.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1856:				A. R. P.	£. s. d.
May - 22	The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales -	- - The Honourable James Kenneth Howard, on behalf of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty	- - Three Pieces of Waste Land, in the Parishes of Binstead and Trencham, in the County of Southampton - - -	4 1 36	107 10 -

ALICE HOLT FOREST.

Appendix, N° 18.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a CONVEYANCE granted by *Henry Burningham*, Esq., to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, of Three Pieces of LAND, in the Parish of *Binstead*, in the County of *Southampton.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	BY WHOM SOLD.	PURCHASER'S NAME.	PREMISES SOLD.	QUANTITY.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1856:				A. R. P.	£. s. d.
Dec. - 20	Henry Burningham Esq. - - -	- - The Honourable James Kenneth Howard, on behalf of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty -	- - Several Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate in the Parish of Binstead, in the County of Southampton -	31 2 23	850 - -

ALICE HOLT FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 19.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a LICENCE to SHOOT over certain Inclosures, and Land adjoining, situate in *Alice Holt* Forest, in the County of *Southampton.*

DATE of LICENCE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	Description of Premises over which the Right of Shooting is Granted.	TERM.	RENT.
1856:				£. s. d.
Dec. - 29	Thomas Augustus Seawell, Esq. -	- - All those several Inclosures of Land belonging to Her Majesty, known as Glenbervie, Willow Green, Abbot's Wood, Goose Green and the Straights, situate in Holt Forest, in the County of Southampton, containing together 1,256 acres, or thereabouts; and also within and upon all those several Pieces of Land belonging to Her Majesty, lying adjacent to the said Goose Green and Glenbervie Inclosures, containing 38 acres, or thereabouts, special Clauses being inserted for the protection of the young Trees from injury by Hares, Rabbits, &c. - - - -	- Seven years from 5 April 1856 - -	80 - -

BERE FOREST.

Appendix, N° 20.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Four CONVEYANCES of LAND in the Parish of *Soberton,* in *Bere* Forest, in the County of *Southampton,* made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM	PREMISES SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1857:			£. s. d.
Feb. - 27	The Wardens and Scholars, Clerks of Saint Mary's College of Winchester - -	- - Three Pieces or Parcels of Land, with the Cottage erected thereon, situated in the Parish of Soberton, in the County of outhampton, containing together 3 R. 23 P., or thereabouts -	65 5 -
March - 12	Henry Lutman - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, with the Cottage and Buildings erected thereon, situate in the Parish of Soberton, in the County of Southampton, containing by admeasurement 1 A. 3 R. 32 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	132 15 -
„ - 18	Henry Richards - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, with the Cottage or Tenement erected thereon, situate in the Parish of Soberton, in the County of Southampton, containing by admeasurement 1 R. 8 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	46 - -
„ - „	Peter Prior - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, with the Cottage erected thereon, situate in the Parish of Soberton, in the County of Southampton, containing by admeasurement 1 R. 30 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - - - - -	86 5 -

BERE FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 21.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a LEASE of certain PREMISES called "West Lodge," in the County of *Southampton*.

DATE of LEASE.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	For what TERM.	Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in LEASE.	FINE paid for the same.	INSURANCE against Fire.	Other Considerations for LEASE.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENT reserved in last LEASE.	FINE paid for last LEASE.
1856: June - 12	The Messuage or Dwelling-house, with the Appurtenances thereto belonging, called "West Lodge," and also those several Pieces or Parcels of Meadow or Pasture Land held therewith, containing together 13 A. 2 R. 22 P., more or less, together with the right of shooting in and upon a certain Parcel of Land, called "West Walk," containing 904 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in Bere Forest, in the County of Southampton - -	- - William Garnier, Esq.	-- 21 years from 1st Oct. 1855	£. s. d. 100 - -	£. s. d. 100 - -	- - -	£. s. d. 1,060 - -	- - The Tenant to keep the House and Premises in repair; special clauses inserted for the protection of the young Trees from damage by Hares, Rabbits, &c. - - -	- - Heretofore occupied by the Deputy Surveyor of Bere Forest, until the date of his appointment as Deputy Surveyor of Dean Forest, in 1854.		

Appendix, N° 22.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Two LEASES of certain PREMISES in the Parish of *Soberton*, in the County of *Southampton*, granted under the Powers of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	For what TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in LEASE.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCE against Fire.	Other Considerations for LEASE.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1857: March - 12	Two Pieces of Arable and Garden Ground, situate in the Parish of Soberton and County of Southampton, containing together 2 R. 28 P., the same being parts of the Allotment made to the Crown, called the "West Walk," within the Forest of Bere, in the same County - -	Paul Henderson	- - 21 years from 10 Oct. 1856 -	- 12 10	- 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - To cultivate and keep the Land demised in good condition - - -	- 12 10	- 12 10	
„ - „	A Piece of Land, with the Cottage thereon, situate in the Parish of Soberton and County of Southampton, containing 2 Roods or thereabouts, being part of the Allotment made to the Crown, called the "West Walk," within the Boundaries of the Forest of Bere, in the same County -	James Kiln -	- - 21 years from 10 Oct. 1856 -	- 8 9	- 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - To cultivate and keep the Land demised in good condition, and keep in repair the Cottage thereon - -	- 10 -	- 10 -	

PARKHURST FOREST.

Appendix, N° 23.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a LICENCE to the Principal Secretary of State for the War Department of a Piece of Ground, for the purpose of forming a Range or Military Practice Ground for SMALL ARMS.

DATE of LICENCE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	PREMISES.	TERM of LICENCE.	RENT
				£. s. d.
1856: Dec. 24	The Principal Secretary of State for the War Department	A Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in Parkhurst Forest, in the Isle of Wight, containing 18 A. 1 R., or thereabouts, for the purpose of forming a Range or Military Practice Ground for Small Arms, the Sum of 235 *l.* having been paid to the Crown as the value of the Trees standing on the said Piece of Ground	1 year from 10th October 1856, and so on from year to year, until this Licence shall be determined by 6 months' notice, to be given by the Commissioners of Woods, &c.	9 2 6

SALCEY FOREST.

Appendix, N° 24.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of an AGREEMENT for letting certain PREMISES in *Salcey* Forest, in the County of *Southampton*.

DATE of AGREEMENT.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	For what TERM.	Estimated Annual Value.	RENT reserved in AGREEMENT.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCE against Fire.	Other Considerations in AGREEMENT.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last AGREEMENT.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1856:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.	
Oct. - 31	The Cottage or Tenement, with the Garden thereunto belonging, called "HanslopeLodge," together with the Piece or Parcel of Meadow Land adjacent thereto, containing in the whole 1 A. 2 R. 1 P., situate in Salcey Forest, in the County of Southampton -	Francis Mulliner, Esq.	- As Tenant from year to year, from 1st March 1855 - -	1 5 -	1 5 -	- - -	- Such sum as shall be equal at the least to 3-4th parts of the value of the Premises -	- - The Tenant to keep the Premises in substantial repair and condition	- - -	1 5 -	

CHOPWELL WOODS.

Appendix, N° 25.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a LICENCE granting the right of SHOOTING over the *Chopwell* Woods, in the County of *Durham*.

DATE of LICENCE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	Description of Premises over which the Right of Shooting is granted.	FOR WHAT TERM.	RENT.
				£. s. d.
1856: Dec. 27	Thomas Ramsay, Esq.	All those several Inclosures of Land belonging to Her Majesty known as "Chopwell Woods," situate in the Lordship of Chopwell, in the Parish of Ryton, in the County of Durham, containing 879 A. 2 R. 28 P., or thereabouts, special Clauses being inserted for the protection of the young Trees from Hares, Rabbits, &c.	7 years from 5th Oct. 1856	1 – –

EPPING FOREST.

Appendix, N° 26.

SCHEDULE of the Particulars of a GRANT by Her Majesty of the Crown's Interest in a Piece of LAND, part of the Waste of *Epping* Forest, as a Site for a Parsonage House for the District Church of *St. Peter, Walthamstow*, pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of GRANT.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	QUANTITY.
			A. R. P.
1857: Feb. 3	The Rev. Frederick Quarrington, John Gurney Fry, and Mellor Hetherington, the Churchwardens of the District Church of St. Peter, Walthamstow, and their Successors	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Waste Ground, situate in the Parish of Walthamstow, in Epping Forest, in the County of Essex, as a Site for a Parsonage House for the District Church of St. Peter, in the said Parish of Walthamstow, to be appropriated and used as a Parsonage House, and for no other purpose whatsoever	1 0 0

EPPING FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 27.

SCHEDULE of the PARTICULARS of Fifty-nine CONVEYANCES of the Crown's Interest in certain Pieces or Parcels of LAND, part of the Waste of the Forest of *Epping*, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 56, s. 5.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM.	PREMISES SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £. s. d.
1856:			
April - 8	James Child, senior -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 37 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	1 3 –
„ - 9	John Musgrove -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Walthamstow Walk, in the said Forest, containing 12 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	– 10 –
„ - „	William Wright (Executor of Thomas Back).	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 20 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	– 16 6
„ - 10	James Frost - -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Walthamstow Walk, in the said Forest, containing 19 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	– 12 –
„ - 14	Hannah Stevens Darwell, Representative of Mrs. Williams.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 30 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	– 18 6
„ - „	William Bowden -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Walthamstow Walk, in the said Forest, containing 14 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	– 9 –
„ - „	Richard Searle -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 A. 0 R. 6 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	4 7 –
„ - 16	Charles Marshall -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 12 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	– 8 6
„ - 17	Charles Thomas Blackman.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 7 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	– 4 6
„ - 18	William Shepherd -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 4 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	– 3 –
„ - 19	Charles Marshall -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 3 Perches, or threabouts - - - - - - - -	– 2 –
„ - 21	William Shepherd -	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 A. 0 R. 6 P., or thereabouts - - - - -	4 16 6

EPPING FOREST.——Appendix, N° 27.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Fifty-nine Conveyances, &c.—*continued.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM.	PREMISES SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £. s. d.
1856:			
April - 24	William Colegrave -	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 71 A. 0 R. 30 P., or thereabouts - - - - -	232 5 6
„ - 25	Zachary Smith and Thomas Ellis.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Walthamstow Walk, in the said Forest, containing 39 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - -	1 4 -
May - 2	Richard Skelton -	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land, part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 8 A. 0 R. 19 P., or thereabouts - - - - -	52 8 6
„ - 5	Joseph Perrin -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 R. 16 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	2 1
„ - 7	George Giles - -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 R. 30 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	3 3 -
„ - „	The Right Honourable Earl of Stradbroke and Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, Trustees of William Mellish.	The Crown's Interest in Two Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 3 Roods, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	5 2 -
„ - 9	Richard Skelton -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 Acre, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	5 5 6
„ - 27	John Macomie -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 A. 0 R. 6 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	6 2 6
„ - „	Thomas Squires -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 A. 0 R. 4 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	5 7 6
„ - „	Thomas Macomie -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 Roods, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	2 19 -
„ - „	Adam Macomie -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 R. 6 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	3 4 -
„ - „	George Welland Money.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Walthamstow Walk, in the said Forest, containing 14 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - -	- 15 6
„ - „	David Cornhill, junior	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Walthamstow Walk, in the said Forest, containing 20 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - -	- 12 -

EPPING FOREST.——Appendix, N° 27.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Fifty-nine Conveyances, &c.—*continued.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM.	PREMISES SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1856:			£. s. d.
June - 6	Frederick Stock -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 A. 0 R. 15 P., or thereabouts - - - - - -	6 9 6
July - 3	George Podmore -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 Rood, or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	2 8 –
„ - „	Mark Hughes Chapman.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 Acres, or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	9 17 –
„ - „	Benjamin Webb -	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 6 A. 19 P., or thereabouts - - - - - -	31 16 6
„ - 8	John Nightingale -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 6 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	– 3 –
„ - 25	John Bare - -	The Crown's Interest in Two Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 4 A. 1 R. 8 P., or thereabouts - - - - - -	23 5 6
„ - „	James Humphrey -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 3 A. 3 R. 3 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	19 17 –
„ - „	John Small - -	The Crown's Interest in Two Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 A. 3 R. 6 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	15 5 9
„ - „	William Oliver Dodgson.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 A. 3 R. 2 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	11 11 –
„ - „	The Right Hon. Earl of Stradbroke and Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, Trustees of William Mellish.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 15 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	– 12 6
„ - „	Frederick Stock -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 Roods, or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	3 5 6
Aug. - 1	Viscount Wellesley -	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in the Manors of Woodford, Ruckholts and Wanstead, in the said Forest, containing 434 A. 3 R. 27½ P., or thereabouts - - - - - - - - -	1,891 13 3
Sept. - 30	James Housden -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 21 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	– 13 –

EPPING FOREST.——Appendix, N° 27.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Fifty-nine Conveyances, &c.—*continued*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM.	PREMISES SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1856:			£. s. d.
Sept. - 30	William Hebeler Norton.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 5 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - -	- 4 6
Oct. - 2	William Beswick -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 4 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - -	- 3 6
„ - 9	Saveal Dixon - -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 3½ Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - -	- 3 -
„ - 10	Thomas Barnard Fairchild.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 A. 2 R. 7 P., or thereabouts - - - - - -	11 2 -
„ - „	Thomas George Barnard.	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 A. 2 R. 5 P, or thereabouts - - - -	17 13 6
„ - 17	William Carter -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 Acres, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	9 4 -
„ - „	Executors of the late H. Gadsden.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Walthamstow Walk, in the said Forest, containing 12 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - -	- 13 -
„ - 17	David Francis -	The Crown's Interest in Two Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 Acres, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	9 17 -
„ - 24	Charles Gier White	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 6 A. 2 R. 7 P., or thereabouts - - - -	38 14 9
„ - 25	Eastern Counties Railway Company.	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 A. 2 R. 30 P., or thereabouts - - - -	7 15 6
„ - 28	Joseph Gurney Barclay, Henry Tritton, and Joseph Tritton (Trustees of Ann Fowler).	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 27 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - -	1 2 6
„ - 25	John Amer - -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 7 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - -	- 5 -
Nov. - 10	William Timothy Youl.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 13 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - -	- 10 6

EPPING FOREST.——Appendix, N° 27.—SCHEDULE of the Particulars of Fifty-nine Conveyances, &c.—*continued.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	TO WHOM.	PREMISES SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1856:			£. s. d.
Nov. - 15	Richard Baxter -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 R. 23 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	3 16 6
„ - 20	Thomas Oliver -	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Walthamstow Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 A. 1 R., or thereabouts - - - - - -	14 16 –
Dec. - 5	John Whittingham -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Wanstead Walk, in the said Forest, containing 16 Perches, or thereabouts - - - - - - -	– 13 6
„ - 12	Robert Cradock Davies.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 R. 6 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - - -	4 1 –
1857:			
Jan. - 15	Mary Wiggins -	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 1 R. 37½ P., or thereabouts - - - - - -	3 1 –
„ - 22	Thomas Albon Creaton.	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 4 A. 0 R. 8 P., or thereabouts - - - - - - -	17 4 –
Feb. - 13	Herman Christopher Bose.	The Crown's Interest in Two Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 3 A. 3 R. 20 P., or thereabouts - - - - -	19 17 –
„ - 17	James Warren -	The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Wastes of Epping Forest, in the County of Essex), situate in Woodford Walk, in the said Forest, containing 2 Acres, or thereabouts - - - - - - - - -	10 11 –
			2,523 8 9

SCOTLAND.

Appendix, N° 28.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES granted on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned Property in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857, both days inclusive.

DATE of LEASE.	LESSEE.	PROPERTY GRANTED IN LEASE.	PARISH.	ANNUAL RENT.	TERM.
1857:		COUNTY OF CAITHNESS:		£. s. d.	
Feb. - 10	George Traill -	A small House, with Ground attached thereto, situate in the Scrabster Roads, near Thurso - - - - -	Thurso -	9 – –	- - Three years and a half from Whitsunday, 1856.

Appendix, N° 29.—A SCHEDULE of Sales effected on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned Property in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857, both days inclusive.

DATES OF CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £. s. d.
1856:		COUNTY OF FORFAR:	
April - - 16	The Trustees of the Dundee and Union Whale Fishing Company - - - - - -	- - A space of the Shore Ground of the River Tay at Dundee, extending from the ancient high-water mark, *ex adverso* of Property belonging to the Trustees, Southwards to the North Boundary Line of Dock Street -	116 - -
May - - 9	Robert Simpson, with consent of Christopher Kerr - - -	- - A space of the Shore of the River Tay at Dundee, extending from the high-water mark, *ex adverso* of his Property Southwards to the North limit of Dock Street - - - - - - - - - - - - -	57 17 1
„ - - „	Christopher Kerr - - -	- - Two spaces of the Shore of the River Tay at Dundee, extending from the high-water mark, *ex adverso* of his Property Southwards to the North limit of Dock Street, and bounded on the West by the Shore Ground last above-mentioned - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	105 17 11
		COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY:	
„ - - 13	The Hon. Mary F. E. Stewart Mackenzie - - - - -	- - Certain Spaces of the Shore of the River Conon, opposite the Estate of Brahan, belonging to Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie -	194 - -
		COUNTY OF ORKNEY:	
1857:			
Jan. - - 19	Bryce M. Ranken - - -	- - Parish of Kirkwall and St. Ola—A Piece of Ground called "The Butts," in the vicinity of Kirkwall, consisting of about 1 R. 6 P. and 7 yards - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	46 - -
„ - - „	Archibald M. Garrioch - -	- - Parish of Kirkwall and St. Ola—An angular Piece of Ground adjoining the Lands of Brandequoy, in the vicinity of Kirkwall, consisting of about 3 poles and 15 yards - - - - - - - - - - - - -	30 - -
„ - - 27	John Baikie - - - -	- - Parish of Kirkwall and St. Ola—A Piece of Ground called "The Bishop's Garden," in the vicinity of Kirkwall, consisting of about 2 R. 30 P. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	110 - -
		ISLE OF BUTE:	
„ - - 19	Duncan Hoyle - - -	- - Port Bannatyne—The Site below the Line of high-water mark of a Pier on the Shore of the Sea, opposite the Estate of Kames, belonging to Mr. Hoyle - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28 16 -
		LOCH LONG, ARGYLLSHIRE:	
„ - - 28	Alexander Campbell - -	- - Blairmore Pier—The Site below the Line of high-water mark of a Pier on the Shore of Loch Long, opposite the Estate of Blairmore, belonging to Mr. Campbell - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14 - -
		CLYDE RIVER OR FIRTH, ARGYLLSHIRE:	
„ - - „	Kirn Pier Company - -	- - Kirn Pier—The Site below the Line of high-water mark of a Pier called "Kirn Pier," on the Shore of the Clyde River or Firth, opposite the Estate of Hafton, in Dunoon Parish - - - - - - - - - -	18 10 -
		CLYDE FIRTH, AYRSHIRE:	
March - - 26	The Earl of Eglinton - -	- - Skelmorlie Pier—The Site below the Line of high-water mark of a Pier on the Shore of the Clyde Firth, opposite the Estate of Skelmorlie, in the Parish of Largs - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	23 - -
		£.	744 1 -

Appendix, N° 30.—A SCHEDULE of Feu Duties which have been Sold on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	LANDS, &c., LIABLE TO PAYMENT OF THE DUTIES SOLD.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Consideration Money. £. s. d.
1856: April - 16	John Robertson - -	- - The Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown for all and whole the Room and Lands of Laith and Half of Helen, in the Township of Teuston - - - - - - - - -	Sandwick -	Orkney -	20	49 14 7
„ - „	Charles Stewart Still -	- - The Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown for all and whole the Room and Lands of Smoogro - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Orphir -	- ditto -	„	83 3 10
„ - „	James Garson - -	- - The Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown for all and whole the Three Merk (or 3 Fdg) udal Land called Quina - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Sandwick -	- ditto -	„	11 16 3
„ - „	William Harvey - -	- - The Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown for all and whole the Lands of Oback, with the whole Houses, Biggings, Yards, &c., in the Town of Tuskerbister - - - -	Orphir -	- ditto -	„	14 14 7
„ - „	John Laughton - -	- - The Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown for all and whole one-third part of a Farthing Land in the Town of Hensbister-be-West - - - - - - - - -	Holm -	- ditto -	„	12 6 6
„ - „	Alexander and Peter Sabiston - - - -	- - The Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown for all and whole the Lands of Easthouse, and others, in the Town of Teuston - - - - - - - - - - -	Sandwick -	- ditto -	„	83 3 10
„ - „	James Marwick - -	- - The Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown for all and whole One Penny and Thirteen twenty-fourth parts of a Farthing Land, in the Town of Over and Nether Wasbuster -	- ditto -	- ditto -	„	18 7 5
„ - „	William Sinclair - -	- - The Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown for all and whole the One Penny Two-farthing and One-sixth part of a Farthing Land of Lower Ness, in the Town of Over Wasbuster - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	„	25 2 11
„ - „	John, James and Margaret Hourston - -	- - All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown for and furth of all and whole the One Farthing Land, or the just and equal half of all and whole the Two Farthing Land called "Hallbreck" - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	„	3 1 –
„ - „	William Moar - -	- - All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole Two meils malt mailing udal Land (equal to 1d Land), in Tronston, and the One mail, three sittings, malt, mailling of udal Land (equal to 1-6th part), in North Unigar - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	„	14 3 10
„ - „	John and James Flett -	- - All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole Three Farthings udal Land, and Houses thereto belonging, called "Hyvall," in the Town of Hourston - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	„	9 2 5
„ - „	James Shearer - -	- - All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole of certain portions of Lands in Hornersquoy - - - - - - - - - - - - -	St. Ola -	- ditto -	„	41 2 2
„ - „	Archer Fortescue - -	- - All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole the Lands of Shigibster, and others - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Orphir -	- ditto -	„	266 2 8
„ - „	Magnus Smith - -	- - All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole the Two Farthing and One Half-farthing Land of Appie House, in the Town of Hourston - -	Sandwick -	- ditto -	„	10 12 5

„ - „	Andrew Muir - -	All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole the udal Lands now called "Mideraebrick," and others - - - - - - - - - -	Holm -	- ditto -	„	20	9	7
„ - „	George Twatt - -	All and whole the Feu, &c Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole the Room and Lands of Swartland, otherwise called "Grind" - - - - - - - - -	Sandwick -	- ditto -	„	8	4	1
„ - „	John Towers - - -	All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole the Lands of Grind, presently possessed by Catherine Spence or Merryman - - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	„	20	8	7
„ - „	Magnus Flett - - -	All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole the One Farthing Land, or the just and equal half of all and whole the Two Farthing Land, called "Hallbreck," in the Town of Hourston - - - - - - - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	„	3	1	–
„ - „	Nicol Sclater, jun. -	All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole those portions of the Sixpenny Lands of Tuskerbister, and the Three Merk Lands, in the Town of Obeck, called the "Farm of Kebro and Upper Scows" - - - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	„	57	11	10
Nov. - 10	The Representatives of John Guthrie - -	All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole the Threepenny Land of South Wideford and others - - - - - - - - -	St. Ola -	- ditto -	„	285	6	8
Dec. - 6	Francis James Cochrane -	All and whole the Feu, &c. Duties payable to the Crown of all and whole the Town and Lands of Balfour and others - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Birse -	Aberdeen -	28	226	1	–
					£.	1,263	17	2

Appendix, N° 31.—A SCHEDULE of Sales of Surplus Teinds in *Scotland* which have been made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	LANDS, &c., LIABLE TO PAY THE SURPLUS TEINDS SOLD.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	SURPLUS TEINDS on an Average of Five Years preceding the Sale.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Consideration Money.
1856:					£. s. d.		£. s. d.
July - 14	Trustees of William Robertson, deceased -	All and whole the surplus Teinds payable to Her Majesty out of the Lands called the "Three Eastern Oxgate Lands of Easter Allan" - - - - - - - - - - - -	Fearn - -	Ross - -	- - -	9	149 1 8
„ - 21	Right Rev. Dr. John Murdoch and others -	All and whole the surplus Teinds payable to Her Majesty out of certain portions of the Lands of Easter Dalbeth - - -	Glasgow -	Lanark -	- - -	9	97 13 9
Dec. - 18	Robert Bruce Æ. Macleod	All and whole the surplus Teinds payable to Her Majesty out of the Lands and Barony of Lochslym and others - - - -	Fearn - -	Ross - -	- - -	9	1,973 12 6
						£.	2,220 7 11

IRELAND.

Appendix, N° 32.—SCHEDULE of SALES effected on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned Property in *Ireland*, and the CONVEYANCES of which have been granted between the 1st day of April 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
			£. s. d.
1856:		LIMERICK:	
July - - 30	Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War - - - - -	- - All and singular the Right, Title, Estate and Interest of Her Majesty in certain Land, called the "King's Island," next adjoining to the City Walls of Limerick, containing of statute measure 80 A. 3 R. 8 P., including all Ditches, Embankments, Roads and Slips of Land, to high-water mark, as the same are appurtenant to the Estate -	5,500 - -
		TIPPERARY:	
September - 19	George De La Poer Armstrong	- - All and singular the Right, Title, Estate and Interest of Her Majesty in all that Piece or Parcel of Land, containing of statute measure about 150 A. 2 R., part of the Commons of Knockcurraghboulleagh, in the Parishes of Mealiffe Upper Church, and Templebeg, and being an Allotment set out to the Crown under an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth - - - - - -	376 13 2
		KILDARE:	
November - 18	John Davies - - - - -	- - All and singular the Right, Title, Estate and Interest of Her Majesty in all that Piece or Plot of Land adjoining the Curragh of Kildare, on the South side, heretofore Part and Parcel of the said Curragh of Kildare, and containing of statute measure about 2 A. 1 R. 30 P. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10 - -
		£.	5,886 13 2

Appendix, N° 33.—A SCHEDULE of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, conformably with the Provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, between 1st April 1856 and 31st March 1857, both days inclusive; specifying, The Dates of the Conveyances; The Names of the Purchasers; The Amount of Consideration Monies; and other Particulars relating thereto.

PATENTEES.	COUNTIES.	BARONIES.	DENOMINATIONS.	£. s. d.	YEARLY RENTS SOLD. £. s. d.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	NUMBERS of Conveyances.	DATES of Conveyances.	PURCHASE-MONIES, £. s. d.
								1856:	
William Cosby - -	Cavan -	Castleraghan -	Downe - - - - - - - - -	- - -	1 9 4¼	Robert Hutton -	894	May 21	42 12 –
Dame Mabell and Henry Tynt - -	Cork -	Imokilly -	Killourriheene - - - - - - -	- - -	2 13 3½	- - Bulkely John Mackworth Praed	895	„ 22	76 1 6
William & Rebecca Pitman, Henry Avock, &c - - - - -	Tipperary -	- - Illeagh Territory -	Lands in Rossvanulteene - - -	4 1 1	1 10 2¼	- - Rev. Richard Dickson - -	896	July 28	46 – –
			Part of Cronovane - - - -						
			Part of Gurteenebarnane - - -						
			In Turryturragh & Corleagh - -						
			Purchased from Midsummer 1825	1 – 9¼					
				3 – 3¾					
			Of which, purchased - - -	1 10 2¼					
S^r Theoph. Jones - -	ditto -	ditto -	Lands in Curraghleagh - - -	– 2 2¾	– 1 1½				
			Of which, purchased - - -	– 1 1½					
S^r Francis Brewster & Thomas Reynolds, Ass. of Rob^t Haman -	ditto -	Middlethird -	Carranetobbermore - - - - - -	- - -	1 5 9½	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland -	897	„ „	165 4 –
			Farranleanny - - - - - -	- - -	1 5 3				
			Doggstowne - - - - - -	- - -	3 3 11				
The Heires of W^m Courtney - - - -	Limerick -	Connelloe -	- - The Towne and Lands of Aghnesse, Ballynegilboy, Farrenmore, &c - - - - - - -	- - -	1 8 5⅓	- ditto - -	898	„ „	41 6 –
S^r Henry Lynch - -	Roscommon	Ballintobber -	Lands in Gortnenagh in Killdrahard in Kerenane -	- - -	– 3 4⅓				
			Gortneclogh in Killdrahard in Kirenane - -	- - -	1 2 5				
			Gartronecully als Gortnikearget - - - -	- - -	– 11 –½				
Jam^s Lynch - - -	ditto -	ditto -	Lands in 2 Q^rs & 3 Car. of Ballingarrow & Gramlogher	- - -	2 13 5½	- ditto - -	899	„ „	259 – –
			Castle als Cloonemorny als Caltragh in Kiernane -	- - -	2 1 10½				
			Caltraghisshell 1 Q^r in Kiernane - - - -	- - -	– 16 5¼				
			Gortrenagh, 1 Car. in Kiernane - - - -	- - -	– 12 1¾				
			Lands in Ballygarruffe & Garranelaghan, 2 Q^rs & 2 Car.	- - -	– 15 6½				
	ditto -	ditto -	- - Callerageheesell, 2 Q^rs besides 153^a to Jam^s Lynch, & 18^a to S^r Henry Lynch - - - - - -	- - -	– 2 9½				

(*continued*)

Appendix, N° 33.—A Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.—*continued.*

PATENTEES.	COUNTIES.	BARONIES.	DENOMINATIONS.	£. s. d.	YEARLY RENTS SOLD. £. s. d.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	NUMBERS of Conveyances.	DATES of Conveyances.	PURCHASE-MONIES. £. s. d.
								1856:	
S^r Edward Bolton, Kn^t -	- - Queen's County -	Marryburrow	The Manor of Pallies als Palice cum als	14 4 6½	4 14 10½	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland -	900	July 28	134 6 –
			Of which, now purchased - -	4 14 10½					
	- - -	Limerick City	Land called Gortneskea - - - - -		– 3 10¾	- - Charles John Henry - -	901	„ „	6 12 6
Pat Levallin - - -	- - -	- - Cork City & Subburbs -	Rathmackilly als West Rathm^e Killick - - -		– 1 6½	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland -	902	„ „	45 3 –
			Cullowen, Killphillibode, Ballinkerkagh, and other lands - - - - - - - - - -		– 15 4½				
			Two Fairs yearly at Coolowen & Farrenrestigg, neare Six Mile Water, and one weekly Markett there -		– 13 10¼				
John Allen - - -	Tipperary -	Middlethird -	Part of Tullemaine - - - - - - - -		4 13 6½	- ditto - -	903	„ 29	132 8 6
Sir Vere Hunt - -	ditto -	- - Slevardagh & Compsy -	- - The privilege of holding twelve yearly Fairs for ever, and two weekly Markets in or at the Town or Lands of New Birmingham, otherwise Glangoole -		2 9 2¾	- ditto - -	904	„ „	70 7 –
Capt^n Tho. Cullen, Ass. of S^r W^m King - -	Meath -	Kells - -	Lands in Rossin - - - - - - - -		2 15 4	- ditto - -	905	Sept. 19	78 17 6
John Ware - - -	Longford -	Granard -	The Manor of Fersker als Fogher - -	9 1 8¾	3 9 4½	- ditto - -	906	„ „	98 12 –
			Purchased from Easter 1824 - -	4 6 6½					
				4 15 2¼					
			Of which, now purchased - -	3 9 4½					
S^r Martin Noell - -	Wexford -	- - Wexford Towne - -	- - Houses, &^c, in the parish of Skelkers als S^t Peter's and S^nt Martins - - - - - - - -		9 4 1¾				
Thomas Noell, Esq^r -	ditto -	ditto - -	- - Various old ruined houses and other premises, gardens, &^c - - - - - - - - -		11 15 4¾				
Thomas Hart, Esq^r -	ditto -	Forth - -	The Lands of Knockhowlinge - - - - -		– 17 2	- - Vice-Admiral Villiers Francis Hatton - -	907	„ „	1,058 8 –
			Parte of Welshestowne - - - - - -		– 7 5¾				
			Parte of Ballybogher and Parradice - - - -		– 1 6				
Capt^n John Sands - -	ditto -	Gory - -	Parte of Ballinclea - - - - - - -		1 18 9¼				
Roger Vaddock - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Parte of Muckleynee - - - - - - -		4 12 3¾				
S^r Laurence Esmond -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands of Ballywilliam - - - - - -		2 7 5½				
			Ballyfossey - - - - - - - -		3 4 3¾				
Company Hollow Blades	ditto -	Gorey - -	- - Y^e Townes & Lands of Tobberduffe and Ballinglany - - - - - - - - - -		2 17 11				

Samuell Foxon	Galway	Athenree	Three Car. of the Qr of Clonbrack Glannavadoge, 1 Car. & Esserbrack, 1 Car. Glansige, 1 Car. - - Clonesker, 1 Qr Gortabrack, 1 Car., Banbeg 1 Car. Loghanbeg, 1 Car.	1 3 8¾ – 7 5¾ – 2 3½ 1 – 9	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	908	„	„	80 3 –
Sr St John Broderick	Cork	Imokilly	Drumsharny	1 4 7	Eugene Finn, M.D.	909	Oct.	9	35 19 –
Henry Baldwin	ditto	Muskerry	- - Ye Towne & Lands of Knockanran, Gortahurrigg & Ballyna Tirevane	3 – 3½	- - Sir Augustus Warren, Bart	910	„	„	85 17 6
Henry Baldwin	ditto	ditto	- - Ye Towne & Lands of Knockanran, Gortahurrig & Ballyna Tirevane - - - - 12 5 3½ Of which, now purchased - 9 5 –	9 5 –	- ditto	911	„	„	278 12 –
Hollow Blades	ditto	ditto	Killinknockane, Knockane, Kinmorny & Rosmakilly	– 8 10½					
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ballyvoig West, or Upper	– 2 7					
Lt Coll. Hugh Cockeran, Geo. Evans, and Capt Jn°	ditto	- - North Liberties of Cork	Killcully, ½ plowland	1 12 2¾	John Carroll	912	Nov.	17	46 11 –
Richd Martin	Roscommon	Athlone	Lands in Turloughnecapple & Skenally, 1 Qr	– 1 3¾					
Hugh Kelly	ditto	ditto	Lands in the Qr of Loghanbuoly and Teakle Turlaghnegappile, ½ Qr, Skeaghboly, ½ Qr Iskerantagh, ½ Qr Lissnegranehar, 1 Car.	– 11 2½ – 17 9 – 7 1¼ – 3 2¼	James Davis	913	Dec.	6	60 6 6
Richd Burk	Mayo	Carra	Knockneshehane & Lagguavadoge	– 3 8¾	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	914	„	„	6 7 6
Cornt Richd Whaley	Armagh	Orier	Devernagh	2 17 1½	Thomas Wilson	915	„	„	81 9 –
Joshua Allen	Cork	Carbury	Lands in Carrugarruffe	– 7 4½					
Samul Woodriffe	ditto	ditto	Part of Carhugarriffe Part of Carhugarriffe & part of Carrane	2 11 11½ 5 5 1½					
Wm Morris	ditto	ditto	- - Lands in Carhugarriffe and in Killuhilly, pt of the same - - Lands in the West of Drumscullis als Downescallyes als Barton Gorkee als Maslacon Pt of Dungannon als Nelly Pt of Drumullisky als the Mull Pasture Pt of Carhugarriffe, Tullagh and Baune Island - - Pt of Carrugariffe & pt of Carren als Blackhurst - - - - 1 16 11 Of which, now purchased - - – 10 2	2 10 4¼ – 10 2	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	916	„	31	336 7 –
Willm Woodriffe	ditto	ditto	Lands in pt of Carrea	– 10 3¼					

(continued)

Appendix, N° 33.—A Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.—*continued*.

PATENTEES.	COUNTIES.	BARONIES.	DENOMINATIONS.	£. s. d.	YEARLY RENTS SOLD. £. s. d.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	NUMBERS of Conveyances.	DATES of Conveyances.	PURCHASE-MONIES. £. s. d.
								1856:	
D^r John Leisly	Sligo	Terrerill	- - The Manor, Castle, Towne & Lands of Drumconragh als Drumcony als Ballintogher, 1 Q^r & other lands	13 16 11					
			Purchased from Michaelmas 1823	– 15 4½	6 12 11	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	917	Dec. 31	188 4 –
				13 1 6½					
			Of which, now purchased	6 12 11					
Ditto	Leitrim	Dromaheire	Lands of Drumdeiff als Drumdeffy, 3 Car. 100 A.		– 19 4½	- ditto	918	„ „	27 17 6
W^m Boswell	Sligo	Leyney	Land in Carrownegapple		– 3 3				
			Lands of Donaltin, 2 Q^rs		2 9 5¼				
			Knocknillin, 1 Q^r		– 18 8½				
			Carrownane, 1 Q^r		– 15 2¼				
			Dromore, ½ Q^r		– 16 5¾				
			Legarrow Mountermoons		1 18 –¾				
Jn^o Bourke	ditto	Tirreragh	Of the same		1 1 9¼				
			Lands in Ballymooly als Alternane, 1 Q^r		– 3 3½				
			Knockbunally, 1 Q^r		2 18 6				
			Sesvernagh, Cargin & Tonoboy, ½ Q^r		– 17 9				
			- - Lands in Furtenane & Bumalmuck, being 5 Car. in Claneaske, next adjoining to Controversy		1 10 7½				
			Lands of Killm^eCorre als Killm^eCorea als Killm^eCorkey		– 18 1			1857:	
			Bunowan		– 1 2¾				
			More in the same		– 8 –½				
Rich^d L^d Bar. of Colloony	ditto	ditto	Land in Leighsaghane		– 3 7	- ditto	919	Jan. 20	796 12 –
			Carrowcashane Ballynahoone		2 1 2½				
			Clamcoyle als Chamroyee		1 1 8				
			In the same (In Carrowrod, 1 Q^r)		– 18 7¾				
			Land in Bimvoyney		– 1 4¾				
Cap^n William Ormesby	ditto	ditto	Claneglenagh, 1 Q^r		1 10 1¼				
			Land in Liserone, Q^r		– 2 10½				
Rob^t Browne	ditto	ditto	- - Lands of Lishaghan, Carrowreddy, Lishmorgan, Carrownagapple		3 6 1¾				
Ja. Ormesby	ditto	ditto	Lands of Bunnowm^e, 1 Q^r		– 14 5¼				
Rich^d L^d Baron Colloony, in trust for James Burne, & other Soldiers	ditto	ditto	More in Carrowrodd		2 5 7½				
			In the same		– 5 5				

Thomas Ash - -	Kildare -	Kilka & Moone	A Moyety of y^e^ Mann^r^ of Moone - - - -				15 19 1¼	- ditto - -	920	„ „	449 10 6	
Thomas Coote - -	Cavan -	Clonmoghan -	Lands of Rathener - - - - - - -				2 3 7½					
John Coyne - -	ditto -	ditto -	Lands of Clanoyce & part of Cullana -	3	12	2¾		Edward Rotherham	921	„ „	132 1 6	
			Clonoyce - - - - - - -	-	16	5½						
				4	8	8¼	2 8 8					
			Of which, now purchased - -	2	8	8						
Joseph Saunders, Ass. of John Brett, Esq^r^ -	Wexford -	Shillmaleire -	Parte of the Lands of Killpatrick & Killenee - -				4 - 9					
Rob^t^ Saunders, Esq -	ditto -	ditto - -	Killpatrick & Killeene, part - - - - -				3 9 10¾					
Joseph Saunders, Ass. of Coll^o^ John Brett -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands of Ballageene als Balleene - - - -				- 14 9¼					
			Coyloges als Coylogy - - - - -				1 4 -					
			Part of Ronestowne - - - - - -				- 18 5½					
			Gary, William - - - - - - -				1 16 5½					
			Kiriaght - - - - - - -	3	5	7¼						
			Reduced to - - - - -	2	2	8	- 9 7¾					
			Purchased from Michaelmas 1798 -	1	12	2½						
Ditto - - -	ditto -	Ballagheene -	- - Lands in Knockneney als Knocknevey, contiguous to Teighniraghin - - - - - - -				- 2 2½					
			Teiraghin als Teighinraghin - - - - -				3 13 10¼	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland -	922	„ 30	1,110 6 6	
The Heires of S^r^ Wallsingham Cooke, Kn^t^ -	ditto -	ditto - -	- - The Towne of Clontessine Killtriske, cum als - - - - - - -	10	11	3¾						
			Purchased from Michaelmas 1833 -	-	10	1¾	4 11 4					
				10	1	2						
			Of which, now purchased - -	4	11	4						
Sidrach and Sibella Williams, Assignees of James Strafford -	ditto -	ditto - -	- - Lands of Killmaloge, Ballysillagh, Ballybrack, Callyraghboy, cum als - - - - - -				5 16 8¾					
S^r^ Peter Courthrop, Kn^t^	ditto -	Scarwalsh -	Lands in the Easterly parte of Knocknalary In the South-east parte of Ballynelargy - In the same - - - - - - - In Ballintogher - - - - - - In Ballydugan - - - - - - In Garrysinnott, &^c^ &^c^ - - - -	22	15	3½	12 3 11¼					
			Reduced to - - - - -	14	-	11						
			Of which, now purchased - -	12	3	11¼						

(continued)

Appendix, N° 33.—A SCHEDULE of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.—*continued*.

PATENTEES.	COUNTIES.	BARONIES.	DENOMINATIONS.	YEARLY RENTS SOLD. £. s. d.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	NUMBERS of Conveyances.	DATES of Conveyances. 1857:	PURCHASE MONIES. £. s. d.
Earl of Anglesey - -	Tipperary -	Middlethird -	- - Lands of Killconnell, Knocklesfoyd, Curraghtrassny, &c - - - - - - - - -	16 15 -¼				
			Modeshell & Graige - - - - - -	13 19 1½				
Ditto - - -	ditto -	Slevardagh -	Killatea - - - - - - £. 8 s. 18 d. 4½		- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland -	923	Jan. 30	1,048 14 6
			Of which, now purchased - - 2 9 2	2 9 2				
			Glanaltkeagh - - - - - - - -	4 10 3¼				
			Cahargrahan, 1 Q^r - - - - - - -	- 9 2¾				
			Cahergule, 1 Q^r - - - - - - -	- 9 2¾				
			Cahergale, 1 Q^r - - - - - - -	- 9 2¾				
B̃pp Tuam - - -	- - -	- - -	Lisnahowle, 1 Q^r - - - - - - -	- 9 2¾	Edmund Staples -	924	Feb. 18	81 16 -
			Kilcorr, als Kilcorroughte, 1 Q^r - - - -	- 9 2¾				
			Killcorreighter, 1 Q^r - - - - - -	- 9 2¾				
Clement Coxon - -	ditto -	Middlethird -	Parte of Rolestowne - - - - - -	1 - 9	- - Robert Potter Russell - -	925	March 6	48 13 -
Lord Massarine - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Killbragh - - - - - -	- 12 6				
Theobald Dillon - -	Roscommon	Athlone -	Lands in Beaghmuck - - - - - -	- 14 11½	- - Richard Stewart Crotty - -	926	„ „	23 5 -
Maur. FzGerald - -	Kildare -	- - Ikeathy and Oughterany -	The Mill of Osbustowne and Four Tenem^ts in Killbride	- 5 7½				
S^r Theo. Jones - -	ditto -	Naas - -	- - The Towne & Lands of Osbaldstowne; one Mill & Fifteen acres of Land, in Munreade & Bedamore; one house in the Naas; one close, one acre of Meadow, & two parcels of land near the said Mill; & twelve acres of Land in the Towne & Fields of Naas - - - - - - - - - -	14 13 2¾	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland -	927	Feb. 28	421 6 -
Peter Beaghan - -	Monaghan	Dartry -	The Lands of Crossreagh, als Tuntenecross - -	1 4 11				
Robert Sanderson -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Neccarne, &c - - - - - -	5 6 1¾	- ditto - -	928	March 6	187 - 6
			Parke - - - - - - - - - -					
			- - Drumbany, Ballymoe, Gortevrackly & Ballybrenanbeg - - - - - - - - -	5 4 10½				
			Coheruary - - - - - - - - -	- 17 1½				
Tho. Power - - -	- - -	- - Limerick Liberties -	Ballyloghan - - - - - - - -	- 13 2				
			Ballyhowny als Brownstowne - - - -	- 10 7¾	- ditto - -	929	„ 2	278 5 -
			Drumbony als Gortdeggan - - - - -	1 19 2¼				
			Donoghmore - - - - - - - -	- 2 7¼				
			Ballybrenanbegg and Gortdorly - - - -	- 4 5¾				
			Crocktamore - - - - - - - -	- 1 1½				

Thomas Ball	Armagh	Fewes	-- The Lands of Clare, with the Island of Cloughcrosse, and other Lands	22	1	9¼	3	13	7½	-- William Jones Armstrong	930	6	104	11	–
			Purchased from Easter 1823	1	19	8									
				20	2	1¾									
			Of which, now purchased	3	13	7½									
John Strange	Cork	Duhallow	Dromohane				2	14	4½	Richard John Perry	931	„	77	12	–
Joseph Fox	Tipperary	Lower Ormond	Annaghbegg alʒ Aghabegg & Killeloge	2	14	11¼	1	6	10¾	-- James Hamilton Moore and Mathew Henry Sankey	932	10	39	2	–
			Of which, now purchased	1	6	10¾									
Sr Laurence Esmond, Barrt	Wexford	Gory	Tomcoyle & Tometown				6	9	9½	-- The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	933	16	183	17	6
Dom: Browne	Mayo	Clanmorris	Lands in Clanmore, 2 Qrs				–	11	11½	- ditto	934	„	68	19	–
	ditto	ditto	Lands in Clanmore, Qr				–	5	5						
Andrew Blake	ditto	Costelloe	Lands in Clutimore, 2 Qrs				1	8	2¼						
			In the same				–	1	1½						
	Longford	Ardagh	-- The Rectory of Rathreagh at Three Shill. per Ann. & 1/5th part Increase				–	3	4¼	- ditto	935	„	314	6	–
Patrick Fox	ditto	ditto	The Towne & Lands of Rathreagh of Carfabulough				9	3	9¼						
Idem Assignee of the Lord Burke	ditto	ditto	The Chappell of Aghine				–	3	5½						
Francis Farrell	ditto	-- Ardagh & Moydow	The Towne & Lands of Cloonclagan & Clontemeglin				1	10	4½						
Thomas Carter	Meath	Ratooth	Balltrassney alʒ Baltrasson				4	19	7½	-- James William Cusack	936	17	140	19	–
Christian Borr	Wexford	Shillmaleire	Cullentragh				1	6	5½	-- The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	937	„	167	1	6
			Dirr alʒ Dirre				1	12	–						
			Harriestowne				2	17	10¼						
Joseph Judkin	Tipperary	Middlethird	The Town & Lands of Mocklerskill & Knockclara				3	3	5¾	- ditto	938	„	90	6	–
Constance Broody	Clare	Bunratty	The Qr of Ballygogan & Gornefinch				–	16	9¾						
John Drew	ditto	ditto	Lands in Ballyogan & Gortnafinchine, 1 Qr & ½	–	15	4¾	–	5	7½						
			Of which, purchased	–	5	7½									
Francis O'Bryen	ditto	ditto	Lands in Ballygogan, Qr				–	1	1½						
			Lands in the halfe Qr of Ballygogan alʒ Gortnefinch				–	1	1½						

(continued)

Appendix, N° 33.—A Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.—*continued.*

PATENTEES.	COUNTIES.	BARONIES.	DENOMINATIONS.	£. s. d.	YEARLY RENTS SOLD. £. s. d.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	NUMBERS of Conveyances.	DATES of Conveyances.	PURCHASE-MONIES. £. s. d.
								1857:	
William Lysaght - -	Clare -	Bunratty -	Lands in Ballymulchanagh - - - - -		– 1 4¾				
Maurice Hallurnan, Marg^t & Cath. Long	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Ballyogan als Gortnafinch, ½ Q^r - - -		– 9 6¼	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland -	939	Mar. 17	185 5 6
Peter Crainsborow -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Carrownemire, 2 Cart. & ½ - - -		– 11 10¾				
			Lands in Clonecharney, ½ Cart. - - - -		– – 8				
			Lands in Ballymulcarney - - - - -		– 2 9¾				
Francis De La Rue -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Tomfinlagh - - - - - -		1 2 1¾				
			Garrowkiltyan - - - - - - -		– 10 11				
			Ballym^cline - - - - - - - -		1 6 4½				
Francis Burton, Nich. Westby and Ja. M^c Donnell - - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Cloncherney - - - - - -		– 2 4¼				
	ditto -	ditto - -	Gortcoolefergus als Ballyboy - - - - -		– 6 5½				
Earle Thomond - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Carrowanmur, ⅛ Q^r - - - - -		– 1 6½				
Bryen O'Bryen - -	ditto -	Corcumroe -	- - Lands in the 2 Q^rs of Ballyogan & 2 Q^r of Ballyogan als Gortnefinch - - - - - -		– 2 6¼				
Thomas Gwillin - -	Cavan -	Tullagha -	Cavan als Caven - - - - - - -		– 9 11	- ditto - -	940	„ 20	930 8 6
			Mullaghduffe als Croharn als Cormeirine - - -		2 12 4				
			Coolenenan als Coolelenan - - - - -		– 16 5½				
			Annagh als Tannaghightra, &c. - - - -		2 – 11½				
			Gorteen als Gorteville, &c. - - - - -		1 6 11				
			Downe als Enock - - - - - - -		– 19 9¾				
			Skeagh als Mucklagh - - - - - -		2 11 8¾				
			Gorturlane als Gortleran - - - - - -		1 11 5				
			Derrogeny als Derrigeny - - - - -		– 15 9¾				
			Killogoge als Killoyne, &c. - - - - -		1 8 9¾				
			Garranmore als Kerrowmore - - - - -		7 4 7				
			Part of the same - - - - - - -		2 8 –				
			More of the same, Lecarranahane, &c. - - -		2 10 –½				
			Crossm^cKillagher als Cross als Barne - - -		– 13 1				
			Part of the same - - - - - - -		– 2 6				
			Dromcowen als Drom - - - - - -		– 11 10¼				
Meredith Gwillin -	ditto -	ditto - -	- - The privilege of holding one Markett & four Faires at Ballyconnell, w^th the Mann^r of Gwillinbrook -		– 18 5½				
The heires of S^r Edward Bagshaw, Kn^t - -	ditto -	Loghtee -	The Manor of Bagshaw - - -	21 13 2	2 14 6¾				
			Of which, now purchased - - -	2 14 6¾					
Geo. Montgomery -	ditto -	ditto - -	4 Fairs at Ballyconnell - - - - - -		– 12 3¾				

Sr Hans Hamillton, Gabll Cathcart and Patrick Hunnes	Wicklow	Talbottstowne	Pt of Humphery'stowne Of which, now purchased			11 18 7¼ 3 19 6½		3 19 6½							
			Ballyboyes alʒ Boyestowne Of which, now purchased			9 11 9¾ 2 6 –		2 6 –		ditto	941	„ 23	527	14	6
Coll. Randal Clayton	ditto	ditto	Russellstowne Tullaghfarnes Humpherystowne					4 13 1 4 14 4½ 2 18 11¼							
Walter Eustace Lord Kingston	Dublin ditto	Newcastle Coolock	Kilmallum Portmarnock Grange					2 5 11¾ 7 3 2		ditto	942	„ „	268	6	–
Edwd Fallon	Roscommon	Roscomon	Key, 1 Qr Derrywillen, 1 Qr Land in Carrowkeele, ½ Qr					– 18 10½ 1 – 2 – 8 4¾		William Calvert	943	„ „	82	10	–
Jnº Browne	ditto	ditto	Land in Killdrumine and Lecarrow alʒ Lisscarrough					– 8 11¾							
Ralph Calkin	Cavan	Clonmoghane	Land in Killiannon Land in Cannesure					1 2 7¾ – 7 6½		William Humphreys	944	„ „	44	7	–
Fran. Direnzy	King's	Ballycowen	The Towne & Lands of Ballyneshragh cũ alʒ					8 16 –½		The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	945	March 23	248	12	6
Arthur Ld Viscount Ranelagh	Meath	Ratooth	Lands in Brownestowne, little Blackhall & Staffordstowne					2 10 1¼		Hans Henry Hamilton	946	„ „	71	13	–
Sr James Cuffe, Knt	Galway	Clare	Lands in the Qr of Annagh					– 10 1¼							
Martin Skerrett	ditto	ditto	Lissintagartbegg, 1 Cart. Gartard, 1 Cartron Cloghoolenehagh, 1 Cart. Three small parcells					– 3 8¾ – 1 4½ – 3 1¾ – – 9							
Thomas Hackett	ditto	ditto	Lands in Ballyleagh Cortergus, one Cart. Killtorman, one Qr Ardvagh, one Qr Parcell thereof Derringlass, ½ a Cart. Land in Cloonereask, ½ a Cart. Loghbry, 1 Qr Lissintagartmore, 3 Cart.					– 1 8 – 12 1¼ – 11 –¼ – 19 –¾ – 2 –¾ – 4 1½ – 7 5¾ 1 4 10½ – 10 7¾		The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	947	„ „	271	12	–
Hugh Kelly	ditto	Killconnell	Lands in the 3 Car. of Cloone, with a mill thereon built					1 14 9							
Corn, Richd Whaley	Armagh	Orier	Debezeen					2 15 10		William Francis Littledale	948	„ „	79	11	6
Michael Bellew	Lowth	Dundalk	Lands in Ballurgan, besides 463a to the D. of Yorke					– 4 5¾		The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	949	„ „	7	10	–

(continued)

Appendix, N° 33.—A SCHEDULE of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.—*continued.*

PATENTEES.	COUNTIES.	BARONIES.	DENOMINATIONS.	£. s. d.	YEARLY RENTS SOLD. £. s. d.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	NUMBERS of Conveyances.	DATES of Conveyances.	PURCHASE-MONIES. £. s. d.
								1857:	
S[r] W Usher	Roscommon	Athlone	Carroneroe, 1 Q[r]		– 9 2¾	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	950	March 23	40 5 –
			Cnockneconn[r] & Gallybegg, 2 Q[rs]		– 18 5½				
S[r] Boyle Maynard	Tipperary	Clanwilliam	- - Lands in the South of Killeigh and Rathbegg als Rathbridge		– 16 9¾				
Erasmus Smith	ditto	ditto	The west part of the lands of Farrencliffe		1 5 –¼				
			More of the same						
			Shrighangowne, part of Bruice		2 – 4½				
			The East part of South Bruice		2 7 11				
			Lands in Killsallagh		21 3 –½				
Henry King	ditto	ditto	Lands in Coolevougey & part of Ballyday		2 2 8¼				
Ursula Upton als Clarke & John Clarke	ditto	ditto	Dungandergan part		3 1 1½				
			Lisseene		1 4 1½				
			Ballyslatteene part		1 18 6				
			Lands in the North part of Killcrosse		1 10 7				
			Lands in the North part of Knockhardan		1 17 3½				
			West Ballyglanny		1 8 6				
			East Ballyglanny		1 6 4½				
			Ballyhockley		1 6 8½				
			Garriscotty als Garrymolla, Ballyward & Garrane		8 18 6½				
			Shronehill		6 18 8½				
			Land in the North part of Bruise and Ballyneglerragh		4 13 10½				
			Ballinahow		2 7 4½				
			Land in the North part of Killeagh		1 7 4¼				
			Gort Carrigeene		– 7 9½				
			Boherninderry		1 9 5¼				
John Armiger	ditto	ditto	The East part of the lands of Curraghane		2 5 7				
			The East part of the lands of Coolevougey		– 16 4¾				
Edward Wood	ditto	ditto	Ballaslateene		– 14 4				
			Lands in Coolevongay		1 4 1				
			Lands in Imonea als Townea Lyna		1 3 5½				
Christopher Forster, John Hart, Abraham Miller, Samuell & Daniell Brewster, & Thomas Talbot	ditto	ditto	Lissmareagh, part	1 10 7½					
			Purchased from Michaelmas 1851	– 14 8½					
				1 4 11	1 4 11				
Eliah Palmer	ditto	ditto	- - Lands in Killsallagh, formerly the property of Derby Duffe Bryen, Dorby, &[c]		4 9 9				

Joseph Rutherane -	ditto -	ditto -	Lands in Curraghanna - - - - - -						2	1	1				
			The middle part of Coolevangey - - - -						1	15	1½				
Ursula Upton als Clarke & Nichol Clarke -	ditto -	ditto -	Lands in Boherwinderry - - - - - -						–	3	3¾				
			A difference in the Meares - - - - -						–	2	6½				
			Part of Raheene Keiles & Gortnerrig - - -						2	17	10¾				
Giles Martin, Ass. of John Upton - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in part of Keeles & Gortnerrig - - -						1	–	6				
Coll. Carey Dillon -	ditto -	Middlethird -	Francis Abbey - - - - - - - -						–	5	10½				
Francis Gregory - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Killbrgh - - - - - - -						1	2	11¾				
Duke of Ormond - -	ditto -	Ikerrin -	One Markett & two Fayres in the towne of Roscrea -						1	–	9¼				
The Heires of the Earl of Roscomon - -	ditto -	ditto - -	The Priory of Inchynemore als Inchuvisse - -						4	13	11½				
Thomas Buckeridge -	ditto -	Lower Ormond	The half plowland of Ballykinace - - - -						1	3	1				
			One half plowland in Feddane als Feddanebegg -												
Thomas Page - -	ditto -	Eliogurty -	Rossnamaniffe - - - - - - - -						–	17	4½	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland -	951	Mar. 24	4,494 13 6
			More in the same - - - - - - -												
John Sheppard - -	ditto -	ditto -	Killfishmoone - - - - - - - -						1	17	4¾				
			Of the same, called Cloneny - - - - -												
Lieut. Coll. James Butler	ditto -	ditto -	Lands in Gurrywilliam & Clonesmullen - - -						–	8	6¾				
			Part of Drome - - - - -	–	3	10	1¾		1	13	2¾				
			Of which, now purchased - -	–	1	13	2¾								
Henry Gascoyne - -	ditto -	ditto - -	The Castle, Towne and Lands of Clonlissmullen, part						2	6	7½				
Edward Vernon - -	ditto -	ditto -	Killvehorrish - - - - - - - -						3	9	2¾				
			Rathbesty - - - - - - - -						2	16	10½				
Duke of Ormond - -	ditto -	- Illeagh Territory - -	Grangeroe - - - - - - - -						1	12	2				
Duke of Ormond - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Part of Borresse O'Leagh - - - - -						1	15	–				
			Affolishane, part of Borrise O'Leagh - - -						–	15	9½				
			East part of Garriliske - - - - -						2	4	10½				
			Glankeene - - - - - - -						1	5	11¼				
			Garranegreeny - - - - - - -						1	18	3				
			Gortclogher - - - - - - - -						–	7	4½				
			Lissarbane, part of Borrisse O'Leagh - - -						1	10	5				
			Lands in the north part of Garranegortigully Upper, als Graigegortologhy and Shannaknock, part -						1	8	8				
			Part of Curraghmorriss - - - - - -						–	10	–½				
			Part of Borress and Killcolane - - - -						1	7	11				
			Cappulore, part of Borresse - - - - -						1	14	3				
			Knockearney Gortimany - - - - - -						1	13	4				
			Part of Curragh Keele - - - - - -						1	2	1½				
			Part of Drumtarsney - - - - - -						–	16	6½				

(continued)

Appendix, N° 33.—A Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.—*continued*.

PATENTEES.	COUNTIES.	BARONIES.	DENOMINATIONS.	YEARLY RENTS SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	NUMBERS of Coveyances.	DATES of Coveyances.	PURCHASE-MONIES.
				£. s. d.			1857:	£. s. d.
Richard Alchorne -	Tipperary -	- - Ileagh Territory - -	The South part of Burressleagh als Burriss O'Leagh next Affolishane - - - - - - - -	2 17 6½				
			Part of the North of Pallice - - - - -	1 13 1				
			Out of the North part of Affolishane - - -	1 4 5½				
Thomas Page - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Curraghmorries, part of - - - - - - -					
			Borrisleagh, marked in the Map of Downe Survey (4. 0. 10.) - - - - - - - - -	1 2 8¼				
			Part of Rath Jordane, called Dromgill, marked (23. 2.)					
Edward Wood - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Rath Jordane - - - - - -	1 6 7				
Joseph Browne - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Pallice - - - - - - - - - -					
			In the Southerly part of Rath Jordane, next to the Mills on the Lands of Pallice - - - -	1 11 1				
William Woodman -	ditto -	ditto - -	Part of the Lands of Pallice - - - - -	– 10 4½				
Robert Fenner - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Part of the Lands of Pallice - - - - -	– 17 –				
John Shepphard - -	ditto -	ditto - -	- - Lands in the North-east part of Gortilogha als Gortloghy Garranegortigilly als Garranegortigally, and in the Upper Graiges - - - - - -	1 4 7¾				
Thomas White and John Dawling - - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in the South part of Knockanegarry, Gortikill and Glankane - - - - - - -	5 13 3¾				
			Lower Graiges - - - - - - - -	– 18 9¼				
			North part of Burrows, with the North part of Bawne, with a Stable and two Turretts - - - -	1 18 –				
John Fisher - - -	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Glanbreedy - - - - - -	2 17 5¼				
			Part of the West part of Garrish - - - -	1 5 7½				
_____	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Affolishane, part of Borrisleagh - - -	– 1 10¼				
_____	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Lower Grainge - - - - - -	– 6 10¼				
_____	ditto -	ditto - -	Lands in Killcollman, part of Glannanoge - -	– – 6				
Thomas Harding - -	Limerick -	Coonagh -	Pollardstowne - - - - - - - - -	9 8 3¾	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland -	952	Mar. 24	306 10 –
Henry and John Harding	ditto -	ditto - -	Cloghdalten - - - - - - - -	1 8 –⅛				
S[r] Martin Noell - -	Queen's -	Marryborrough	Midle Clonruske, als Crosby Clorusk - - -	– 8 6½				
Thomas Barnardiston -	ditto -	Cullenagh -	Lands in Bellyroane - - - - - -	2 11 10½				

Robt Westerne	ditto	ditto	Lands in Rahinbroge	2 11 4½	- ditto	953	„	„	440 15 6
			Ballygegell	3 18 7¾					
			Lands in Ballyroane	2 12 8¾					
John French	ditto	ditto	Lands in Ballyroane	1 17 5¾					
			Lands in Ballyclogh						
Lord Carlow	ditto	ditto	One Fair at Ballynoane	– 9 2¾					
Alderman John Preston	ditto	Upper Ossory	- - One Free Market and One Fayre in or at the Towne of Ballynoane	– 18 5½					
Simon Eaton	Cork	- - Orrery & Kilmore	Aghran & Farreneselle, part	1 2 7	- - Francis Hastings Toone	954	„	„	87 8 –
			Lands in Aghram & Farrenkeely	– 16 1					
Lord Kingston	ditto	ditto	Lands in Aghram	1 1 2¾					
Capt. James Monseragh	ditto	Condons	Part of Ballypanes & Clonedelane	– 1 3½	- - The Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland	955	„	„	422 16 –
Daniell Hignett	ditto	ditto	- - Monegressane alʒ Monchershane, ½ plḋ, Ballinrath alʒ Ballinrush, ½ plḋ	1 19 3					
Fran. Fleetwood	ditto	ditto	Ballydorowny Mannr	12 18 5½					
Walter Blake	Mayo	Carra	Rosselane, 1 Qr	– 13 7¾	- ditto	956	„	„	112 19 –
Jnº Browne	ditto	ditto	Garrynnin, 1 Qr	– 18 1½					
			Lissinoghane & Carrowmarry, 2 Qrs	2 6 10¾					
James Duke of Ormond and his Dutchesse	Tipperary	Iffa & Offa	Part of the Lands of Millerstowne	1 11 7½					
John Boyse	ditto	ditto	Lands in the south pt of the East pt of Poorestowne	2 1 6½					
James Duke of Ormond and his Dutchesse	ditto	ditto	Pt of the Lands of Millerstowne alʒ Ballymillers	1 – 5½					
			Pt of the Lands of Borronduffe	1 – 6					
			Rathlease	– 5 3½					
Charles Alcock	ditto	ditto	Part of the Lands of Borrenduffe	– 12 –¾	- - Sir Edward Hulse and Charles Putland	957	„	„	472 3 –
			The West part of the Lands of Crovan	1 14 1½					
			Part of the Lands of Mooretown Walsh alʒ Ballynemony	1 14 4½					
			Baliyrobbin	– 3 7½					
			Glannylenny	2 5 8¼					
			Lands in the North part at Poorestowne	1 6 4½					
			Monemihill	– 10 1¼					
			The East part of Clonmell Lands	2 10 5½					
			Total Amount of Rents sold £.	639 13 2					
								Total Amount of Purchase-monies £.	18,287 17 –

Appendix, N° 34.—A SCHEDULE containing Particulars of a LEASE of certain Property belonging to The Crown in the County of *Wicklow*.

DATE of LEASE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	FOR WHAT TERM.	ANNUAL RENT reserved.	PREMISES GRANTED.	ESTIMATED ANNUAL VALUE by latest Survey.	ANNUAL VALUE by last preceding LEASE.	RENT reserved in last LEASE.	FINES paid for last LEASE.
1856:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
June - 10	Charles Kavannagh -	Seven years from 1st May 1856 - -	25 - -	- - Lands near the Town of Wicklow, known as the Green Hill Field, containing 13 A. 2 R. 30 P. statute measure - - - - - - - - - -	33 16 -	25 7 -	25 7 -	—

Appendix, N° 35.—A SCHEDULE of FEE-FARM and other UNIMPROVABLE RENTS payable to The Crown in *England* and *Wales*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., between the 1st of April 1856 and the 31st March 1857.

COUNTIES.	DENOMINATIONS.	YEARLY RENTS SOLD.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	Numbers of Conveyances.	DATES of Conveyances.	PURCHASE MONIES.
		£. s. d.			1856:	£. s. d.
Lincoln - -	Lands in Wragholme (No. 39) - - - - - - -	- - 9	Charles Colyear Beaty Pownall - - -	228	April - 5	1 2 6
Gloucester - -	Lands in Hatherly (No. 791*i*) - - - - - - -	- - 6	John Dowling - - - - - - -	229	„ - „	- 15 -
Lincoln - -	Coxwold Lands (No. 165) - - - - - - - - -	- 1 -	Henry Thorold - - - - - - -	230	„ - „	1 10 -
Surrey - - -	Lands and Tenements in Stoke, alias Stokehouse Priory (No. 5) - - - - - - - - - -	- 2 -	Frederick Parr Phillips - - - -	231	„ - „	3 - -
Northampton -	Tithes in Guilsborough (No. 117*b*) - - - - - -	- - 10	Sir James Hay Langham, Bart. - -	232	„ - „	1 5 -
Essex - - -	A Piece of Ground, called Golden Hills, in St. Giles' Parish, No. 26, Colchester Collection Rents - - - - -	- 1 4	- - John Hawes, James Ashwell Tabor, Robert Maitland Savill, Edward Daniell and Philip Havens, Trustees of Winnock's Charity - - - - - - - - -	233	„ - „	2 - -
	The Manor of Little Bromfords, in Nembden, alias Nevenden (No. 78) - - - - - - - - - -	- 15 -	Samuel Leake Gibbons - - - -	234	„ - „	22 10 -
Cornwall - -	Truebin, alias Treverbin, near Liskeard (No. 10) - -	- 1 8	Elizabeth Higham - - - - - -	235	„ - „	2 10 -
Middlesex - -	Messuages, Lands and Tenements in Westminster - -	28 15 -	- - The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings - - -	236	„ - „	690 - -

Denbigh	Marsley Park (No 39 A)	20 – –	Thomas Taylor Griffith	237	May	23	480 – –
	A Mill called "Melin Vaughan" (No. 47)	1 – –	John Edward Madocks	238	„	„	24 – –
Suffolk	Lands at Sutton Hall, in Bradfield Combust (No. 100)	– – 7	William Thomas Woolton	239	Sept.	19	– 17 6
Devon	Lands and Tenements in Spelcombe	– 3 3	The Right Hon. William Bingham Baron Ashburton	240	„	„	4 17 6
Hertford	A Tenement in St. Peter's Ward (No. 112), St. Alban's, Collection Rents	– 2 8	William Bradley	241	„	„	4 – –
Essex	Tenements in All Saints Parish (No. 57), Colchester, Collection Rents	– 1 2	Edward Daniell, John Hawes, James Ashwell Tabor, Stephen Brown, Joseph Savill, Thomas Daniell, and John Chaplin, Trustees of Winsley Charity	242	„	„	1 15 –
Northampton	Lands in Heyford alias Hereford (No. 134)	– 19 1½	William John Blake	243	„	„	23 8 9
Devon	Land called "Westcombe," in Inward Leigh (No. 161)	– 3 –	William Morris	244	„	„	24 12 6
	Part of Northwood, in Inward Leigh (No. 165)	– 1 3					
	Lands and Tenements in Inward Leigh (No. 70)	– 6 8					
	Lands, part of Gorhuish (No. 72)	– 5 6					
Ditto	Part of Northwood, in Inward Leigh (No. 162)	– 2 6	Jonas Squire	245	„	„	3 15 –
Ditto	Lands and Tenements in Bradon, otherwise Beardon, otherwise Burdon, otherwise a Tenement in Petertavy Parish (No 53)	– 3 4	Jane Andrews Blee	246	„	„	5 – –
Merioneth	A Tenement, called, "Cae Gwern," alias "Cae Gwian," No. 29 on Rental for the Ville of Llanaber	– 8 –	William Jones	247	Oct.	3	15 – –
	A Tenement called "Cae Gron," alias "Cae Gwian," No. 10 on the said Rental	– 1 –					
	A Tenement called "Bwlch-coch-issa," No. 11 on the said Rental	– 1 –					
Denbigh	A Tenement called "Chwibren Ucha," No. 595 on the Rental for the Hundred of Uchallet, in the Lordship of Denbigh	– 5 10	Thomas Williams	248	Nov.	13	8 15 –
Flint	Land in Bagilt, No. 86 on the Rental for the County of Flint	– – 6	Robert Hughes and Edward Hughes	249	„	24	– 15 –
Denbigh	A Tenement called "Bryn-kylas," No. 267 on the Rental for the Hundred of Isdulas, in the Lordship of Denbigh	– 1 5	Dorothy Roberts	250	Dec.	9	2 2 6
Ditto	A Tenement called "Botingia," otherwise "Peurhiw," No. 30 on the Rental for the Hundred of Kenmarch, in the Lordship of Denbigh	– 2 –	Robert Smart	251	„	„	3 – –
Derby	A Tenement at Tideswell (No. 122)	– 1 2	George Martin Howe	252	1857: Jan.	20	1 15 –
Hereford	A House and Garden in Hereford (No. 253)	– 1 –	Francis Lewis Bodenham and Charles Bodenham	253	„	„	1 10 –

(continued)

Appendix, N° 35.—A Schedule of Fee-Farm and other Unimprovable Rents which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	DENOMINATIONS.	YEARLY RENTS SOLD.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	Numbers of Conveyances.	DATES of Conveyances.	PURCHASE-MONIES.
		£. s. d.			1857:	£. s. d.
Leicester	Rents of Assize of Free and Customary Tenants in Scraptoft (No. 26)	– 2 –	Edward Bourchier Hartopp	254	Jan. 20	3 – –
Lincoln	Dike Lands (No. 166 *c*)	– – 6	John Walker Hardwicke	255	„ „	– 15 –
Ditto	Owersby Chantry and other Lands in Barton (No 63)	– 15 –	John Hewetson	256	„ „	23 7 6
	The same Lands (No. 73)	– – 7				
Worcester	Lands in Wick (No. 410)	– 1 –	William Romney and Francis Henry Romney	257	„ „	1 10 –
Denbigh	Land in Skerbion, No. 129 *a* on Rental for the County of Denbigh	– 15 8	Robert Smart	258	„ 11	23 10 –
Ditto	Moiety of a yearly Rent issuing out of Hereditaments in the Township of Christionedd Kenrick, in the Lordship of Bromfield, No. 32 *b* on Rental of the Cottages in the said Township	– – 2	James Clarke	259	Feb. 14	– 5 –
Carmarthen	Burgages in Carmarthen, No. 26 A on Rental for the County of Carmarthen	1 9 8	Valentine Davis	260	„ 21	38 10 –
Ditto	A Messuage or Tenement in Meredin, No. 94 on Rental for the County of Carmarthen	– 3 4	Ditto	261	„ „	5 – –
Gloucester	Land in Haresfield (No. 793)	– 1 4	Daniel John Niblett	262	„ 26	2 – –
Salop	Lands in Aston (No. 3)	– 1 5	James Dawson	263	„ „	2 2 6
Suffolk	Land in Hundon (No. 42)	– 1 10	Churchwardens of Hundon	264	„ „	2 15 –
Hertford	A Tenement in Hollowell Street, St. Alban's (No. 89)	– – 8	William Hollingsworth	265	„ „	1 – –
Ditto	Three Tenements in Middle Ward, No. 31, St. Alban's Collection Rents	– 1 –	James Vass	266	„ „	1 10 –
Ditto	A House in St. Peter's Ward, No. 99, St. Alban's Collection Rents	– 1 –	Philip Inglis Page	267	„ „	1 10 –
Bucks	Lands in Cheddington (No. 263)	– 4 –	The Baron Mayer Amschel de Rothschild	268	„ „	6 – –
Essex	Bloomland in Lexden Parish, No. 167, Colchester Collection Rents	– 7 6	Fanny Mills and George Henry Errington	269	„ „	11 5 –
Lincoln	Land in Middle Raisen (No. 97)	– – 6	Mary Wood	270	„ „	– 15 –
Ditto	Land at Mill Green, in Pinchbeck (No. 100)	– 1 –	Edward Foster	271	„ „	1 10 –

Northampton -	Land in Wilber (No. 285) - - - - - - - -	–	1	–	Richard Hall - - - - - -	272	„	-	„	1	10 –
Radnor - -	A Tenement in Presteigne, No. 54 on Rental for the County	–	–	1½	John White Lewis - - - - -	273	„	-	„	–	3 9
Cumberland - -	A House in St. Cuthbert's Lane (No. 70) - - - -	–	3	–	Isabella Mary Sarah Nelson - - -	274	Mar.	-	20	4	10 –
Wilts - - -	Land in Chippenham (No. 91) - - - - - - -	–	5	–	Inigo William Jones and John Edward Jackson - - - - - - - -	275	„	-	„	7	10 –
Hertford - -	A Tenement in Fishpoole Ward, No. 139, St. Alban's Collection Rents - - - - - - - - - -	–	–	8	John Jesse Greaves - - - - -	276	„	-	„	1	– –
Lincoln - - -	Winterton Lands (No. 95) - - - - - - - -	–	4	1½	William Hollingworth Driffill - - -	277	„	-	31	6	3 9
Ditto - - -	Rents in Messingham (No. 2) - - - - - - -	–	7	–	William Jackson, James Fowler, Thomas Rowbottom, and Edward Wand - - -	278	„	-	„	1	10 –
Ditto - - -	Land in Blighton (No. 24) - - - - - - -	–	–	4	E B Shaw and Jane Williamson - - - - - - -	279	„	-	„	–	10 –
Oxford - - -	The Priory of Cole Norton (No. 2), Viscontiel Rent - -	–	2	–	Ambrose Lisle Phillips and Charles Robert Scott Scott Murray - - - -	280	„	-	„	3	– –
Salop - -	Lands in Allbright and Harlescott (No. 1) - - -	1	5	7½	William Hanbury Sparrow - - -	281	„	-	„	38	8 9
York - - -	Lands in Whitgift (No. 55 v) - - - - - - -	–	7	2	Mary Coulman - - - - - -	282	„	-	„	12	15 –
	Lands in Whitgift (No. 55 E) - - - - - -	–	1	4							
Cambridge - -	Lillies Tenement and Land at Little Gransden (No. 310) -	–	3	4	James Newman, otherwise Fuller - -	283	„	-	„	5	– –
Essex - - -	House and Lands, called "Betts' Farm," in Hockley (No. 70)	–	3	–	John Roberts Spencer Phillips - - -	284	„	-	„	4	10 –
Somerset -	Part of Norwood Park (No. 176) - - - - -	–	–	10	The Trustees of Godolphin Ladies School -	285	„	-	„	1	5 –
Lincoln - - -	Land in Laceby (No. 148) - - - - - - -	–	1	–	Jonathan Field - - - - - -	286	„	-	„	1	10 –
Dorset - - -	Land in Eastringstead (No. 35) - - - - - -	–	4	–	George Pickerd Cambridge - - -	287	„	-	„	6	– –
Ditto - - -	Upton and Eastringstead (No. 38) - - - - -	1	–	–	Robert Hayne - - - - - -	288	„	-	„	24	– –
Suffolk - - -	Land, called "Parkfield," in Laxfield (No. 67) - - -	–	6	2	The Right Hon. Edward Ellice - - -	289	„	-	„	9	5 –
Hertford - -	Tenement and Lands in Church End, Great Munden (No. 114) - - - - - - - - - - -	–	10	–	Joseph Simpson and Thomas George Simpson - - - - - - - -	290	„	-	31	15	– –
Essex - - -	House in St. Buttolph's Parish (No. 158) - - - -	–	–	6	John Jolly - - - - - -	291	„	-	„	–	15 –
	Total Net Amount of Rents sold - - - £.	64	3	5							
					Total Amount of Purchase Monies - - - £.					1,607	7 6

Appendix, N° 36. - - - - - - - -

GENERAL ABSTRACT of QUIT and LEASEHOLD, and other RENTS in *Ireland*, for the Year ended on the Commencement and

NAMES of COLLECTORS.	COUNTY or COLLECTION.	DESCRIPTION of RENTS.	CHARGE.				
			Arrears 31 March 1856.		Rental for the Year.	Acquittance Fees.	Income Tax on Per-Centage allowed to Collectors.
			Solvent.	Insolvent.			
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Harman Tarrant - -	Athlone - -	Quit, &c. -	3,518 2 3⅞	2,990 7 7⅛	5,216 11 2	139 1 9	7 3 9
		Leasehold -	4,214 4 6¼	- - -	443 6 9¾	- - -	- - -
James A. Black - -	Bandon - -	Quit, &c. -	2,861 15 11	14,218 10 7⅛	4,020 17 –	67 5 –	4 1 11
		Leasehold -	44 4 8¼	- - -	88 9 4½	- - -	- - -
Evan Cameron - -	Belfast - -	Quit, &c. -	271 17 9⅜	508 9 3⅜	547 8 5½	8 15 2	– 10 11
John Stothard - -	Birr - - -	Quit, &c. -	3,073 18 –	2,114 17 7⅞	4,957 6 6	99 3 8	5 1 8
		Leasehold -	419 – –	- - -	419 – –	- - -	- - -
Richard Fawcet -	Coleraine - -	Quit, &c. -	110 7 1½	302 15 2¼	180 13 10¾	4 6 10	– 3 7
Golding Bird - -	Cork - -	Quit, &c. -	1,747 16 6⅜	461 12 9¾	2,045 2 3¼	54 8 5	2 1 9
Richard Laffere - -	Drogheda - -	Quit, &c. -	4,704 5 9	6,331 10 4⅝	6,151 2 8¼	114 14 1	6 6 –
Edgar Eldred - -	Dublin - -	Quit, &c. -	1,203 7 4	5,374 3 11⅝	1,047 12 –¾	20 1 –	1 3 11
		Leasehold -	- - -	- - -	10 6 –	- - -	- - -
		Rent-charges -	8 14 2	- - -	188 11 3¾	- - -	- - -
Alex. W. Y. M'Lellan -	Galway - -	Quit, &c. -	3,496 1 11	5,326 8 11¼	3,443 1 6⅛	165 7 8	4 17 11
		Leasehold -	89 1 6½	- - -	35 10 9¼	- - -	- - -
J. Wigelsworth - -	Limerick - -	Quit, &c. -	3,987 10 6½	4,794 4 –⅝	5,335 15 8⅛	125 6 5	7 1 9
		Leasehold -	1,254 17 2½	- - -	261 17 3	- - -	- - -
James Davidson - -	Londonderry -	Quit, &c. -	359 12 1¾	435 15 6⅛	607 9 7⅝	6 1 4	– 12 4
John Thorburn - -	Naas - -	Quit, &c. -	3,657 17 –⅝	10,069 19 5⅞	4,232 3 6½	61 1 10	4 4 8
		Leasehold -	– 1 3	- - -	– 1 –	- - -	- - -
Portion of Balance due by late Collector -	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	50 – –	- - -	- - -
J. Terry - - -	Newry - -	Quit, &c. -	1,033 16 5⅝	2,785 19 2⅜	1,758 19 9⅜	33 10 –	2 6 8
		Leasehold -	960 1 6⅞	- - -	425 15 9¾	- - -	- - -
Austin Malley - -	Sligo - -	Quit, &c. -	1,919 16 5⅜	2,816 1 4⅜	2,613 9 6	61 13 11	2 12 5
Henry Rundle - -	Waterford - -	Quit, &c. -	2,478 9 9½	8,128 7 8¼	2,848 18 5½	54 12 10	2 15 1
William Mathews -	Wexford - -	Quit, &c. -	2,477 13 5⅛	934 5 8¼	3,493 2 4⅞	71 8 4	3 16 4
		Leasehold -	40 – –	- - -	42 17 –	- - -	- - -
		£.	43,932 13 6	67,593 9 4⅞	50,465 9 10⅝	1,086 18 3	55 – 8
			£. 111,526 2 10⅞				

Certified 16 May 1857.

Appendix, N° 36.

31st day of March 1857, showing the Amount of Revenue received within the Year, with the Arrears due at the Close thereof.

	DISCHARGE.					
Totals.	Receipts within the Year.	Rents Sold and Discharged.	Arrears on Rents Sold.	Arrears Discharged.	Arrears 31 March 1857.	
					Solvent.	Insolvent.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11,871 6 7	5,419 4 4½	31 5 8¾	– 12 9½	- - -	3,408 6 8⅜	3,011 16 11⅞
4,657 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,657 11 4	—
21,172 10 5⅛	4,039 16 3¾	32 3 1⅞	– 9 3⅞	- - -	2,804 7 11¼	14,295 13 8⅜
132 14 –¾	88 8 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 5 8¼	—
1,337 1 7¼	553 3 5¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	271 17 9⅜	512 – 4⅜
10,250 7 5⅞	5,112 – 9⅝	94 16 10⅜	8 13 5¼	30 7 6⅞	2,875 12 8⅜	2,128 16 1½
838 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	838 – –	—
598 6 7½	182 8 11¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	111 5 7	304 12 1¼
4,311 1 9⅜	2,115 19 9¼	25 2 5⅛	- - -	- - -	1,705 19 11¼	463 19 7¾
17,307 18 10⅛	6,331 14 1¼	34 12 6	– 12 10¼	- - -	4,568 1 3	6,372 18 2⅜
7,646 8 3⅜	1,009 7 11¼	3 11 7	- - -	- - -	1,220 14 –¾	5,412 14 8⅜
10 6 –	10 6 –	—	—	—	—	—
197 5 5¾	197 5 5¾	—	—	—	—	—
12,435 17 11⅜	3,687 14 3	25 3 6⅜	4 15 7¼	- - -	3,343 17 7	5,374 6 11¾
124 12 3¼	3 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 18 5¾	—
14,249 18 5¼	5,345 5 6	21 17 2	– 11 6½	- - -	4,055 10 10⅛	4,826 13 4⅝
1,516 14 5½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,516 14 5½	—
1,409 10 11⅛	640 8 5⅛	- - -	- - -	- - -	329 10 6⅛	439 11 11⅞
18,025 6 7	4,212 12 11⅞	39 – 7	- - -	- - -	3,638 9 7	10,135 3 5⅛
– 2 3	– 2 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	– – 3	—
50 – –	50 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—
5,614 12 1⅜	1,821 9 8¾	4 13 3½	- - -	- - -	985 13 8	2,802 15 5⅜
1,385 17 4⅝	539 2 8¼	24 – 11¾	- - -	441 9 2⅜	381 4 6¼	—
7,413 13 7¾	2,649 18 2⅛	24 3 9¼	- - -	- - -	1,905 3 6¼	2,834 8 2⅛
13,513 3 10¼	2,779 16 8½	44 15 9⅛	- - -	- - -	2,505 16 –⅞	8,182 15 3¾
6,980 6 2¼	3,816 16 11½	82 12 2⅝	2 4 10¼	- - -	2,137 8 9⅞	941 3 4
82 17 –	25 3 6	12 13 6	- - -	- - -	45 – –	—
163,133 11 8½	50,632 – 3⅞	500 13 –¾	18 –. 4⅞	471 16 9¼	43,471 11 3⅝	68,039 9 10⅛

£. 111,511 1 1¾

(signed) *J. Burke,*
Clerk of the Quit-rents.

Appendix, N° 37.

TREASURY WARRANT appointing Mr. *Warington W. Smyth* to be Inspector of Mines under the Management of the Commissioners of Woods.

After our hearty Commendations.

HAVING considered the Reports of the Honourable James Kenneth Howard, one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, dated respectively the 24th of November and the 15th of December 1856, and approved thereof; we, the undersigned, being two of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in pursuance of the powers of an Act passed in the 10th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the 4th, c. 50, and of another Act passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, c. 42, hereby appoint Warington Wilkinson Smyth to be Inspector and Surveyor of all Mines, Minerals, Quarries, and other properties or rights of a similar nature belonging to Her Majesty, in right of her Crown, in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Isles of Man and Alderney, and which may for the time being be under the management of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues: And we do hereby assign to the said Warington Wilkinson Smyth a salary of 800 *l.* per annum, to commence from the 1st day of January 1857, and an allowance after the rate of 6 *d.* for every mile which he may necessarily travel in the performance of his duties, as hereinafter defined, beyond a radius of four miles from the Office of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, such allowance to include the cost of subsistence, and all other expenses.

And we do hereby prescribe the following regulations in regard to the said appointment:

First,—The said Warington Wilkinson Smyth is to devote his whole time and attention to the performance of the duties of the office to which he is hereby appointed, except so far as he may be necessarily employed in relation to the office of Inspector of Mines, forming part of the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, and in relation to the Lectureship on the art of Mining in the Department of Science and Art of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

Secondly,—The said Warington Wilkinson Smyth is to consider all applications for mining leases or licences which may be referred to him by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues; to report, after communicating, if necessary, with the local Agents and Receivers, the result of his inquiries as to the responsibility of the applicants, and their ability to carry out their several undertakings; to visit the site of the proposed workings whenever a personal inspection shall be considered necessary by the Commissioners; to advise the terms and conditions upon which new leases or licences should be granted, and upon which it would be advisable to re-arrange or alter the terms and conditions of subsisting leases, and to peruse and settle the drafts of all such leases and licences; to visit any of the mines, quarries or mining-ground belonging to the Crown, and to inspect the workings and accounts, whenever he may be called upon to do so, and to furnish in like manner any reports and information that may be required as to the nature, extent and value of the minerals belonging to Her Majesty in any part of the United Kingdom, and in the Isle of Man; to investigate and report upon all cases of disputed boundary, and to take local measures in order to provide that immediate information be given to the Commissioners of Woods in cases of attempted infringement of the Crown's mineral rights.

In regard to Dean Forest—

To make himself acquainted with the privileges claimed by the free miners, and with the principles upon which the awards of the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners were founded; also with the rules and regulations under which gales are at present granted and worked; to advise from time to time, when called upon so to do, as to the terms and conditions upon which gales should be granted, or the grants of existing gales renewed, and as to the extent of mineral that should be comprised in each gale, and the proper metes and bounds thereof; to advise, when called upon to do so, as to the surface ground required for each gale, and as to the situation and extent of the land proper to be granted for buildings and machinery, &c., and for rail or tram roads. When called upon to do so, to act as arbitrator on behalf of the Crown in all cases of dispute referred to arbitration, and to advise the gaveller in all cases of

of improper working, or alleged improper working, of the gales under grant; also in all cases of disputed boundary to advise, when called upon to do so, as to whether the grant of any proposed gale can be refused under the 62d clause of the Mining Act (1 & 2 Vict. c. 43); to advise, when required, as to the extension of time to be granted in particular cases for opening the gales on paying arrears of rent; also as to the correctness of the books and accounts kept by the galees. For these purposes, to visit, when called upon to do so, the mines, &c., in the Forest, to inspect the workings and surface premises, and the accounts and books kept by the galees, and to confer with the deputy gaveller on the spot.

Thirdly,—The said Warington Wilkinson Smyth is also to perform such other services for the more effectual discharge of the duties of the office to which he is hereby appointed, as shall from time to time be considered necessary, and be prescribed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, under whose directions he is to act.

For which this shall be your Warrant.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, this 10th day of February 1857.

(signed) *Monck.*
Duncan.

To the Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues.

Appendix, N° 38.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages or Tenements, Lands, Mines or Hereditaments granted by the Commissioners of the Admiralty in the Year 1856 and 1857; showing, The Dates of Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Lessees; The Terms same; The Rents reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1856:	ANGLESEY:			
Nov. 29	All and singular the Rocks, Quarries and Beds of Stone, within about 62 A. 2 R. of Land, situate on Holyhead Mountain - - - -	- - The Commissioners of the Admiralty -	- - 7 years from 5th April 1856, determinable by the Lessees at any time, on giving six months' previous notice - -	Uncertain -
	CARDIGAN:			
July 8	All and singular the Mines and Minerals whatsoever, and all Quarries of Stone and Slate, within about 386 A. 3 R. 15 P. of Land, situate in the Lordship of Croythin - -	Vaughan Prance - -	- - 13½ years from 5th April 1856 -	Uncertain -
1857:				
March 27	All and singular the Mines, Veins, and Beds of Lead and other Ores and Metals, Minerals and Mineral substances, and all Rocks, Quarries and Beds of Slate, Stone, and other Stone, within about 1,000 Acres, situate in the Parish of Llanbadarn Fawe, comprising the Nanty Cria Mine, and being Parcel of the Waste Lands belonging to the Crown within the Lordship of Croythin -	- - Thomas Jones, jun., and Henry Jones -	- - 31 years from 5th April 1857 -	Uncertain -
1856:	CARMARTHEN:			
July 1	All that Piece or Parcel of Land, containing about 15 A. 0 R. 30 P., formerly part of the Shore of the River Bury, and situate in or adjacent to the Parish of Llanelly, together with Eleven Messuages or Tenements erected thereon - - -	- - Charles William Nevill and William Henry Nevill - -	- - 80 years from 5th April 1852 -	70 - -
" "	All that Piece or Parcel of Land, containing about 19 A. 0 R. 3 P., formerly part of the Shore of the River Bury, and situate in or adjacent to the Parish of Llanelly, together with the Messuages, Buildings and Works erected thereon, called "The Cambrian Copper Works," and also the Dock and Reservoir constructed thereon - - - -	- - Humphry Willyams, Alexander Druce, Thomas Devas, and Charles William Nevill - -	- - 77 years from 5th April 1852 -	150 - -
	CARNARVON:			
May 13	All and singular the Mines of Gold, Silver, Slates, and other Minerals and Mineral Substances, within about 210 Acres of Land, situate in the Parish of Caerhun, being parcel of the Crown's Waste Land, within the Hundred of Nantconway	- - Robert Jones, William Williams, and Ann Davies - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1855	Uncertain -

MENTS in *Wales*, belonging to The Crown, granted between the 31st day of March 1856 and the 31st day of March granted; The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated and returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the conditions such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts of reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - The privilege of taking Stone from this Land was granted to the Commissioners of the Admiralty for Seven Years, from the 5th April 1849, at the Yearly Rent of 200 *l.*, but no Lease was executed.		
1 - - and 1-10th part in value of all Lead Ore, and 1-12th part in value of all other Mineral substances raised or gotten - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - These Minerals were comprised in the Lease of Minerals within the Lordship of Croythin, granted to Messrs. Thompson and Attwood for 31 years, from 10th October 1838, at an annual rent of 5 *l.*, and a Royalty of 1–10th part in value of the Lead Ore, and 1-12th part in value of the other Minerals raised, which Lease is now held by Mr. Prance. The present Lease has been granted to strengthen Mr. Prance's title to work the Minerals within a portion of the Wastes, the surface of which has been disposed of since the grant of the Lease to Messrs. Thompson and Attwood.		
2 - - and 1-14th part in value of all the Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 80 *l.* per annum, during the first three years, nor 100 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - These Minerals were likewise comprised in the Lease to Messrs. Thompson and Attwood, now held by Mr. Vaughan Prance, who assigned his interest, so far as regards the Minerals included in the present Lease, to Messrs. Jones, who thereupon agreed to surrender their under-Lease, and take one direct from the Crown.		
70 - -	- - -	- - Two-third parts at least of the value of the Messuages or Buildings -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
150 - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -			
1 - - and 1-12th part in value of all the Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		

(*continued*)

Appendix, N° 38.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
1856:	CARNARVON—*continued.*			
July 9	All that Piece or Parcel of Ground, containing about 2 Perches, with the Messuage or Tenement erected thereon, situated in the Parish of Llysfaen, being an Inclosure from the Crown's Waste Land in the said Parish - - - - -	Elizabeth Roberts -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1854	4 – –
„ „	All that Piece or Parcel of Ground, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 9 P., with the Messuage or Tenement erected thereon, situate in the Parish of Llysfaen, and known by the name of Bryn Defaid - - - - -	Edward Roberts -	- ditto - -	1 1 –
„ „	All that Piece or Parcel of Ground, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 21 P., with the Messuage or Tenement erected thereon, situate in the Parish of Llysfaen, and known by the name of Bryn-y-Fran - - -	Robert Roberts - -	- ditto - -	5 2 –
„ „	All that Piece or Parcel of Ground, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 5 P., with the Messuage or Tenement erected thereon, situate in the Parish of Llysfaen, and known by the name of Ty Canol - - - - -	William Foulkes -	- ditto - -	2 16 6
„ „	All that Piece or Parcel of Ground, containing about 3 R. 21 P., with the Messuage or Tenement erected thereon, situate in the Parish of Llysfaen, and known by the name of Tanyrywen - - - - -	Jane Morgan - -	- ditto -	2 9 9
1857:				
Jan. 29	All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Foreshore, containing about 11 A. 2 R. 12 P., situate at Llanaelhairn, and lying between high and low-water mark, together with liberty to dig and carry away Stones therefrom - - - - - - -	- - John Hutton and William Caldwell Roscoe - - - -	- - 21 years from 5th January 1857	Uncertain -
1856:	FLINT:			
July 4	All those several Pieces or Parcels of Land, containing together about 11 A. 0 R. 18 P., situate on the East side of the Town of Rhyl, in the Parish of Rhyddlan - - -	Penelope Warren -	- - 31 years from 5th April 1856, determinable by the Lessor at the end of the first 21 years, on giving six months' previous notice - -	22 – –
	MERIONETH:			
October 17	All and singular the Mines, Veins, and Beds of Slate, Stones, Ores, Metals and Minerals, including Gold Ore, within about 110 A. 1 R. 36 P., situate in the Parish of Llanelltyd, formerly Parcel of the Wastes of the Lordship of Penllyn - -	- - Saint Pierre Foley and William Ogilvie -	- - 21 years from 5th January 1856, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the first five years, on giving six months' previous notice - -	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES.		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
4 – –	- - -	- - -	- - - -			
1 1 –	- - -	- - -	- - - -			
5 2 –	- - -	- - -	- - - -			
2 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - - -			
2 9 9	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 – – and 1 *d.* per ton for all Stones dug and carried away, not being less than 10 *l.* in the first year, 20 *l.* in the second year, and 30 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term -	- - -	- - -	- - - -			
22 – –	- - -	- - -	- - - -			
1 – – and 1–12th part in value of all the Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum during the first three years, 30 *l.* per annum during fourth and fifth years, and 50 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -			

Appendix, N° 39.—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LAND, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 31st March 1856 and the 31st March 1857, under Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale, and the Purchase-Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Parts thereof; and the Rents reserved, and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.			
1856:	ANGLESEY:			970 16 3 This sum is the consideration-money paid by the Company for several Parcels of Foreshore, containing altogether about 46A. 3R. 11P., and situate in the Counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Chester, Denbigh and Flint. The several Parcels included in the Conveyance to the Company are set forth under the respective Counties in which they are situated - -	- -	Never in Lease.	
Sept. - 15	The Interest of the Crown in Land containing about 1 A. 3 R. 8 P., adjoining the Town of Holyhead, and formerly covered by the Tidal Waters	- - Chester and Holyhead Railway Company -	- - -				
	CARDIGAN:						
1856:	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, and Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Harminiog:						
June - 6 No. 356.	Land, containing about 1 R. 20 P., being Nos. 22 and 23 on the Plan of Silian Common - - - - - - - - - - -	William Jones - -	- - -	4 15 -	- -	Never in Lease.	
1857:							
Feb. - 9 No. 388.	Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 28 P., being No. 10 on the Plan of Silian Common - - - - - - - - - - -	Jonathan Marsden -	- - -	4 19 2			
Feb. - 9 No. 389.	Land, containing about 2 R. 20½ P., and Buildings thereon, being Nos. 19, 20 and 21 on the Plan of Silian Common - - - - - -	David Evans - -	- - -	12 8 4			

1856:	CARMARTHEN:						
Sept. - 30	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 210 A. 3 R. 20 P., situate in the Parish of Pencarreg, being an Allotment awarded to the Crown in the matter of the Inclosure of Pencarreg Mountain, under the "Second Annual Inclosure Act, 1850" - - - - - - -	John Lloyd and David Edwards - - -	- - -	425 - -	- -		
Dec. - 6	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 54 A. 0 R. 28 P., situate in the Parish of Llanycrwys, being an Allotment awarded to the Crown in the matter of the Inclosure of Llanycrwys Common, under the "Second Annual Inclosure Act, 1850" - - - - - - -	Anthony Davies - - - - -		220 - -			
1857:							
Feb. - 23 No. 397.	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 7 Perches, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Mabelvieu, and numbered 1 on the Plan of Pencarreg Mountain -	Timothy Davies - - - - -		- 15 -	- -	Never in Lease.	
1856:	CARNARVON:						
April - 5	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 16 A. 2 R. 36 P., situate in the Parish of Llanengan, being an Allotment awarded to the Crown under the Aberdaron Inclosure Act - - - - - -	Evan Jones - - - - - -		25 - -			
Sept. - 15	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 21 A. 2 R. 14 P., situate in the Parishes of Llysfaen, Llangwstenin, Llanrhos, Conway, Dwygyfylchi, and Llanfairfechan, and formerly covered by the Tidal Waters - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Chester and Holyhead Railway Company -	- - -	*Vide* County of Anglesea.			
1857:	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Creuddyn:						
Feb. - 9 No. 386.	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 11 P., being No. 11 on the Plan of the Parishes of Caerhun and Llanbedr - - - - - - - - -	David Williams & Thomas Williams - -	- - -	1 17 11	- -		
March - 23 No. 402.	Land, containing about 1 R. 8 P., being No. 4 on the Plan of the Parishes of Eglwys Rhos and Llangwstenin - - - - - - - - -	John Williams - - - - -		1 11 6	- -	Never in Lease.	
March - 23 No. 403.	Land containing about 30 Perches, being No. 5 on the Plan of the Parishes of Eglwys Rhos and Llangwstenin - - - - - - - - -	John Roberts - - - - -		- 19 3			
1857:	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Nantconway:						
Feb. - 9 No. 387.	Land, containing about 11 A. 3 R. 13 P., being No. 1 on the Plan of the Parishes of Carehun and Llanbedr - - - - - - - - -	Edward Elias - - - - -		16 11 4	- -	Never in Lease.	

(continued)

Appendix, N° 39.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Land, and other Hereditaments belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued*.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS' UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1857:				£. s. d.			
March - 11 No. 401.	Land, containing about 3 R. 8 P., being No. 19 on the Plan of the Parishes of Caerhun and Llanbedr - - - - - - - - -	Thomas Pritchard - -	- - -	1 8 –	- - Never in Lease.		
1856:	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, and Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Uwchgorfai:						
May - 28 No. 352.	Land, containing about 5 A. 0 R. 20 P., and a Cottage thereon, being No. 356 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - -	William Hughes - -	- - -	21 8 9			
May - 28 No. 353.	Land, containing about 7 A. 0 R. 32 P., and a House thereon, being No. 130 and 344 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - -	Trevor Roberts - -	- - -	14 – –			
Sept. - 3 No. 359.	Land, containing about 3 R. 2 P., being No. 329 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Hugh Hughes - -	- - -	– 7 –			
Dec. - 8 No. 369.	Land, containing about 38 Perches, being No. 183 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Ellis Hughes - -	- - -	1 4 6			
Dec. - 8 No. 370.	Land, containing about 5 A. 2 R. 16 P., with a Cottage thereon, being No. 273 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - -	Hugh Williams - -	- - -	13 2 6			
Dec. - 8 No. 371.	Land, containing about 8 A. 0 R. 10 P., with a Cottage thereon, being No. 260 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - -	Owen Griffith - -	- - -	7 14 –			
Dec. - 8 No. 372.	Land, containing about 4 A. 3 R. 10 P., with a Cottage thereon, being No. 335 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - -	Catherine Jones - -	- - -	16 19 6			
Dec. - 8 No. 373.	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 4 P., being No. 322 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - - - - - - - - -	John Griffith - -	- - -	3 13 6			
Dec. - 8 No. 374.	Land, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 10 P., being No. 259 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - - - - - - - - -	John Williams - -	- - -	2 19 6			
Feb. - 23 No. 395.	Land, containing about 6 A. 1 R. 6 P., with a Cottage thereon, being No. 358 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - -	John Jones - -	- - -	18 9 3	- - Never in Lease.		
March - 4 No. 398.	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 19 P., being No. 214 A. on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Thomas Jones - -	- - -	3 9 6			
March - 4 No. 399.	Land, containing about 8 A. 2 R., being No. 214 B. on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Owen Ellis - - -	- - -	14 – 6			

March - 4 No. 400.	Land, containing about 16 Perches, with a Cottage thereon, being No. 387 on the Plan of the said Hundred	-- Rev. William Williams, Rev. William Jones and Robert Roberts	- - -	5 8 –		
March - 23 No. 404.	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 14 P., with a Building thereon, being No. 141 on the Plan of the said Hundred	Edward Thomas	- - -	8 15 –		
1856:	DENBIGH:					
July - 1	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 2 R. 30 P., and called "Park Garden," situate in the Parish and Borough of Holt	William Baker	- - -	38 8 –		
Aug. - 19	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 208 A. 2 R. 33 P., situate in the Parish of Nantglyn, being an Allotment awarded to the Crown under the "Annual Inclosure Act, 1852"	Thomas Humphreys, M. D.	- - -	360 – –		
Sept. - 15	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 12 A. 1 R. 18 P., situate in the Parishes of Abergele, Llandulas and Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, and formerly covered by the Tidal Waters	-- Chester and Holyhead Railway Company	- - -	*Vide* County of Anglesea.		
Nov. - 20	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 13 A. 0 R. 13 P., situate in the Borough of Holt	George William Chaloner	- - -	489 8 10	- - Never in Lease.	
Nov. - 20	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 12 A. 1 R. 31 P., and known as "The Pools," situate in the Borough of Holt	Thomas Rymer	- - -	217 17 9		
Dec. - 31	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 19 A. 1 R. 34 P., situate between the River Voryd, and a place called "Clan-y-Mor," in the Parish of Abergele, being part of the Beach or Sea-shore	Hugh Robert Hughes	One Year -	402 – 11	-- This Foreshore Land was included in a Lease to Lord Dinorben and others of the Beach, Sea-shore, &c., between Llandulas River and the River Voryd, granted for a Term of 21 Years from the 10th October 1836, at an Annual Rent of 1 *l.*, and 2 *d.* per Ton on all Stone carried off the Premises.	
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, and Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Bromfield and Yale:					
May - 28 No. 354.	Land, containing about 12 A. 0 R. 2 P., being marked H. on the Plan of Brymbo Common	Henry Davies	- - -	30 – 8		
July - 9 No. 358.	Land, containing about 16 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being No. 1 on the Plan of Cefn Mawr	John Roberts	- - -	10 14 8		
Sept. - 5 No. 360.	Land, containing about 14 Perches, with a House thereon, being No. 21 on the Plan of Rhosllanerchrygog	Jonathan Thomas	- - -	10 1 3		
Sept. - 9 No. 361.	Land, containing about 25 Perches, with a House thereon, being No. 10 on the Plan of Rhos Medre	Robert Pritchard	- - -	24 – –	- - Never in Lease.	
Dec. - 8 No. 364.	Land, containing about 8 Perches, with a House thereon, being No. 79 on the Plan of Cefn Mawr	John Jones	- - -	5 5 –		
Dec. - 8 No. 365.	Land, containing about 7 Perches, with a House thereon, being No. 62 on the Plan of Cefn Mawr	John Thomas	- - -	6 15 7		

(*continued*)

Appendix, N° 39.—A Schedule of all Manors, Buildings, Land, and other Hereditaments belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued*.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	DENBIGH—*continued*.			£. s. d.			
Dec. - 8 No. 366.	Land, containing about 12 Perches, with three Houses thereon, being No. 165 on the Plan of Cefn Mawr - - - - - - - - -	Thomas Bowen - -	- - -	9 2 –			
Dec. - 8 No. 367.	Land, containing about 27 Perches, with a House thereon, being No. 131 on the Plan of Cefn Mawr - - - - - - - - - -	Robert Hughes - -	- - -	12 18 1			
Dec. - 8 No. 368.	Land, containing about 3 R. 24 P., with four Houses thereon, being Nos. 213, 216 A., 216 B., 224 and 225, on the Plan of Coed Poeth -	Edward Evans - -	- - -	24 1 3			
1857:							
Jan. - 26 No. 380.	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 4 P., with two Buildings thereon, being Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 on the Plan of Brymbo Common - - -	William Hughes - -	- - -	10 12 4	- - Never in Lease.		
Feb. - 23 No. 396.	Land, containing about 19 Perches, with a Houses thereon, being No. 145 on the Plan of Cefn Mawr - - - - - - - - - -	Elizabeth Valentine -	- - -	12 18 1			
1856:							
Dec. - 8 No. 363.	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 8 A. 2 R. 16 P., with a Cottage thereon, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Denbigh, and numbered 396 on the Plan of the said Lordship - - - - -	John Roberts - -	- - -	6 16 8			
	FLINT:						
Sept. - 15	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 10 A. 3 R. 19 P., situate in the Parish of Northop and Rhyddlan, and formerly covered by the Tidal Waters - - - - - - - - - -	- - Chester and Holyhead Railway Company -	- - -	*Vide* County of Anglesea.			
Sept. - 10 No. 362.	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 30 Perches, being an Encroachment in the Town of Rhyl, and numbered 34 on the Plan of Encroachments in and adjoining the said Town - - -	- - Edwin Hutton and James Maurice - -	- - -	45 – –			
	MERIONETH:				- - Never in Lease.		
June - 6 No. 355.	The Interest of the Crown in Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 82 A. 3 R. 38 P., being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Penllyn, and numbered respectively 147 and 148 on the Plan of the said Hundred - - - - - -	Owen Richards - -	- - -	35 – –			

1857:	MONMOUTH:						
Jan. - 26 No. 382.	The Interest of the Crown in Four Pieces of Land, containing together about 1 A. 0 R. 7 P., being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Manors of Liswery and Libenneth, and numbered respectively 12, 12 A., 12 B., and 12 C. on the Plan of the said Manors - -	- - Hester Buller Hippisley Cox - - -	- - -	10 9 8	- -	Never in Lease.	
	RADNOR:						
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, and Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Manor of South Ugre:						
1856:							
June - 21 No. 357.	Land, containing about 2 A. 1 R. 4 P., being No. 9 on Plan No. 10 of the said Manor - - - - - - - - - - - -	John Edwards - -	- - -	17 10 –			
Dec. - 11 No. 375.	Land, containing about 15 A. 0 R. 33 P., with the Buildings thereon, being Nos. 7 and 9 on Plan No. 9 of the said Manor - - - - - -	James Oliver - - -	- - -	76 14 9			
1857:							
Jan. - 26 No. 376.	Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 4 P., with the Buildings thereon, being No. 13 C. on Plan No. 2 of the said Manor - - - - - -	Benjamin Palfrey - -	- - -	6 4 3			
Jan. - 26 No. 377.	Land, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 36 P., with a Cottage thereon, being Nos. 5 and 5 A. on Plan No. 9 of the said Manor - - - - -	John Hughes - -	- - -	10 8 3			
Jan. - 26 No 378.	Land, containing about 3 A. 0 R. 26 P., with a Cottage thereon, being No. 6 on Plan No. 6 of the said Manor - - - - - -	John Griffiths - -	- - -	21 4 1			
Jan. - 26 No. 379.	Land, containing about 5 A. 0 R. 6 P., being Nos. 8 and 9 on Plan No. 14 of the said Manor - - - - - - - - - -	- - Elizabeth, Dowager Baroness Dunsany -	- - -	22 17 11			
Jan - 26 No. 381.	Land, containing about 8 A. 0 R. 10 P., being No. 13 on Plan No. 18 of the said Manor - - - - - - - - - - - -	William Matthews - -	- - -	39 9 10			
Feb. - 9 No. 383.	Land, containing about 2 R. 11 P., with a House thereon, being No. 8 on Plan No. 1 of the said Manor - - - - - - - - -	- - Gustavus Frederick Viscount Boyne - -	- - -	19 5 –	- -	Never in Lease.	
Feb. - 9 No. 384.	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 3 P., with a Cottage thereon, being No. 12 B. on Plan No. 2 of the said Manor - - - - - -	James Lewis - -	- - -	13 1 4			
Feb. - 9 No. 385.	Land, containing about 5 A. 1 R. 37 P., being No. 76 on Plan No. 2 of the said Manor - - - - - - - - - - - -	Mary Davies - -	- - -	14 – –			
Feb. - 9 No. 390.	Land, containing about 3 R. 8 P., with a Cottage thereon, being No. 34 on Plan No. 2 of the said Manor - - - - - - - -	Edward Evans - -	- - -	2 4 11			
Feb. - 9 No. 391.	Land, containing about 6 A. 2 R. 30 P., with the Buildings thereon, being Nos. 18, 18 A. and 33 on Plan No. 2 of the said Manor - - - -	John Jones - - -	- - -	24 17 1			
Feb. - 9 No. 392.	Land, containing about 2 A. 2 R. 32 P., being Nos. 3, 7, 8, 8 A. and 8 B. on Plan No. 11 of the said Manor - - - - - - - -	- - Edward Bridgewater Mantle - - - -	- - -	16 17 2			
Feb. - 9 No. 393.	Land, containing about 2 R. 12 P., being No. 11 on Plan No. 17 of the said Manor - - - - - - - - - - - -	John Langford - -	- - -	2 8 5			
Feb. - 9 No. 394.	Land, containing about 12 A. 1 R. 11 P., being Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 10 on Plan No. 10, and No. 14 on Plan No. 18 of the said Manor - - - -	Richard Price - -	- - -	45 3 7			

Appendix, N° 40.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Land, and other Hereditaments belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Public Auction, between the 31st day of March 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase-Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Parts thereof; and the Rents Reserved and the Fines Paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.			
1856:	DENBIGH:						
Aug. - 26	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing about 2 Acres, situate in the Parish of Llanelian, being an Allotment awarded to the Crown under the Llanelian Inclosure Act - - - - - - - - -	William Jones - -	- - -	26 - -	- - This Allotment was formerly held by John Jones, on a Yearly Tenancy, at the annual Rent of 15 *s.*		
1857:							
Jan. - 2	The Interest of the Crown in Lands, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 34 P., situate in the Parish of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, being Allotments awarded to the Crown under the Eglwys Rhos Inclosure Act - - - - - -	Evan Jones - - -	- - -	6 15 -	- - Never in Lease.		

Appendix, N° 41.

A SCHEDULE of a FREE GRANT in Perpetuity of Part of the Land Revenue of the Crown, between the 31st day of March 1856 and the 31st day of March 1857.

DATE OF GRANT.	GRANTEES.	PREMISES.
1856: July - - - 22	Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches -	FLINT: - - All the Right, Title and Interest of Her Majesty in a Piece or Parcel of Land, containing about Four Acres, in the Hamlet of Rhos-y-cae, in the Parish of Halkin, being Parcel of the Wastes of the Manor or Lordship of Englefield, to be appropriated and used for the purposes of a Site for a Parsonage House, and for Glebe Land, to be held therewith, by the Incumbent for the time being of the District Church of Rhos-y-cae.

Appendix, N° 42 (A.)

A SCHEDULE of the RENTS discharged from the RENTALS of the several RECEIVERS in respect of Property Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of, between the 31st March 1856 and 31st March 1857.

Annual Rent.	When, and from what Time Discharged.	PROPERTY.	Whether Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.				
- 15 -	5th July 1855 -	- - Allotment of Land at Llanelian, containing Two Acres - - - - - -	Sold - - -	- - *Vide* Appendix, No. 40.

Appendix, N° 42 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of Land Revenues, under Leases, or Agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear shall have been accruing, and the Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the same.

No. in Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due for 10th October 1856, and Unpaid on 31st March 1857.		Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the Arrear.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		ANGLESEY:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
87	The Hon. William Owen Stanley	- - Pipe and Fire Clay on Holyhead Mountain - - - - - - -	1 – –	5¼	5 5 –	- - - - -	- - Mr. Stanley declines to complete the Lease, and it will therefore be necessary to seek Treasury authority to cancel the Warrant for the Lease, and to discharge the arrears which have accumulated on the rental.
89	Jonathan and Daniel Russell -	Part of the Bed of the Menai Straits -	20 – –	2	40 – –	- - - - -	- - The Lessees have abandoned the Oyster Fishery, for which this ground was required, and they cannot be found.
		CARDIGAN:					
83	James Stride and others -	Minerals in the Lordship of Perverth -	1 – –	4½	4 10 –	- - Instructions having been given to the Solicitor to take proceedings for the recovery of these Arrears, and for the vacation of the Grant, the Lessees have expressed their readiness to come to some arrangement for surrendering their interest in the Mine -	- - No workings; the Mine has been abandoned.
		Minimum Royalty - - -	80 – –	3½	360 – –		
		CARNARVON:					
138	Robert Tart - - - -	Mines on Pydew Mountain - -	1 – –	19	19 – –	- - - - -	- - No workings; the Lessee is dead; endeavours are being made to obtain a fresh Lessee before incurring the expense of vacating the present Lease.
176	William Lelean and Benjamin Jones - - - - -	- - Slate at Ochorcwmllefreth, on Moelhebog Mountain - - - - -	1 – –	3	3 – –	- - - - -	- - No workings; the notice addressed to one of the Lessees, requesting his attendance at the last audit, was returned from the Dead Letter Office.
		Minimum Royalty - - -	10 – –		30 – –		
		DENBIGH:					
194	Robert Harrison and Watkin Meyrick Jones - - -	- - Mines, &c. in the Parishes of Llanfairtalhaiarn and Aber - - -	1 – –	20	20 – –	- - - - -	- - No workings; Mine abandoned, and address of Lessees not known; endeavours are being made to obtain a fresh Lessee before incurring the expense of vacating the present Lease.

200	John Hopwood and Samuel Hughes	Mines, &c. at Green Eithen Common	1 – –	14½	14 10 –	– – – – –	– – Same observation; one Lessee is dead, and the other is a pauper.
		FLINT:					
105	George Roskell, Esq., and others	– – Mines, &c. under Greenfield and Bagilt Marshes	1 – –	27	27 – –	– – – – –	– – No workings; the Mine has been abandoned, and it is not deemed advisable to take proceedings against the Lessees.
		MERIONETH:					
73[a]	James Harvey	– – Two Allotments, Parishes of Llanaber and Llanelltyd	10 – –	4	40 – –		
73[b]	Ditto	Cefn Cam Quarry	1 – –	4	4 – –		
73[c]	Ditto	– – Cottage and Piece of Land at Llanelltyd, used as a Wharf	1 – –	4	4 – –	– – – – –	– – The Lessee has been given until the end of June for payment of these arrears.
109	Ditto	Mines, &c. on Moelhafod Mountain Minimum Royalty	1 – – 10 – –	8	8 – – 80 – –		
113	Bailey Sherwood	Mines, &c. in the Parish of Llanfackreth Minimum Royalty	1 – – 10 – –	5	5 – – 50 – –	– – – – –	– – No workings; the Lessee has been bankrupt.
119	James Meyrick	Bwlch y Slater's Slate Quarries Minimum Royalty	1 – – 80 – –	6 4 and balance	6 – – 380 – –	– – – – –	– – No workings; the parties interested in this Lease have been given until the end of June for payment of these arrears.
122	William Hughes	Manganese on Mynydd Nodol	1 – –	2	2 – –	– – This case is in the hands of the Solicitor, who has received instructions to take the necessary proceedings for the recovery of the amount due	No workings.
126	James Harvey	Mines, &c. in the Parish of Llanaber Minimum Royalty	1 – – 15 – –	3½	3 10 – 52 10 –		
127	Ditto	Mines, &c. in the Parish of Llanelltyd Minimum Royalty	1 – – 15 – –	3½	3 10 – 52 10 –		
134	Harvey and Readwin	Gold Mines in the Parish of Llanfackreth Minimum Royalty	1 – – 30 – –	3	3 – – 90 – –		
135	Bailey Sherwood and others	Gold Mines in the Parish of Llanaber Minimum Royalty	1 – – 30 – –	3	3 – – 90 – –	– – – – –	No workings.
136	Ditto	Gold Mines in the Parish of Llanaber Minimum Royalty	1 – – 30 – –	3	3 – – 90 – –		
137	Sir A. F. D. G. Webster and Hon. F. Walpole	Gold Mines in the Parish of Llanaber Minimum Royalty	1 – – 30 – –	3	3 – – 90 – –		

Appendix, A. A.—N° 43.

INDEX TO THE ACCOUNTS;

1856–57.

ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended 31st March 1857.

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Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

I.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1857,

Dr. THE CAPITAL OF Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50,

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st April 1856, viz.:				
1st. Cash Balance as per General Abstract at page 210		34,062 10 1		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent-street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50)	4,420 2 4			
Less,—Received on account of Assessment made 1st November 1855	178 8 3			
		4,241 14 1		
Due by the Trustees of Sunk Island Roads, for Advances out of Capital, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45		1,918 16 11		
			40,223 1 1	
2d. Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities		- - -	- - -	34,164 10 4
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities		- - -	- - -	477 2 5
Exchequer Bill deposited by the Ulster Canal Company		- - -	- - -	500 - -
To Sales of Estates, &c.:				
		£. s. d.		
England and Wales:				
Cambridge—The Teversham Allotment (*vide* p. 6)		315 - -		
	£. s. d.			
Carmarthen—An Estate in the Parish of Llanycrwys	220 - -			
Crown Allotment at Pencarreg (Balance)	340 - -			
		560 - -		
Carnarvon—Crown Allotment in Llanengan (Balance)		20 - -		
Chester—The North Reserve at Birkenhead (further on account)	6,000 - -			
Foreshore at Tranmere Pool, Birkenhead (*vide* p. 6)	2,090 - -			
Foreshore of the River Mersey at Woodside and Monksferry (on account)	500 - -			
The Little Roodies (on account of Balance, 150*l.*, one year's instalment)	50 - -			
		8,640 - -		
Denbigh—Lands in the Borough of Holt	753 4 7			
Wrexham Town-hall and Lands adjoining (on account)	440 - -			
Parcels of Land between Abergele and the River Voryd	402 - 11			
Crown Allotments	380 16 -			
		1,976 1 6		
Devon—Foreshore of the River Torridge at Northam		180 - -		
Dorset—Land in the Isle of Portland (*vide* p. 6)	900 - -			
Foreshore at Stanton, St. Gabriel, near Charmouth, Lyme Regis	105 - -			
Crown's interest in Stone and Minerals in Land, called "Blacklands," Wyke Regis	5 - -			
		1,010 - -		
Herts—Waste Land at Hitchin		32 10 -		
Kent—Foreshore at Dover	79 - -			
Foreshore of the Medway at Chatham	50 - -			
Land at Eridge Green, in the Parish of Frant	2 - -			
		131 - -		
Lincoln—Portions of the Epworth Estate (*vide* p. 7)	45,686 - -			
The Denton Estate (including 421 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* Timber) (*vide* p. 8)	6,031 6 6			
The Crown's Reserve at Great Grimsby	6,000 - -			
Land, part of the Whaplode and Moulton Estate	35 - -			
		57,752 6 6		
Northumberland—Land required for the Morpeth Branch of the Blythe and Tyne Railway		14 12 6		
Somerset—Foreshore at Watchet Harbour		47 - -		
Surrey—Land, part of the Manor Farm at Egham		10 - -		
York—Portion of Foreshore of the River Humber at Hull	1,000 - -			
Site for a School at Hutton Low Cross	25 - -			
		1,025 - -		
	£.	71,713 10 6		
Less,—Part Purchase Money of Lands in Denbigh, &c., returned to the Vendee		89 2 -		
Carried forward	£.	71,624 8 6	40,223 1 1	35,141 12 9

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

THE LAND REVENUE.

and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
By Purchases of Estates, &c.:			
Berks—Cottages and Premises in Sheet Street, Windsor	2,430 – –		
Bucks—Land, &c. adjoining the River Thames at Datchet (*vide* p. 9)	2,200 – –		
Cornwall—For the assignment of the redeemed Land Tax on Gustevean Farm at Rialton	10 – –		
Lincoln—The Holbeach and Whaplode Estate (Balance) (*vide* p. 9) — £. s. d. 28,800 – –			
A Cottage and Garden adjoining the Whaplode Estate (*vide* p. 10) — 350 – –			
A Piece of Land at Whaplode (*vide* p. 10) — 350 – –			
Premises at Moulton (*vide* p. 10) — 3,300 – –	32,800 – –		
Northampton—Land, part of Whittlewood Forest (sold by the Disafforestation Commissioners to defray the Expenses of the Award, and purchased by the Crown)	1,070 – –		
Surrey—Lands at Egham — £. s. d. 1,610 – –			
Two Cottages at Egham Wick — 170 – –			
The Mear's Estate at Bagshot — 1,550 – –	3,330 10 –		
Sussex—A Cottage and Land at Fulking	200 – –	42,040 10 –	
By Redemption of Land Tax:			
Berks—Redemption of Land Tax on Clay Hall Farm, Windsor	28 12 6		
Middlesex - ditto - ditto - on Premises in Piccadilly, George Court, and Little Vine Street	449 2 2	477 14 8	
By Purchase of Land adjoining Alice Holt Forest		973 8 2	
By Enfranchisements of Copyholds:			
Bucks—Land adjoining the River Thames at Datchet	200 – –		
Lincoln—Property within the Manor of Spalding	99 – –	299 – –	
By York House, St. James' (Greenwood *v.* Taylor):			
For transfer to the Income of the Land Revenue of this Sum, received on the 21st February 1856 from the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery (*vide* Appendix to Thirty-fourth Report, p. 190), the Advances to the late Duke of York in the year 1835, for the Purchase of the Lease of York House, having been made out of Income (*vide* p. 170)		10,000 – –	
By Miscellaneous Payments:	£. s. d.		
England and Wales:			
Surveyors' and others Charges and Disbursements in relation to Sales and Purchases of various Estates, &c.	373 1 2		
Auctioneer's Commission, &c. on Sales of Lands at Epworth, County of Lincoln	654 – 4		
Commission of the Receiver for Wales, on Sales of Fee Farm Rents, Encroachments, &c.	243 13 2		
Compensation awarded to the Steward of the Manor of Datchet on the Enfranchisement of Property at Datchet	12 12 –		
	1,283 6 8		
Scotland:			
Commission, &c. on Sale of Land at Orkney	50 15 –	1,334 1 8	
Carried forward £.		55,124 14 6	—

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Capital of the

Receipt—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward		71,624 8 6	40,223 1 1	35,141 12 9
To Sales of Estates, &c.—*continued.*				
Scotland:	£. s. d.			
Argyll, &c.—Portions of Shore-ground of the River Clyde (Sites for Piers)	118 12 –			
Forfar—Shore-ground of the River Tay at Dundee	500 3 3			
Orkney—Property at Brandequoy — £. s. d. 525 18 6				
Lands, &c., at Kirkwall — 186 2 9				
	712 1 3			
Wigton—Shore-ground at Stranraer	4 – –			
		1,334 16 6		
Ireland:				
Armagh—A Portion of the Charlemont Estate	68 15 –			
Kildare—A Portion of the Curragh, taken by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company	435 14 7			
Tipperary—Allotment of the Mealiffe Commons	376 13 2			
Wexford—Portions of the reclaimed Lands in Ballyteigue Lough	441 2 11			
		1,322 5 8		
Isle of Man:				
Sale of the New Road on the Beach at Ramsey		15 – –		
Isle of Alderney:				
Land required by the Admiralty		909 16 10		
			75,206 7 6	
To Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c.:				
England and Wales—Fee Farm and Collection Rents		2,815 1 11		
	£. s. d.			
Scotland—Feu Duties and Surplus Teinds	3,715 16 6			
Less,—Purchase Money of Surplus Teinds of the Lands of Cowlairs in the Barony Parish of Glasgow, returned to the Vendees	47 19 3			
		3,667 17 3		
Ireland—Quit, &c. Rents		18,342 18 6		
			24,825 17 8	
To Sales of Encroachments in Wales		– – –	1,435 11 5	
To Enfranchisements of Copyholds:				
Copyhold Premises holden of the following Manors; viz.:				
Hertford — Manor of Hitchin		196 – –		
	£. s. d.			
Lincoln — Manor of Barrow	15 – –			
Manor of East and West Deeping	105 – –			
		120 – –		
Middlesex — Honor and Manor of Hampton Court		207 10 –		
Norfolk — Manor of East Dereham	38 17 6			
Manor of West Walton-cum-Membris	– 5 –			
		39 2 6		
Surrey — Manor of Egham	1,191 – –			
Manor of Esher	150 – –			
Manor of Richmond	210 – –			
		1,551 – –		
Sussex — Manor of Ditchling	46 16 8			
Manor of Pangdean	140 – –			
		186 16 8		
			2,300 9 2	
Carried forward £.			143,991 6 10	35,141 12 9

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

Expenditure—*continued.*	Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	55,124 14 6	—
By 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities:		
Cost of £.30,693. 3. 1. Stock purchased (*vide* p. 158) - - - - - - - -	75,150 - -	
By 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities:		
Cost of £.15. 13. Stock purchased (*vide* p. 158) - - - - - - - - -	14 8 6	
Carried forward - - - £.	130,289 3 -	—

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Capital of the

Receipt—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			143,991 6 10	35,141 12 9
To Sales of Land, Forestal Rights, &c., in the Royal Forests:				
New Forest—Land required for the Southampton and Dorchester Railway - - - - - - - -	295 – –			
Land required for the Lymington Railway - - -	197 7 –			
Waste Land, &c. - - - - - - - - -	218 15 –			
		711 2 –		
Dean Forest—Land required by the South Wales Railway -	2,820 – –			
Waste Land, &c. - - - - - -	430 10 –			
Less,—Part Purchase Money of Three small Pieces of Land returned to the Vendee - - - - - - - -	5 – –			
	425 10 –			
		3,245 10 –		
Bere Forest—A Cottage and Garden - - - - - -	132 15 –			
Encroachments - - - - - - - - -	197 10 –			
		330 5 –		
Whittlewood Forest—Small Pieces of Land - - -	- - -	9 12 –		
Epping Forest—Forestal Rights over the Manors of Woodford, Ruckholts and Wanstead - - - - - -	1,891 13 3			
Forestal Rights over various parts of the Waste - -	631 15 6			
		2,523 8 9		
			6,819 17 9	
To Dividends of Stock purchased out of Money received for Damage to Asgill House at Richmond - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			14 8 6	
To Miscellaneous Receipts:				
Received from the Local Board of Health, Hull, as an acknowledgment for permission to lay a Pipe for outfall of Sewerage into the Humber - - - - - - - - -			1 – –	
To Cash Invested:				
£. 75,150 invested in 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities in the Names of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (*vide* p. 157) - - - - - - - -			- - -	30,693 8 1
£. 14. 8. 6. invested in 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, being Dividends, for the Year ended 10th October 1856, of Stock which is to accumulate during the existing Lease of Asgill House at Richmond (*vide* p. 157) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			- - -	15 13 –
		£.	150,826 13 1	115,850 13 10

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Capital

(*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales. £. s. d.	Scotland. £. s. d.	Ireland. £. s. d.	Isle of Man. £. s. d.	Isle of Alderney. £. s. d.
154	Sales of Estates, &c. - - - -	71,624 8 6	1,334 16 6	1,322 5 8	15 – –	909 16 10
156	Sales of Unimprovable Rents - - -	2,815 1 11	3,667 17 3	18,342 18 6	—	—
156	Sales of Encroachments in Wales - -	1,435 11 5	—	—	—	—
156	Enfranchisements of Copyholds - -	2,300 9 2	—	—	—	—
158	Sales of Land, &c., in the Royal Forests	6,819 17 9	—	—	—	—
158	Dividends of Stock (Asgill House) -	14 8 6	—	—	—	—
158	Miscellaneous Receipts - - - -	1 – –	—	—	—	—
	£.	85,010 17 3	5,002 13 9	19,665 4 2	15 – –	909 16 10

TOTAL RECEIPT - - - £. 110,603. 12. –.

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

Expenditure—*continued.*			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			130,289 3 –	—
By Balances on the 31st March 1857, viz.:				
		£. s. d.		
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 210 - - - -		14,635 5 1		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent Street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50) - - - - -	4,225 16 1			
Less, received on Account of Assessment, made 1st November 1856 - - - - - - - -	129 10 7			
		4,096 5 6		
Due by the Trustees of Sunk Island Roads, for Advances out of Capital, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45 - - - -		1,805 19 6		
			20,537 10 1	
2d. Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities - - - - - - - - -			- - -	114,857 18 5
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - - - -			- - -	492 15 5
Exchequer Bill deposited by the Ulster Canal Company - - - - - -			- - -	500 – –
		£.	150,826 13 1	115,850 13 10

Moneys have arisen in the Year ended on the 31st March 1857.

Account for Details.)

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
155	Purchases of Estates, &c. - - -	42,040 10 –	—	—	—	—
155	Redemption of Land Tax - - -	477 14 8	—	—	—	—
155	Purchase of Land adjoining Alice Holt Forest - - - - - - -	973 8 2	—	—	—	—
155	Enfranchisements of Copyholds - -	299 – –	—	—	—	—
155	York House, St. James' (Greenwood *v.* Taylor) - - - - - - -	10,000 – –	—	—	—	—
155	Miscellaneous Payments - - -	1,233 6 8	50 15 –	—	—	—
	£.	55,073 19 6	50 15 –	—	—	—

TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - £. 55,124. 14. 6.

II.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners 31st March 1857,

THE INCOME OF

Dr. Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50,

RECEIPT.

1.—LAND REVENUE.

To Balance on the 1st April 1856:

	£. s. d.
For net available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 192 to 195	41,552 – 11

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.
To Crown Rents, &c., viz.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears on the 1st April 1856	84,898 1 5	51,965 14 6	111,526 2 11	144 14 4	—
Rental for the year 1856–57	218,040 19 2	21,709 6 –	50,415 9 11	1,779 12 11	650 9 –
Rents not in charge with Receivers	264 4 5	787 – 4	19 15 8	—	—
Total Sums receivable £	303,203 5 –	74,462 – 10	161,961 8 6	1,924 7 3	650 9 –
Deduct,—					
Arrears and Rents discharged	22,240 1 1	2,105 6 6	990 10 3	—	—
Land Tax, &c. allowed on Welsh Rents	711 14 2	—	—	—	—
Rents repaid, and Remissions of Rents	695 9 4	1,598 8 10	57 13 2	—	—
Arrears on the 31st March 1857	61,103 4 4	47,282 12 11	111,511 1 2	345 5 3	– 2 7
Total Deductions £.	84,750 8 11	50,986 8 3	112,559 4 7	345 5 3	– 2 7
Difference, being the Rents received in 1856–57	218,452 16 1	23,475 12 7	49,402 3 11	1,579 2 –	650 6 5
			£. 293,560 1 –		293,560 1 –

To Profits of Manors, &c.:

Receipts in 1856–57, on account of the following Manors, viz.:

		£. s. d.
Ardudwy, Hundred of	Merioneth	11 – –
Barton, Barrow and Goxhill	Lincoln	142 2 –
Bromfield and Yale, Lordship of	Denbigh	124 14 6
Burwell Ramseys	Cambridge	288 2 9
Caerhun	Carnarvon	5 2 –
Clewer Brocas	Berks	10 18 10
Creuddyn, Hundred of	Carnarvon	1 3 4
Croythin, Lordship of	Cardigan	1 1 –
Cyfoeth-y-brenin	Cardigan	– 5 –
Dedworth Mansel	Berks	– 18 6
Denbigh, Lordship of	Denbigh	27 11 –
Dunstable	Bedford	65 8 2
East and West Deeping	Lincoln	1,467 11 10
East Dereham	Norfolk	807 12 –
East Greenwich	Kent	90 11 9
Egham	Surrey	983 – 6
Eltham	Kent	86 14 1
Englefield, Lordship of	Flint	4 1 6
English Bicknor	Gloucester	9 13 –
Epworth and Westwood	Lincoln	100 – –
Hampton Court	Middlesex	333 16 1
Hitchin, Portman and Foreign	Herts	74 15 4
Isaf	Carnarvon	5 17 –
Liswery and Libenuith	Monmouth	1 13 –
Llivon	Anglesea	3 15 6
Carried up £.		4,647 8 8

		£. s. d
Brought up		4,647 8 8
Lyndhurst	Hants	36 – –
Macclesfield	Chester	4 1 10
Mabwnion	Cardigan	– 10 –
Mevennith	Cardigan	1 10 –
Moulton, Harrington, &c.	Lincoln	48 18 5
Muchland	Lancaster	101 14 –
Nantconway, Hundred of	Carnarvon	40 – –
Pangdean	Sussex	218 8 5
Pencarreg	Carmarthen	– 6 –
Penllyn, Lordship of	Merioneth	16 18 –
Perching	Sussex	13 9 –
Perverth	Cardigan	1 – –
Portland	Dorset	862 5 4
Poynings	Sussex	6 – 1
Rialton	Cornwall	36 14 2
Richmond	Surrey	766 16 6
Silian	Cardigan	2 16 –
Shefford-with-Campton	Bedford	4 – –
South Ugree	Radnor	120 11 10
Staunton	Gloucester	3 14 9
Torver	Lancaster	15 18 9
Uchaf and Isaph, Hundred of	Carnarvon	– 3 –
Uwchgorfai, Hundred of	Carnarvon	108 10 8
West Walton-cum-Membris	Norfolk	37 10 10
Whaplode Abbatis	Lincoln	127 13 1
Wymondham	Norfolk	118 2 8
		7,341 2 –
Carried forward £.		342,453 3 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

THE LAND REVENUE,
and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.—LAND REVENUE.		
By Fees and Expenses paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Record Office:		
England and Wales:		
For enrolling Sales, Purchases and Miscellaneous Documents	960 11 8	
Fees for Searches, Records, &c. in relation to the Suit "Attorney-general *v.* The Corporation of London," and for other services, between 1850 and 1855	2,137 12 2	
		3,098 3 10
By Salaries and per Centage of Receivers, &c.:		
England and Wales	5,101 12 4	
Scotland	1,415 5 5	
Ireland	830 15 3	
Isle of Man	280 – –	
Isle of Alderney	50 – –	
		7,677 13 –
By Salaries and per Centage of Stewards of Manors, &c. (England and Wales)	– – –	426 11 4
By Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c.:		
England and Wales	296 11 10	
Scotland	33 4 3	
Ireland	78 13 11	
Isle of Man	5 19 4	
Isle of Alderney	– 19 4	
		415 8 8
By Incidental Expenses of Stewards of Manors, &c. (England and Wales)	– – –	265 13 4
By Surveys, &c. of Crown Property:		
Professional Charges and Expenses for Surveys, Plans, &c., in relation to the Management of Crown Property; viz:		
England and Wales	5,032 13 8	
Scotland	272 6 6	
	5,305 – 2	
Less,—Credits in Aid: £. s. d.		
England and Wales 1,895 14 8		
Scotland 45 14 6		
Ireland 8 3 –		
	1,949 17 2	
		3,355 3 –
Carried forward £.		15,238 13 2

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	342,453 3 11

1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*

To Profits of Mines, &c. (*Rents and Royalties*), viz.:	MINES.		QUARRIES.
England and Wales:	Coal, 460,432 Tons, raised in 1856.	Iron, 75,042 Tons, raised in 1856.	Stone.
Mines in Dean Forest:——(*Gloucester.*)	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears due at Christmas 1855, viz.:			
Dead Rents - - -	8,736 14 5	420 16 9	—
Tonnage - - - -	1,695 6 3	264 17 7	—
Arrears due at Michaelmas 1855 -	- - -	- - -	523 4 11
Tonnage, one Year to Christmas 1856 - - - - - -	3,657 17 7	1,084 13 4	—
Added to make up minimum Tonnage, or Dead Rent - -	2,306 - 4	204 - -	—
Yearly Rents, one Year to Michaelmas 1856 - - - -	- - -	- - -	92 5 2
Total Sums receivable - £.	16,395 18 7	1,974 7 8	615 10 1
Deduct,—			
Short Workings of prior Years allowed out of over-workings of present Year - - - -	748 10 11	53 1 7	—
Arrears due at Christmas 1856, viz.:			
Dead Rents - - -	9,643 15 2	179 10 -	—
Tonnage - - - -	1,154 4 5	97 14 4	—
Arrears due at Michaelmas 1856 -	- - -	- - -	476 3 4
Total Deductions - £.	11,546 10 6	330 5 11	476 3 4
Rents and Royalties received in 1856–57 - - - -	4,849 8 1	1,644 1 9	139 6 9

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	6,632 16 7	
Fees on Transfers, &c. - - - - - - -	12 - -	
Fees for Licences, &c. - - - - - - -	33 12 -	
Total Receipt from Mines in Dean Forest - - - £.		6,678 8 7

Mines in Chopwell Woods:——(*Durham.*)

The Crown's Proportion of Royalty received from the Lessees of Garesfield Colliery, in the Year 1856, viz.:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears due on the 1st January 1856 - - - - - -		74 14 11
Tennage, 1 year to 31st December 1856, viz.:		
171 Tens, 301 bolls, at 16*s.* per Ten (worked under Lease) - - - - - - -	138 14 6	
319 Tens, 64 bolls, at 20*s.* per Ten (worked by trespass) - - - - - - - -	319 2 10	
Royalty and outstroke Rent of Clay, 1,278 tons, at ¾*d.* per ton - - - - - - - -	3 19 11	
	461 17 3	
Deduct,—		536 12 2
Short-workings of prior years allowed out of over-workings of present year - - - - -	32 14 11	
Arrears due on the 31st December 1856 - -	429 2 3	
	461 17 2	
Total Receipt from Mines in Chopwell Woods - -		74 15 -
Carried forward - - - £.		6,753 3 7 342,453 3 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		- - -	15,238 13 2
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
By Expenses connected with the Mines in Dean Forest and Chopwell Woods:			
Mines in Dean Forest:——(*Gloucester.*)			
Salaries and Allowances:			
Deputy Gaveller - - - - - - - - - -	400 - -		
Clerk to ditto - - - - - - - - - -	100 - -		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		500 - -	
Day Labour on Mineral Survey, &c. - - - - - - - - -		117 16 6	
Gale Dinners - - - - - - - - - - - - -		29 14 -	
Rent of Gaveller's Office - - - - - - - - - -		10 - -	
Rates, Taxes, &c. on ditto - - - - - - - - - -		2 - 3	
Stationery, Postage, Parcels, Advertisements, and Incidental Expenses - -		139 19 10	
Professional Services relative to the disputed Boundaries - - - -		63 - -	
Cost of a tracing of part of Newland Parish - - - - - - -		9 2 6	
Contributions to Schools, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		432 12 -	
Moiety of Tonnage of Iron Ore paid over to certain Owners of Freehold Land, after deduction of 2 ½ per cent. for Collection (per Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43) -		314 14 10	
Moiety of Tonnage of Coal paid over to certain Owners of Freehold Land, after deduction of 2 ½ per cent. for Collection (per Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43) - -		4 14 5	
Total Expenditure for Mines in Dean Forest - - - £.		1,623 14 4	
Mines in Chopwell Woods:——(*Durham.*)			
Paid for Annual Subterranean Survey and for Local Examination of the Accounts, for the Year ended on the 31st December 1855 - - - - - - - - - -	12 12 -		
Total Expenditure for Mines in Chopwell Woods - - - £.		12 12 -	
			1,636 6 4
Carried forward - - - £.			16,874 19 6

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	6,753 3 7	342,453 3 11
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*		
To Profits of Mines, &c. (*Rents and Royalties*)—continued—viz.:		
England and Wales:	£. s. d.	
Cardigan - - - - (Mines and Quarries) - - - - - -	331 7 9	
Carnarvon - - - - - - (ditto) - - - - - - -	1,480 2 7	
Denbigh - - - - - - (ditto) - - - - - - -	47 6 1	
Flint - - - - - - - (ditto) - - - - - - -	193 6 11	
Lancaster - - - (Iron Ores, &c.) - - - - - -	182 7 9	
Merioneth - - - (Mines and Quarries) - - - - -	463 1 4	
York - - - - - (Lead, Iron, Stone, &c.) - - - - -	1,402 3 5	
	4,104 15 10	
Isle of Man:	10,857 19 5	
Lead Mines - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,006 3 7	
Iron Mines - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8 6 –	
Lime Quarries - - - - - - - - - - - - -	57 6 3	
Marble (1*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*), Granite (1*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*), and Stone (2*l.* 15*s.*), Quarries - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5 19 10	
	5,077 15 8	
To Fines on the Renewal of Crown Leases:		15,935 15 1
England and Wales:		
Middlesex—Premises Nos. 56, 57 and 58, Jermyn Street - - - - - -	1,243 15 4	
Ditto No. 12, Marylebone Street - - - - - - -	200 – –	
Ditto No. 21, Queen Street, Soho - - - - - - -	150 – –	
Ditto No. 24, Tichborne Street - - - - - - -	135 4 8	
		1,729 – –
To Fees on Acquittance of Rents in Ireland - - - - - - -		1,086 18 3
To Fees for Leases, Conveyances, Assignments, &c.:		
Fees received, viz.:	£. s. d.	
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - -	3,020 2 1	
Less—Payments made thereout - - - - - - -	108 5 6	
	2,911 16 7	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15 15 –	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	43 1 –	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - -	21 9 –	
Isle of Alderney - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20 9 –	
		3,012 10 7
To Sales of Produce of Crown Estates:		
England and Wales:	£. s. d.	
Berks - King's Meadow, Reading - (Grass) - - -	178 6 4	
Windsor - - - - (Trees) - - -	10 – –	
	188 6 4	
Dorset - Gillingham - - - - (Timber) - - -	- - -	50 – –
Essex - Allotment at Hainault - - (Timber, Bark, &c.)	17,219 5 1	
Stapleford Hall Farm - - (Trees) - - -	40 – –	
Wolves and Joyes' Farm - (Trees) - - -	142 10 –	
	17,401 15 1	
Gloucester - Hagloe Estate - - - (Timber) - - -	- - -	105 – –
Hants - - Lyndhust, Manor of - - (Timber, Bark, &c.)	- - -	533 12 –
Kent - - Eltham Estate - - - (Trees, Bark, &c.) -	- - -	339 16 2
Lincoln - Billingborough Estate - - (Trees) - - -	16 – –	
Deeping Estate - - - (Thinnings) - -	4 – –	
Ingleby Estate - - - (Trees) - - -	20 – –	
	40 – –	
Northampton - Whittlewood - - - - (Timber, Bark, &c.)	- - -	1,266 9 4
Oxford - - Wychwood - - - - (Timber, Bark, &c.)	- - -	3,343 1 11
Surrey - Egham Estate - - - (Trees) - - -	36 6 –	
Old Deer Park, Richmond - (Trees) - - -	8 10 –	
Sudbrook Park - - - (Thinnings) - -	5 – –	
	49 16 –	
Sussex - - Poynings Estate - - - - (Trees, Bark, &c.)	- - -	1,295 17 1
Scotland:	£.	24,613 13 11
Linlithgow - Palace Grounds - - - (Trees) - - - - - -	4 18 –	
		24,618 11 11
Carried forward - - - £.		383,835 19 9

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		16,874 19 6
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*		
By Cost of Preparation of Produce, and other Expenses connected with the Sales thereof, on various Estates, viz.:		
England and Wales:		
Berks - - King's Meadow, Reading - - (Grass) - - - - -	15 17 1	
Cumberland - Lanercost - - - - - (Timber) - - - -	7 11 9	
Essex - - Allotment at Hainault - - - (Timber, Bark, &c.) - -	3,991 10 6	
Hants - Lyndhurst, Manor of - - - (Timber, Bark, &c.) - -	70 17 –	
Kent - - Eltham Estate - - - - (Trees, Bark, &c) - - -	67 12 –	
Northampton - Whittlewood - - - - - (Timber, Bark, &c.) - -	3 13 4	
Oxford - - Wychwood - - - - - (Timber, Bark, &c.) - -	1,804 16 9	
Sussex - - Poynings Estate - - - - (Trees, Bark, &c.) - - -	22 10 6	
		5,989 13 11
By Repairs and Improvements:		
England and Wales:		
Berks—Windsor: New Roads for laying out the Keppel Estate Building Lots (Balance) - - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 424 14 –	
Ditto - Construction of a Sewer in the Osborne Road - - -	147 – –	
Ditto - Hog Common Farm, Drainage - - - - - - -	221 4 3	
	792 18 3	
Cornwall—Rialton Estate: New Buildings and Repairs on various Farms (Balance) - - - - - - - - - -	501 6 –	
Ditto - Allowance towards the Cost of Drainage of a Field on Gustevean Farm - - - - - - - - - -	18 – –	
Ditto - Allowance towards the Cost of Improvements on Penrose Farm - - - - - - - - - - - -	45 – –	
Ditto - Allowance towards the Cost of a new Granary on Reterth Farm - - - - - - - - - -	15 – –	
Ditto - Allowance towards the Cost of filling up an old Canal on Trewassick Farm - - - - - - - - - -	45 – –	
	624 6 –	
Cumberland—Lanercost: Repair of Fences (2*l.* 15*s.*), Salary of Woodkeeper (20*l.*) -	22 15 –	
Dorset—Gillingham: Drainage on Longmoor and Gutchpool Farms (on account) -	1,117 16 –	
Essex—Allotment at Hainault: Sub-division Fencing (executed in 1853), Salary of Superintendent, &c. - - - - - -	£. s. d. 329 5 3	
Ditto - New Homesteads (on account) - - - - - -	6,245 19 6	
Ditto - Arterial Drainage, &c. - - - - - - -	2,060 14 9	
Ditto - Pipe Drainage (on account) - - - - - -	9,635 15 6	
Ditto - New Farm Road - - - - - - - -	1,065 14 9	
Stapleford Hall Farm: New Buildings and Repairs (on account)	550 – –	
Wolves and Joyes' Farm - - - ditto - - - (on account)	450 – –	
Harwich: Repairs of Sea Wall, Erection of Fences, Salary of Superintendent, &c. - - - - - - - - -	55 19 5	
	20,893 9 2	
Gloucester—Hagloe Estate: Repairs of Farm Buildings - - -	30 3 4	
Ditto - Drainage, viz.: Hagloe House Farm, Oatfield Farm, Upper Hagloe Farm, Poulton Court Farm, and Lodge Farm (on account) -	1,253 2 6	
	1,283 10 10	
Hants—Lyndhurst: Repairs of Premises called "Martins," in Bartley Regis - -	98 – –	
Great Staughton Estate: New Farm Buildings, Cottages, &c., Repairs, &c., viz.; on Farm leased to—	£. s. d.	
Mr. William Cant (Balance) - - - - - -	366 16 3	
Mr. Jos. Topham (Balance) - - - - - -	405 10 –	
Mr. Thomas Blott (Balance) - - - - - -	364 10 –	
	1,136 16 3	
Kent—Neats Court Farm, Isle of Sheppey: New Buildings (on account) - - - - - - - - - - - -	300 – –	
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Drainage (on account) -	1,596 12 4	
Eltham Woods: Repairs of Fences, Salary of Woodreve, &c. -	106 3 3	
Blackheath: Felling Timber in Chesterfield Walk - - -	6 6 –	
	2,509 1 7	
Lancaster—Muchland Woods - Salary of Woodkeeper - - - - - -	5 5–	
Carried forward - - - £.	28,483 13 1	22,864 13 5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	388,835 19 9
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*		
To Interest of Money:		
England and Wales:		
Interest of 500 *l.*, part of the Debt of the Trustees of the Dean Forest Roads (1 Year to 1856, at 4 per Cent.) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20 - -	
Interest of Balance of Advances out of Capital for the removal of the Colonnade in the Regent's Quadrant (at 5 per Cent.) - - - - - - - - - -	210 8 11	
Interest received in respect of Timber sold at Hainault - - - - - - -	14 15 10	
Dividend of 100 *l.* Share (formerly the Property of W. H. White) in the Sleaford Navigation Company (1 Year) - - - - - - - - - - - -	8 - -	
	253 4 9	
Scotland:	£. s. d.	
Interest of the running Balance of the Woods and Forests Fund at the Royal Bank of Scotland, during the Year 1856 - - -	739 14 2	
Interest of part Cost of Fences at Scrabster, County Caithness - -	19 12 9	
Interest of Arrears of Surplus Teinds in respect of the Estate of Mounteagle, County Ross - - - - - - - - -	16 12 1	
	775 19 -	
Ireland:		
Interest of an Exchequer Bill of 500 *l.* deposited by the Ulster Canal Company - - -	16 15 3	
Sources generally:	£. s. d.	
Dividend of 34,164 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, Bank of England (Half a Year) - - - - -	512 9 4	
Dividend of 93,394 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, Bank of England (Half a Year) - - - - -	1,400 18 2	
	1,913 7 6	
		2,959 6 6
To Haymarket:—(*Regent's Park*). (Per Act 11 Geo. 4, c. 14):		
Tolls collected in the Year ended 31st December 1856 - - - - - - - - -		275 6 4
Carried forward - - - £.		392,070 12 7

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			28,483 18 1	22,864 13 5
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
By Repairs and Improvements—*continued.*				
England and Wales—continued.				
Lincoln—Billingborough Estate: New Buildings and Repairs on the Farms leased to Mr. Bailey, Mr. Duckett, Mr. Gould, Mr. Henson, Mr. Linney, Mrs. Caswell, Mr. Mackinder, Mr. Seawards, Mrs. Smith, Miss Snart, and Mr. Armstrong (on account)		3,822 5 –		
Billingborough Plantations, &c.: Salary of Superintendent - -		12 – –		
Deeping Estate: Farm Buildings, Works and Repairs on Premises leased to—	£. s. d.			
Mr. Morley - - - - - - - -	165 1 6			
Mr. Seth Smith - - - - - - -	210 – –			
Mr. Thomas Measures - - - - -	102 – –			
		477 1 6		
Holbeach Estate: Towards new Buildings, &c.—				
Mr. Crawley - - - - - - -	150 – –			
Mr. Higdon - - - - - - - -	100 – –			
		250 – –		
Whaplode and Moulton Estate: New Buildings, &c. - - -		920 – –		
Ditto - - - - - Towards the erection of a Cottage		12 – –		
Ditto - - - - - Making Ditches - - -		2 16 3		
Ingleby Hall Farm: Drainage (on account) - - - -		1,337 14 5		
Ingleby Farm - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -		427 4 1		
			7,261 1 3	
Middlesex—Building Ground near Victoria Park: Various Works, Fencing, &c., and Salary of Clerk of Works - - - - - - - - - - - -			449 2 –	
Northampton—Newborough Estate: Erection of a Labourer's Cottage, Cart-house, &c. (on account) - - - - - -		£. s. d. 400 – –		
Whittlewood: General Management, Woodman's Wages, &c. -		142 3 1		
			542 3 1	
Northumberland—Lindisfarne Abbey, Holy Island: Repairs - - - - -			550 – –	
Oxford—Wychwood: General Management, Day Labour, clearing and grubbing the Woods, Salary of Woodward, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -			3,367 10 11	
Surrey—Lower Bakeham Farm, Egham: Additions to the Farm House (Balance) - - - - - - - - - -		£. s. d. 345 – –		
Bakeham Farm, Egham: Drainage - - - - - - -		26 2 9		
Egham: Fencing round the new Pound, &c. - - - - -		3 16 8		
Rapley Farm, Bagshot: Erection of Labourers' Cottages (Balance)		80 – –		
Old Deer Park, Richmond: Repairs of Fences - - - -		32 4 6		
			487 3 11	
Sussex—Poynings Estate: Drainage - - - - - - -		1,259 – –		
Poynings Estate: Alterations and Additions at the Old Manor House (on account) - - - -	£. s. d. 750 8 –			
Poynings Estate: Erection of a Double Cottage (on account) - - - - - - - - - -	200 – –			
		950 8 –		
Poynings Estate: Erection of Cottages on Perching Farm (on account) - - - - - - - - - - - -		270 – –		
Poynings Woods: General Management, Salary of Woodreve, &c.		63 19 10		
			2,543 7 10	
York—Woodhouse Grange Estate: Drainage - - - -		188 16 4		
Dishforth Estate: Additions and Alterations to Farm Buildings -		557 6 6		
Thornton Briggs: Drainage - - - - - - - -		1,101 – –		
Sunk Island: Repairs, &c. of Farm House (Messrs. Spillman) Balance - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 120 – –			
Sunk Island: New Farm House and Premises (Messrs. Caley) (Balance) - - - - - -	423 – –			
Sunk Island: Bailiff's Cottage and Farm Buildings on the New Intake (Mr. Harrison) (Balance) -	444 – –			
Sunk Island: Additions and Alterations to Farm Buildings (Mr. Harrison) (Balance) - - - -	300 – –			
Sunk Island: New Farm House (Messrs. Richardson) (Balance) - - - - - - - - -	600 – –			
Carried forward - - -	1,887 – –	1,847 2 10	43,684 7 1	22,864 13 5

Appendix N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
							Brought forward - - -	392,070	12	7
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*										
To Rolls Estate (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):										
Rents, viz.:										
Arrears on the 5th January 1856 - - - - - - - -	249	15	6							
Rental for the year 1856 - - - - - - - - -	930	8	6							
				1,180	4	–				
Deduct,—										
Arrears discharged - - - - - - - - - -	42	15	–							
Arrears on the 5th January 1857 - - - - - - - -	242	12	6							
				285	7	6				
Rents received in 1856–57 - - - £.				894	16	6				
Sales of Materials of Houses in Fetter-lane - - - - - - - - - -				48	–	–				
Received from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c. in respect of the Cost of Survey, &c. of Houses in Chancery-lane - - - - - - - - - -				7	7	–				
								950	3	6
To Kingwilliamstown Estate, County Cork:										
Sale of Implements, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				-	-	-		13	2	6
To Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold:										
England and Wales:										
	£.	s.	d.							
Carmarthen—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (340*l.*) of an Allotment of Land at Pencarreg - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	7	1	7				
Chester—Interest of the Running Balance of Purchase Money of the North Reserve at Birkenhead - - - - - - - -	1,588	8	2							
Interest of the Running Balance of Purchase Money (150*l.*) of the Little Roodies - - - - - - - - -	6	–	–							
				1,594	8	2				
Denbigh—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (288*l.*) of an Allotment under the Nantglyn Inclosure Act - - - - -	4	–	–							
Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (20*l.* 16*s.*) of Lot 11, Llanelian Sales - - - - - - - - -	–	16	7							
				4	16	7				
Gloucester—Interest of Purchase Money (2,820*l.*) of Land in Dean Forest - -				78	14	10				
Lincoln—Interest of the Running Balance of Purchase Money of the Denton Estate -				65	18	8				
Carried forward - - - £.				1,750	19	10		393,033	18	7

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,887 – –	1,847 2 10	43,684 7 1	22,864 13 5
I.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
By Repairs and Improvements of Crown Estates—*continued.*				
England and Wales—continued.				
York—Sunk Island: Additions and Alterations, Farm Buildings (Messrs. Richardson) (on account) -	350 – –			
Ditto - Farm House, Mr. Grayburn (Balance) -	400 – –			
Ditto - Additions and Alterations to Farm Buildings (Balance) - - - - - - - -	600 – –			
Ditto - Farm Buildings (Mr. Johnson) - -	1,364 – –			
Ditto - Alterations and Additions to Farm Buildings (Mr. Lambert) (on account) - - -	300 – –			
Ditto - Additions &c. to Farm Buildings (Messrs. Harland) (on account) - - - - - -	850 – –			
Ditto - Farm House, &c. (Mr. Faviell) (on account)	100 – –			
Ditto - Farm Buildings (Mr. Hopkinson) (on account) - - - - - - - - - -	700 – –			
Ditto - Erection of Farm House Buildings (Mr. Richardson) (on account) - - - - - -	1,400 – –			
Ditto - Seven Cottage Tenements (on account) -	200 – –			
Ditto - Eight Double Cottages for Labourers (on account) - - - - - - - - - -	700 – –			
Ditto - Two Double Cottages (on account) - -	50 – –			
Ditto - Salaries and Disbursements of Clerks of Works - - - - - - - - - -	137 17 8			
		9,038 17 8		
Ditto - New Carriage Roads, Drains, Fences, &c. - - -		1,484 17 –		
Sunk Island Roads—One seventeenth part of the Balance (1,918*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*) of the Sum advanced out of Capital under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45 - - - - - - - -		112 17 5		
			12,483 14 11	
		£.	56,168 2 –	
Less,—Credit in Aid:				
Sussex—Cost of Fencing at Hastings (*vide* Appendix to 34th Report, page 199) -			25 7 6	
		£.	56,142 14 6	
Scotland:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Caithness—Scrabster, Lythmore and Stempster Farms, Building Walls, Roads, &c. - - - - -	815 10 6			
Scrabster, Lythmore Farms: Walls, Conduits, &c. executed under Contract (Balance and Interest thereon) - - - - - - - - - -	654 – 4			
Stempster: Crown's proportion of Cost of Fences -	146 13 3			
Orkney—Repair of old Manse - - - - -	3 16 7			
		1,620 – 8		
Less,—Credit in Aid:				
Caithness—Received from Sir G. Sinclair: Moiety of Cost of March Fences erected at Scrabster between the Property of the Crown and that of Sir G. Sinclair - - - - - - - - - -	31 12 9			
Return of a Sum overpaid for Works in 1855-56 -	– 7 –			
		31 19 9		
			1,588 – 11	
Ireland:				
Kerry—Castlemaine Estate, Repairs of Houses - - - -		9 6		
Kildare—Cottage on the Curragh, Repairs, &c. - - - -		4 12 –		
			5 1 6	
Isle of Alderney:				
Repairs of Public Roads, Quays, &c. - - - - - - - - - -			18 – 11	
(*Vide Observations on the Improvement of the Crown's Landed Estates*, p. 10.)				57,753 17 10
By Allowances to Crown Tenants:				
Allowances to various Tenants for Improvements and Repairs of Buildings, Roads, Drains and Fences, viz:				
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - -			126 4 –	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			32 5 1	
				158 9 1
		Carried forward - - - £.		80,777 – 4

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			1,750 19 10	393,033 18 7
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*				
To Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold—*continued.*				
Scotland:				
Fife—Interest of Purchase Money (115 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*) of Surplus Teinds in Markinch Parish (40 years) -	- - -	230 7 -		
Orkney—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (4,425 *l.*) of the Estate of Crantit, &c. - - -	79 12 11			
Interest of Purchase Money (525 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*) of Property at Brandequoy - - - - - -	2 11 10			
Interest of Purchase Money (11 *l.*) of the Bishop's Garden - - - - - - - - -	- 1 4			
		82 6 1	312 13 1	
				2,063 12 11
To York House, St. James' (Greenwood *v.* Taylor):				
For Transfer, from the Capital of the Land Revenue, of this Sum, received on the 21st February 1856, from the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, in repayment of part of 30,000 *l.* originally due to Messrs. Greenwood, on the Security of the Lease of York House (the Advances to the late Duke of York in the year 1835, for the purchase of the Lease thereof, having been made out of Income) (*vide* p. 155) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			10,000 - -	
Received, from the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, the Dividend on Debt due to the Crown from the Estate of the late Duke of York, paid pursuant to the orders of the Court of Chancery, dated respectively 3d November 1855 and 18th July 1856 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			10,737 8 4	
				20,737 8 4
To Bed and Shores of the River Thames:				
Received from the Corporation of the City of London, in satisfaction of the Claim of the Crown to Arrears of Rents and Profits in respect of the Bed and Shores of the River Thames, pursuant to Agreement, dated 18th December 1856 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				5,000 - -
To Superannuation Fund (per Act 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24):				
Deductions from Salaries paid in the Year 1856–57 - - - - - - - - - - - -				596 4 4
Carried forward - - -				421,431 4 2

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			80,777 – 4
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
By Exmoor Church and Parsonage House:			
Expended on account of the Erection of a Church and Parsonage House at Simon's Bath, for the Parish of Exmoor, in the Counties of Devon and Somerset, as required by the Act 55 Geo. 3, c. 138 - -			81 6 10
By Kensington Building Ground:			
Formation of a Road across the old Forcing Ground at Kensington (Balance of Contract) - - -			20 – –
By Rates and Taxes on Crown Property:			
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants, viz.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - -	13,811 16 4		
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,160 11 3		
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,415 10 8		
		18,387 18 3	
Land Tax, Paving and Lighting, Poor, Highway and Church Rates, or Donations in lieu thereof, viz.:	£. s. d.		
England and Wales - - - - - -	816 6 8		
Less,—Credit in aid - - - - -	– 1 7		
	816 5 1		
Scotland - - - - - - - - - -	172 4 4		
Less,—Credit in aid - - - - -	20 15 –		
	151 9 4		
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - -	72 5 1		
		1,039 19 6	
			19,427 17 9
By Queen's Road, Kensington:			
Maintenance and Repairs of Road, Footpaths, Lodges, &c., Gatekeepers' Salaries and Liveries, Lighting and Watering, Rates and Taxes on Lodges, &c. - - - - -		1,080 11 8	
Less,—Proportion of the Expense of Maintenance, &c., paid by the Tenants - -		269 7 3	
			811 4 5
By Haymarket (Regent's Park) (per Act 11 Geo. 4, c. 14):			
Salary, &c. of Clerk of the Market, Rent of Office, &c. - - - - - - - - -			130 7 6
By Rolls Estate (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):		£. s. d.	
Erecting Shores in front of Houses in Fetter Lane - - - - - - - -		123 14 3	
New Drains, &c. to Houses in Rolls Buildings - - - - - - - -		72 – –	
Professional Services and Expenses of the Surveyor, in the Year 1856 - - - -		28 11 6	
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants (62*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*), Donations (9*l.* 4*s.*) - -		71 13 8	
			295 19 5
By Kingwilliamstown Estate, County Cork:			
Various Expenses incurred in the Year 1855 - - - - - - - - - - - -			151 4 2
By Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends and Allowances:			
Permanent Pensions and Allowances, Stipends to Ministers, Allowances to Universities, Schools, Hospitals, &c., viz.:—		£. s. d.	
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - -		5,906 3 5	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,846 8 5	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - -		216 13 4	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - -		30 17 2	
Isle of Alderney - - - - - - - - - - - - -		95 – –	
			8,095 2 4
By Donations to Churches, Schools, &c.:			
Donations towards the Building, Enlargement and Repairs of Churches and Parsonage Houses, and Subscriptions to Schools, Hospitals, &c., viz.:	£. s. d.		
England and Wales - - - - - - - - -	995 7 –		
Less,—Credits in Aid - - - - - - -	180 – –		
		815 7 –	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - -		12 10 –	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - -		25 – –	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - -		6 – 2	
			858 17 2
Carried forward - - - £.			110,648 19 11

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				421,431	4	2
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*						
To Miscellaneous Receipts:						
England and Wales:						
Essex—Harwich Estate: For Dilapidations - - - - - - - - -				2	1	7
Kent—Eltham Common: Acknowledgment of an Encroachment - - - - -				10	–	–
Leicester—Stanton-under-Bardon: For Dilapidations - - - - - - -				42	1	–
Lincoln—Deeping Estate: For Dilapidations - - - - - -	110	–	–			
Epworth Estate: For Dilapidations - - - - - - -	100	–	–			
Whaplode and Moulton Estate: For Dilapidations - -	750	–	–			
				960	–	–
Middlesex—Forcing Ground at Kensington: Erection of Notice Boards, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	11	17	4			
Kensington: For the use of the Pathway from the Queen's Road to St. Paul's Church - - - - -	3	10	–			
Millbank: Received from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c. part Cost of the Embankment of the Thames - - - - - - - - -	428	5	–			
				443	12	4
Surrey—Esher: Received from the King of the Belgians, Annuity in consideration of Outlay of 934 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* on a Bridge erected over the River Mole (one year) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				98	10	–
Sussex—Poynings Estate: For Dilapidations - - - - - - - - -				280	15	–
York—Sunk Island: Wharfage Dues collected at Stone Creek - - - -				23	8	7
Various Receipts of small Amount - - - - - - - - - - - -				28	13	1
			£.	1,889	1	7
Scotland:						
Dumbarton—Cardross: For part workings of a Clayfield - - - - -				40	–	–
Ireland:						
Kildare—The Curragh: Rent of Sites of Booths erected during the Encampment -				50	5	–
Isle of Alderney:	£.	s.	d.			
Difference in Currency on Imprests made during the year to the Receiver of the Revenues of the Island - - - - - -	16	14	3			
Sale of Rushes from Longy Pond - - - - - - - - -	–	10	–			
				17	4	3
						1,996 10 10
Total for "Land Revenue" - - Carried forward - - £.						423,427 15 –

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
				Brought forward - - -	110,648	19	11
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*						
By Miscellaneous Payments:						
England and Wales:						
Paid for the Extinguishment of Claims to Way-going Crops on the Hagloe Estate (including Surveyor's Charge) - - - - - - - - - - - -				178 1 –		
Paid Interest of Purchase-moneys of Estates purchased - - - - - -				208 15 2		
Attendance of a Police Constable on the Allotment at Hainault, County Essex -				67 1 –		
Paid over to his Majesty the King of the Belgians the Dividend on 1,469 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, arising out of the Investment of the Consideration Moneys received by the Crown in respect of the Enfranchisement of certain Copyhold Premises holden of the Manors of Esher and Milbourne, County Surrey (half a year) - - - - - - - - - - - - -				22 – 11		
Paid to the Bank of England for daily attendance of Clerks at the Office - -				24 – –		
Proportion of Expense of Tithe Apportionments, &c. - - - - - - -				134 18 4		
Plants supplied to Hampton Court Gardens in the year 1850 - - - - -				23 4 –		
Cost of the Erection of Lamp Posts in the Albert Road, Regent's Park, in the year 1846				77 2 –		
Paid over to the Trustees of Sunk Island Turnpike Roads, the Wharfage and other Dues collected at Stone Creek, Sunk Island - - - - - - - -				107 9 8		
Allowed to a retired Tenant at Rialton, Cornwall (40 *l.*); to a Widow (12 *l.* 15 *s.*) -				52 15 –		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - - - - - -				217 19 –		
			£.	1,113 6 1		
Scotland:	£.	s.	d.			
Paid for Professional Services, &c., in relation to Surplus Teinds -	161	13	4			
Paid for Examination of the Rentals of the Bishopric of Orkney (on account) - - - - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–			
Interest of 146 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*, Crown's proportion of the Cost of Fences erected in 1848 at Scrabster (paid under a Decree of the Sheriff of Caithness) - - - - - - - - - -	51	18	6			
Exchange on Transfers of Cash from the Royal Bank of Scotland to the Bank of England - - - - - - - - -	52	11	8			
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - -	39	14	–			
				555 17 6		
Ireland:						
Gratuity awarded to the Overseer of the Kingwilliamstown Estate (one year) - - - - - - - - - - - -	20	–	–			
Rent of a Limestone Quarry at Camuldurheen or Mansrour - - -	20	–	–			
Paid in respect of levelling a Limestone Quarry, near Kingwilliamstown - - - - - - - - - - - -	10	–	–			
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - -	35	6	–			
				85 6 –		
Isle of Man:						
Allowance to the Lieutenant-Governor, in lieu of Official Residence	150	–	–			
Expenses incurred in the Seneschal's Office - - - - - -	29	–	–			
Paid for Copies of Deeds - - - - - - - - -	–	12	–			
				179 12 –		
Isle of Alderney:						
Annuity for Surrender of the Lease of the Island - - - -	700	–	–			
Salary of the Judge (from 1st January to 21st September 1856) -	109	2	2			
Salaries of the Procureur, Harbour Master and Gaoler, and various Gaol and incidental Expenses in the Island - - - -	232	11	9			
				1,041 13 11		
					2,975	15	6
Total for "Land Revenue" - - Carried forward - - £.					113,624	15	5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	423,427 15 -

2.—RECEIPT FROM WINDSOR FOREST AND PARKS.

TO WINDSOR FOREST AND PARKS:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):		
Bark { Flittern, 50 Tons, 8 cwt. / Timber, 12 Tons, 14 cwt. 3 qrs.	330 12 2	
Poles	759 13 5	
Cordwood or Stackwood	976 16 -	
Fagots or Bavins	1,005 13 5	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	74 13 1	
Charcoal	509 - -	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.		3,656 8 1
	£. s. d.	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Gates, Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) -	322 3 5	
Value of Pipes supplied from the Tilery for Repairs of Drains, &c. (*vide* per contra) -	8 9 9	
		330 13 2
Rents of Labourers' Cottages, &c.		133 1 6
Received for Repairs of a Road from Sheet Street		25 - -
Various Receipts of small Amount		9 13 8
£.		4,154 16 5
Ranger's Department:	£. s. d.	
Sales of Live Stock (60 Scotch Oxen)	1,196 15 -	
Venison Fees (Year 1856)	114 5 6	
Grazing Rents, &c.	34 - -	
		1,345 - 6
£.		5,499 16 11
Home Park		
Rent of the Grazing		150 - -
Total Receipt from Windsor Forest and Parks - - - £.		5,649 16 11
Carried forward - - - £.		429,077 11 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	- - -	113,624 15 5

2.—EXPENDITURE FOR WINDSOR FOREST AND PARKS.

BY WINDSOR FOREST AND PARKS (including the Royal Stand and Hound Kennel at Ascot):

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances (Ranger's Department):			
Deputy Ranger	400 - -		
Bailiff:—Salary (200 *l.*); Compensation for Allowances (96 *l.*)	296 - -		
Locksmith:—Salary (60 *l.*); in lieu of Horse Corn (11 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*); in lieu of Fuel Wood (17 *l.*)	88 18 6		
Park-keepers:—(2 in number); 1 at 250 *l.*, and 1 at 175 *l.*; Attending Her Majesty at Ascot Races (1 *l.*); Allowance to one of them in lieu of Meadow (7 *l.*)	433 - -		
Acting Park-keeper	52 3 4		
Gamekeeper:—Salary (150 *l.*); Allowance for Horse Keep (20 *l.*); in lieu of Fuel (10 *l.*)	180 - -		
Under Gamekeepers:—(6 in number, at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each per week)	327 12 -		
Gatekeepers:—4 in number, at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each per week)	218 8 -		
Men assisting ditto (3 in number)	110 16 3		
Fisherman:—Salary (54 *l.* 12 *s.*); in lieu of Keep of Cow (8 *l.*); in lieu of Fuel (5 *l.*)	67 12 -		
Man assisting ditto	20 16 -		
Warrener	54 12 -		
Bombardier	45 12 6		
Herdsman:—Salary (36 *l.* 10 *s.*); in lieu of Keep of Cow (8 *l.*); in lieu of Fuel (5 *l.*)	49 10 -		
Chaplain	100 - -		
Clerk of Chapel	7 7 -		
Organist	12 10 -		
Care of Chapel	2 - -		
Liveries for Park-keepers, Gamekeepers, Under Gamekeepers, &c.	151 15 6		
Total for Salaries, &c. (Ranger's Department)		2,618 13 1	
Salaries and Allowances (Commissioners of Woods' Department):			
Deputy Surveyor:—Salary at 350 *l.* per Annum	375 - -		
Ditto — Allowance for Clerk at 20 *l.* per Annum	25 - -		
Ditto — Allowance for Keep of Two Horses	60 - -		
		460 - -	
Woodmen (8 in number)		362 7 10	
Foreman of the Park		110 - -	
Allowances to Sick and Disabled Labourers		142 - -	
		1,074 7 10	
Total for Salaries and Allowances			3,693 - 11
Labour (Ranger's Department):			
Attending Cattle, Bailiff's Horse, Goats, Buffaloes, &c., rearing Game, Night Watching, &c.		224 5 3	
Labour (Commissioners of Woods' Department):			
Nursery Work, Planting, &c.	239 14 6		
Maintenance, &c.	2,638 8 8		
Preparation of Produce for Sale	1,296 16 6		
		4,174 19 8	
Total for Labour			4,399 4 11

	Ranger's Department. £. s. d.	Commissioners of Woods' Department. £. s. d.	
Levelling a portion of the Long Walk near the Statue	- - -	267 17 3	
Erection of a Cottage at Egham Wick (Balance)	- - -	12 10 -	
Artificers' Work, and Materials used for Lodges, Fences, Penstocks, &c.	- - -	4,360 8 8	
Royal Stand at Ascot (Maintenance)	- - -	99 12 6	
Hound Kennel at Ascot (Maintenance)	- - -	219 3 6	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Gates, Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	- - -	322 3 5	
Value of Pipes supplied from the Tilery for Repairs of Drains, &c. (*vide* per contra)	- - -	8 9 9	
Drainage Works { Labour 661 7 10; Other Payments 187 - 6 }	- - -	848 8 4	
Tilery { Labour 231 4 11; Other Payments 146 19 8 }	- - -	378 4 7	
Machinery, Implements, Harness and General Ironmongery	3 19 -	114 10 7	
Purchase of Withes for binding Fagots	- - -	88 16 -	
Straw for Thatching Fern and Hay-ricks	- - -	25 2 -	
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c.	- - -	96 16 3	
Manure	- - -	236 17 7	
Purchase of Live Stock (60 Scotch Oxen) 630 - -; Expenses of bringing ditto from Falkirk Fair 55 9 -	685 9 -	—	
Expenses attendant on Sales of Live Stock	44 2 10	—	
Provender for Cattle, Horses, &c.	436 3 6	241 12 6	
Veterinary Expenses, Cattle Medicine, &c.	3 1 -	10 12 2	
Food for the Deer	264 4 3	—	
Food for the Game	500 - -	—	
Powder and Shot for the Keepers, &c.	30 5 6	- 4 -	
Fishing Tackle, and Repairs of Punts	32 8 10	—	
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers	24 19 6	68 12 10	
Refreshments for Haymakers	- - -	37 15 6	
Watching Plantations against Fires	- - -	13 6 10	
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof	4 19 -	1,391 11 8	
Cartage of Alder to Waltham Abbey	- - -	95 16 5	
Ground Rents of Labourers' Cottages	- - -	7 8 -	
Pay of a Constable at Virginia Water	9 10 8	—	
For a Plan of the Fences at Lachester Gate	- - -	3 3 -	
Venison Warrants	7 3 -	—	
Subscription to the Windsor Royal Dispensary	2 2 -	—	
Allowance to the late Clerk of the Chapel	5 - -	—	
£.	2,053 8 1	8,949 3 4	11,002 11 5

HOME PARK:

Pay of a Constable (54 *l.* 15 *s.*); Livery (5 *l.* 15 *s.*); other Expenses (61 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.*)	122 2 9	
Cost of the Erection of a Lodge for the Constable (including Architect's Charges, &c.) Balance	181 18 -	
		304 - 9
Total Expenditure for Windsor Forest and Parks		19,398 18 -
Carried forward		133,023 13 5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	429,077 11 11

3.—RECEIPT from ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS.

TO NEW FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce:				
Navy Timber	- - -	7,880 6 8		
Boat Crooks, Treenails, &c.	- - -	199 18 4		
Rejected Navy Timber	435 - -	—		
Other Timber	4,543 - -	68 9 6		
Bark { Flittern, 52 tons, 19 cwt. 2 qrs. / Timber, 641 tons, 9 cwt. 2 qrs. }	2,890 6 5	—		
Poles	156 - -	29 17 10		
Cordwood or Stackwood	37 - -	48 9 -		
Fagots or Bavins	- - -	550 3 10		
Fathomwood	- - -	827 9 -		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	- - -	63 12 5		
Oak and Fir Plants	- - -	2 13 -		
Oats	- - -	10 17 3		
Hay	- - -	22 - -		
Oat Straw	- - -	2 - -		
Grass	- - -	7 7 6		
Marl	- - -	1 3 -		
Gravel and Sand	- - -	84 18 8		
£.	8,061 6 5	9,799 6 -		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.		17,860 12 5 - -	17,860 12 5	

	£. s. d.		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Lodges, Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - -	187 19 5		
Ditto - Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -	584 15 9		
Value of Fathomwood used for preparing Seeds for the Nursery (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6 8 6		
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - - -	150 3 -		
Ditto - - ditto - - for the Queen's House (*vide* per contra) -	41 5 -		
Ditto - Fern assigned to Claimants (*vide* per contra) - - - -	126 13 6		
		1,097 5 2	
Rents of Land, Cottages, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -		685 11 4	
Royalty on Bricks, Pipes, &c. sold at the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*see* New Forest Drainage Account, at page 204) - - - - - - - - - - - -		14 1 11	
Sales of Venison - - - - - - - - - - - - -		13 3 4	
Fines levied on Cattle impounded - - - - - - - - - - - -		2 12 -	
Interest of Money expended in the Drainage of New Park Farm - - - - -		71 11 11	
Received for the services of a Horse - - - - - - - - - - -		9 10 -	
Pannage of Hogs - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4 11 1	
Fern Tickets - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		61 17 6	
Received for permission to make Ditches at Bramshaw - - - - - - - -		- 5 -	
Total Receipt from New Forest - - - £.			19,821 1 8
Carried forward - - - £.			19,821 1 8	429,077 11 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	133,023 13 5
3.—EXPENDITURE for ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS.				
BY NEW FOREST:——(*Hampshire.*)				
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:				
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,026 6 9			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	203 1 10			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. (including Carriage) - - - - - -	197 8 4			
		3,426 16 11		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - -		584 15 9		
Value of Fathomwood, &c. used for preparing Seeds for Nursery - - - - - -		6 8 6		
	£.	4,018 1 2		
Drainage Works at New Park Farm (the Lessee to pay 5 per cent. per annum on the outlay) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		145 – –		
Drainage Works at Burley Rails Farm (the Lessee to pay 5 per cent. per annum on the outlay) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		408 7 10		
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.			4,571 9 –	
II.—Maintenance and General Management:				
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor:—Salary (500 *l.*); Allowance for 3 Horses (90 *l.*) - - - -		590 – –		
First Assistant:—Salary (150 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - -		180 – –		
Second Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - -		150 – –		
Third Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - -		150 – –		
Clerk to Deputy Surveyor - - - - - - - - - - - -		60 – –		
Keepers (8 in number: 6 at 80 *l.*, and 2 at 52 *l.*) - - - - - - -		584 – –		
Horse Allowance to two of them, at 30 *l.* each per annum - - - - - -		60 – –		
Horse Allowance to one of them - - - - - - - - - -		10 – –		
Woodmen (12 in number: at 15 *s.* each per week) - - - - - - -		469 10 –		
Nurseryman - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		65 – –		
Regarders, Attendances of - - - - - - - - - - - -		16 2 6		
Constables for the prevention of Incendiary Fires (2 in number) - - - - -		97 10 –		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		2,432 2 6		
Labour:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Maintenance, &c. - - - - - - - -	1,711 17 3			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - - - - - - -	402 2 6	2,113 19 9		
Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - -	1,682 18 –			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - -	7 5 8			
		1,690 3 8		
			3,804 3 5	
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - -		150 3 –		
Value of Fuel Wood for the Queen's House (*vide* per contra) - -		41 5 –		
Value of Fern assigned to Claimants (*vide* per contra) - - -		126 13 6		
			318 1 6	
Preparing and Carting Fuel Wood for the Queen's House - - - - - -			48 10 –	
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - - - - - - - -			11 10 11	
Provender for Horses - - - - - - - - - - - -			38 11 10	
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -			191 17 2	
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - - - -			57 5 –	
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - - - -			67 7 –	
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - -			35 14 –	
Contributions to Schools, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -			50 – –	
Superannuation and Retired Allowances - - - - - - - - -			346 – –	
Carriage of Navy Timber to Portsmouth Dockyard - - - - - - -			520 1 10	
Towards the Cost of Repairs of Bolderwood Road - - - - - - -			50 – –	
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				7,971 5 2
Total Expenditure for New Forest - - - £.				12,542 14 2
Carried forward - - - £.				12,542 14 2	133,023 13 5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	19,821	1	8	429,077	11	1

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)

	Public Auction.			Private Contract.			£.	s.	d.
Sales of Produce:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
Navy Timber - - - - - - -	-	-	-	4,635	14	11			
Boat Crooks, &c. - - - - - -	-	-	-	3	17	5			
Rejected Navy Timber - - - -	996	12	-	700	-	-			
Other Timber - - - - - - -	-	-	-	2,433	5	1			
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	-	-	-	438	6	9			
Bark { Flittern, 424 tons 12 cwt. - - / Timber, 811 tons 1 cwt. - - }	5,720	7	4	—					
Poles - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	6			
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - -	67	9	-	2,151	4	-			
Miners' Timber - - - - - - -	-	-	-	3,287	14	-			
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	5	6	-			
£.	6,784	8	4	13,655	14	8			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - -	£. 20,440	3	-	-			20,440	3	-

	£.	s.	d.			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	141	16	10			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	38	10	-			
				180	6	10
Rents of Railways, Land, &c. - - - - - - - - - -				710	7	11
Received from Railway Companies in discharge of Inspectors' Salaries - -				109	4	-
Sales of Tarpauling - - - - - - - - - - -				22	2	6
Received for use of Tarpauling - - - - - - - - -				1	17	6
Ditto for use of Saw Mill - - - - - - - - - -				13	13	-
Ditto for Trees at Crab Tree Hill, &c. - - - - - - - -				110	-	-
Ditto for Oak Stores damaged - - - - - - - - -				13	10	6
Interest of Purchase Moneys (2,820*l.*) of Land in the Forest, sold to the South Wales Railway Company - - - - - - - - -				105	5	7
Various Receipts of small Amount - - - - - - - - -				-	14	5

(*N.B.*—See Produce of Mines in Dean Forest at page 162.)

Total Receipt from Dean Forest - - -	£.						21,707	5	3
Carried forward - - -	£.						41,528	6	11	429,077	11	11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	12,542 14 2	133,023 13 5
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
BY DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)					
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,060 1 11			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - - - -		157 6 –			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., including Carriage - - -		17 19 4			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - -		38 10 –			
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.			1,273 17 3		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (including Salary for Highmeadow Woods) - - - - - -	400 – –				
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - - -	60 – –				
Ditto, for Coals (at 20 *l.* per annum) - -	1 7 6				
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector - -	54 12 –				
		515 19 6			
Assistant Deputy Surveyor - - - - -	150 – –				
Ditto, Horse Allowance (at 30 *l.*, increased to 60 *l.*) - - - - - - - -	45 – –				
Ditto, for Coals (at 6 *l.* per annum) - -	– 8 2				
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector - -	27 6 –				
		222 14 2			
Assistant Deputy Surveyor of Highmeadow Woods, Salary as Railway Inspector - - - - - - - -		27 6 –			
Keepers (3 in number, at 70 *l.* each per annum) - -		210 – –			
Woodmen (16 in number, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each per diem) - -		620 2 6			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		1,596 2 2			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour: Maintenance, &c. -	2,077 10 9				
Materials, and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	360 19 1				
		2,438 9 10			
Labour: Preparation of Produce for Sale - - -	4,240 13 –				
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	1 13 4				
		4,242 6 4			
		6,680 16 2			
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - - -		63 8 –			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - -		44 – 3			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - -		124 – 1			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - -		402 5 5			
Attendance, &c. on Sawing Machinery - - - -		2 2 4			
Allowance to the Widow and Children of a Labourer killed in the Service of the Crown - - - - - -		15 – –			
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. - - - - - -		18 8 –			
Surveys, Reports, Plans, &c. - - - - - -		13 1 6			
Insurance of Whitemead - - - - - - -		– 17 6			
Contributions to Schools, &c. - - - - - -		156 14 4			
Superannuation and Retired Allowances - - - -		177 3 5			
Carriage of Navy Timber to Portsmouth and Pembroke Dockyards - - - - - - - - - -		784 19 –			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			10,078 18 2		
Total Expenditure for Dean Forest - - - £.				11,352 15 5	
Carried forward - - - £.				23,895 9 7	133,023 13 5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	41,528 6 11	429,077 11 11

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO HIGHMEADOW WOODS:——(*Gloucester.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Timber - - - - - - -	107 16 –	345 – 9	
Bark { Flittern, 40 tons 19 cwt. - - / Timber, 157 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. - }	907 13 9	—	
Poles - - - - - - - -	– – –	59 7 8	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - -	– – –	881 18 10	
Miners' Timber - - - - -	– – –	292 8 –	
Underwood - - - - - -	– – –	15 13 10	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - -	– – –	33 8 –	
£.	1,015 9 9	1,625 17 1	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - £.	2,641 6 10 - -		2,641 6 10
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) -			1 – –
Rent of a Brickyard, Land, Fishery, &c. on the Highmeadow and Doward Estates - - - - - - - - - - -			93 16 –
Rent of Right of Shooting over the Woods (Half a year) - - -			25 – –
The Cost of a New Road to the Kymin - - - - - -			32 10 –
Sale of Sandstone from Stanton Meend - - - - - -			4 – –
Total Receipt from Highmeadow Woods - - -		- - £.	2,797 12 10

TO ALICE HOLT FOREST:——(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Timber - - - - - - -	– – –	37 6 6	
Flitterns and Saplings - - -	– – –	179 18 6	
Bark (Flittern, 56 tons 8 cwt. 4 lbs.) -	335 19 1	—	
Poles - - - - - - -	– – –	73 15 3	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - -	121 16 –	20 17 8	
Fagots or Bavins - - - -	202 9 –	31 19 9	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - -	– – –	35 18 9	
Potatoes - - - - - - -	3 19 –	31 4 –	
Oak Plants - - - - - -	– – –	15 – –	
Grass - - - - - - -	– – –	– 1 –	
£.	664 3 1	426 1 5	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - £.	1,090 4 6 - -		1,090 4 6
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) -			4 11 8
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -			– 17 6
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor (*vide* per contra) -			36 – –
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman (*vide* per contra) - -			4 – –
Value of Fern for Forest Horse - - - - - - - -			1 1 –
Grazing Rents - - - - - - - - - - - -			60 10 –
Rents of Cottages and Land - - - - - - - - -			8 10 –
Rent of right of Shooting over the Forest - - - - - -			40 – –
Expenses of Lease of ditto - - - - - - - - -			8 14 8
Interest of Money expended on Drainage - - - - - -			7 11 7
Total Receipt from Alice Holt Forest - - -		£.	1,262 – 11
Carried forward - - -		£.	45,588 – 8	429,077 11 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	23,895 9 7	133,023 13 5

3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

BY HIGHMEADOW WOODS:——(*Gloucester.*)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - -	354 12 10	
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. (including Carriage) - - - - - -	40 2 4	
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.		394 15 2
II.—Maintenance and General Management:		
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Deputy Surveyor (Salary charged to Dean Forest) -	—	
Assistant Deputy Surveyor - - - - -	100 — —	
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - - -	30 — —	
Ditto, Allowance for Coals (at 6 *l.* per annum) -	— 8 2	
		130 8 2
Woodmen (5 in number, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each per diem) - - - -		195 — —
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		325 8 2
	£. s. d. / £. s. d.	
Labour: Maintenance, &c. - -	206 1 8	
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber used) - -	12 14 10	
	218 16 6	
Labour: Preparation of Produce for Sale - - -	515 4 11	
		734 1 5
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - - -	- - -	3 — —
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - -	- - -	5 6 10
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof - - -		550 8 —
Rent of Slag Bank, near Redbrook - - - - -	- - -	1 — —
Contributions to Schools, &c. - - - - - - - -		20 14 4
Surveys, Plans, &c. - - - - - - - - -		16 4 6
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.		1,656 3 3
Total Expenditure for Highmeadow Woods - - -	- - £.	2,050 18 5
BY ALICE HOLT FOREST:——(*Hampshire.*)		
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:	£. s. d.	
Labour - - - - - - - - - - -	46 6 11	
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. (including Carriage) - - - - -	36 5 —	
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	— 17 6	
Drainage of Land attached to the Deputy Surveyor's Residence (5 per cent. on the outlay to be received) - - - - - -	66 11 6	
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.		150 — 11
II.—Maintenance and General Management:		
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d. / £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt, Woolmer, Bere, and Parkhurst Forests, applicable to Alice Holt Forest) - - - - -	150 — —	
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - -	30 — —	
Ditto, Allowance for Coals (at 35 *l.* per annum) - - - -	2 6 8	
	182 6 8	
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - - -	54 12 —	
Woodmen (2 in number, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each per diem)	78 5 —	
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		315 3 8
	£. s. d. / £. s. d.	
Labour: Maintenance, &c. - -	273 6 9	
Materials, and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) -	31 17 6	
	305 4 3	
Labour: Preparation of Produce for Sale	309 — —	
Materials and Artificers' Bills - -	— 8 2	
	309 8 2	
		614 12 5
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor (*vide* per contra) -		26 — —
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman (*vide* per contra) - -		4 — —
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - - - - -		17 11 —
Provender for Horses, &c. - - - - - - - -		41 7 9
Value of Fern for Forest Horse - - - - - - -		1 1 —
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - -		38 15 9
Rates, Taxes, Tithes or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - -		16 19 1
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - -		15 5 —
Purchase of a Cart Horse for Forest use - - - - - -		27 — —
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.		1,127 15 8
Total Expenditure for Alice Holt Forest - - - £.		1,277 16 7
Carried forward - - - £.	27,224 4 7	133,023 13 5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	45,586 - 8	429,077 11 11

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO WOOLMER FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	£. s. d.	
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Bark (Flittern, 4 tons 6 cwt. 15 lbs.) - -	25 8 7	—		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	- - -	102 9 5		
Poles - - - - - - - -	- - -	607 14 10		
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - -	- - -	204 3 9		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	- - -	151 13 10		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - -	- - -	9 16 10		
Grass - - - - - - - -	- - -	- 1 -		
Sand - - - - - - - -	- - -	- 18 -		
£.	25 8 7	1,076 17 8		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - -	£. 1,102 6 3	- -	1,102 6 3	
Rent of Cottage, Land, &c. - - - - - - - - - -			32 13 6	
(This Forest is in progress of Disafforestation, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 46.)				
Total Receipt from Woolmer Forest - - -			- - £.	1,134 19 9

TO BERE FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	£. s. d.	
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Timber - - - - - - - -	- - -	964 19 -		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - -	- - -	126 3 3		
Bark {Flittern, 42 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs. / Timber, 100 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.}	731 - 2	—		
Poles - - - - - - - -	- - -	85 4 4		
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - -	- - -	87 12 -		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	- - -	214 13 8		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - -	- - -	9 6 -		
Grass - - - - - - - -	- - -	- 9 -		
£.	731 - 2	1,488 12 3		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - -	£. 2,219 12 5	- -	2,219 12 5	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) -			1 6 4	
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - -			30 - -	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed for the Lodge (*vide* per contra) - - -			6 10 -	
Rents, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			145 - 7	
Rent of right of Shooting over the Forest - - - - - -			37 10 -	
Total Receipt from Bere Forest - - -			£.	2,439 19 4
Carried forward - - -			£.	49,162 19 9	429,077 11 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	27,224 4 7	133,023 13 5
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
BY WOOLMER FOREST:——(*Hampshire.*)					
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:			£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			Nil.		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:					
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt, Woolmer, Bere, and Parkhurst Forests, applicable to Woolmer Forest) -	50 – –				
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - - -	30 – –				
Foreman (exclusive of his Pay in respect of Alice Holt Forest) - - - - -	10 8 –		80 – –		
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - - -	30 – –				
			40 8 –		
Woodmen (2 in number, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each per diem) -			78 5 –		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			198 13 –		
Labour: Maintenance, &c. -	£. 6 12 10	£. s. d.			
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	3 2 6				
Labour: Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - - -	234 11 11	9 15 4			
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	23 12 6				
		253 4 5			
			267 19 9		
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - - -			– 2 8		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - -			1 9 3		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - -			8 10 6		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof -			– 19 10		
Superannuation Allowances - - - - - -			60 – –		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				537 15 –	
Total Expenditure for Woolmer Forest - - -				- - £.	537 15 –
BY BERE FOREST:——(*Hampshire.*)					
1.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:			£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - -			81 11 10		
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. (including Carriage) - - -			51 6 6		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - -			30 – –		
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				162 13 4	
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:					
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt, Woolmer, Bere, and Parkhurst Forests, applicable to Bere Forest) -			£. s. d. 130 – –		
Foreman (at 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem) - - - - -			54 15 6		
Woodmen (2 in number, at 2*s.* each per diem) - -			62 12 –		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			247 7 6		
Labour: Maintenance, &c. -	£. 92 6 4	£. s. d.			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	24 10 2	116 16 6			
Labour: Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - -	360 2 1				
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	– 2 8				
		360 4 9			
			477 1 3		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed for the Lodge (*vide* per contra)			6 10 –		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - -			10 – 8		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - -			– 15 6		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof -			1 16 7		
Insurance of Bark Shed, &c. - - - - - -			– 6 –		
Contributions to Schools, &c. - - - - - -			13 – –		
Surveyors' Charges and Expenses - - - - -			10 9 3		
Cost of Notice Boards - - - - - - -			3 4 6		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				770 11 3	
Total Expenditure for Bere Forest - - - £.					933 9 7
			Carried forward - - - £.	28,695 9 2	133,023 13 5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	49,162 19 9	429,077 11 11

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO PARKHURST FOREST:——(*Isle of Wight.*)

Sales of Produce:	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Timber - - - - - - - -	- - -	46 5 8	
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	5 5 –	51 9 6	
Bark { Flittern, 47 tons 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs. / Timber, 17 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs. }	306 16 9	—	
Poles - - - - - - - -	26 7 –	274 18 1	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - -	- - -	36 13 3	
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	129 3 –	97 – 6	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - -	- - -	4 5 6	
Holly Plants - - - - - - -	- - -	1 5 –	
Grass - - - - - - - -	- - -	– 10 –	
Gravel - - - - - - - -	- - -	4 16 9	
£.	467 11 9	517 4 3	
Receipt from Sales of Produce -	£. 984 16 –	-	984 16 –
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) -			7 6 –
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -			32 5 –
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - - -			9 18 –
Value of Fern for Forest Horse - - - - - - - - -			2 5 –
Rent of a Bark Shed - - - - - - - - - -			3 5 6
Value of Trees standing on Land taken by the War Department - -			235 – –
Total Receipt from Parkhurst Forest - - -		- - £.	1,274 15 6

TO WHITTLEWOOD FOREST:——(*Northampton.*)

Sales of Deer - - - - - - - - - - - - -	30 – –	
Poundage deducted from Keepers' Salaries - - - - - -	6 7 2	
(This Forest having been disafforested, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, the Receipts from Sales of Timber, &c. are credited under the Head of "Sales of Produce of Crown Estates," p. 164; and also in the "Disafforestation Fund Account," at p. 200.)		
Total Receipt from Whittlewood Forest - - -	£.	36 7 2
Carried forward - - -	£.	50,474 2 5
		429,077 11 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			28,695 9 2	133,023 13 5
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY PARKHURST FOREST:—(*Isle of Wight.*)				
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:				
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -	65 2 –			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - - -	40 3 10			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. (including Carriage) - - -	7 16 2			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -	32 5 –			
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.		145 7 –		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:				
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt, Woolmer, Bere, and Parkhurst Forests, applicable to Parkhurst Forest) - - - - - - - - - -	50 – –			
Foreman (at 1 *l.* per week) - - - - - -	52 – –			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - £.	102 – –			
	£. s. d. £. s. d.			
Labour, Maintenance, &c. -	220 19 4			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	106 5 5			
	327 4 9			
Labour: Preparation of Produce for Sale - - -	284 7 5			
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	– 4 –			
	284 11 5			
	611 16 2			
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra)	9 13 –			
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - - -	6 1 11			
Provender for Horses, &c. - - - - - -	32 17 6			
Value of Fern for Forest Horse - - - - -	2 5 –			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - -	12 4 10			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - -	20 13 9			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof -	– 11 8			
Surveyors' Charges and Expenses - - - - -	1 16 –			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.		800 4 10		
Total Expenditure for Parkhurst Forest - - - £.			945 11 10	
BY WHITTLEWOOD FOREST:—(*Northampton.*)				
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - - - -		Nil.		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:				
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.			
Master Forester (at 37 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum) - - -	35 4 9			
Under Forester (at 60 *l.* per annum) - - - -	56 7 8			
Keepers (2 in number, at 25 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each per annum) -	47 12 2			
Page Keepers (4 in number, at 12 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* each per annum) - - - - - - - - - -	47 12 4			
(These Offices were abolished on the 8th of July 1856).				
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.		186 16 11		
Total Expenditure for Whittlewood Forest - - - £.			186 16 11	
Carried forward - - - £.			29,827 17 11	133,023 13 5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	50,474 2 5	429,077 11 11

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)

Sales of Produce:	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Timber	16 7 –	—	
Flitterns and Saplings	81 3 –	—	
Bark {Flittern, 46 tons 14 cwt. / Timber, 2 tons 2 cwt.}	226 7 1	—	
Poles	22 – –	—	
Fagots or Bavins	– – –	70 2 1	
Underwood	56 16 –	—	
£.	402 13 1	70 2 1	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - -	£. 472 15 2		472 15 2
Total Receipt from Hazleborough Wood - - - £.			472 15 2

TO SALCEY FOREST:—(*Northampton.*)

Sales of Produce:	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Otter Timber	84 11 –	3 1 3	
Flitterns and Saplings	215 13 –	—	
Bark {Flittern, 125 tons 15 cwt. / Timber, 9 tons 12 cwt.}	608 1 3	—	
Poles	125 5 –	22 15 –	
Fagots or Bavins	– – –	123 7 3	
Underwood	50 1 6	—	
£.	1,083 11 9	149 3 6	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - -	£. 1,232 15 3		1,232 15 3
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)			5 5 –
Value of Hay supplied for the Crown Horse (*vide* per contra)			8 15 –
Rents of Hartwell Lodge, Cottages, &c.			92 5 –
Total Receipt from Salcey Forest - - - £.			1,339 – 3
Carried forward - - - £.			52,285 17 10	429,077 11 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	29,827 17 11	133,023 13 5
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
BY HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)					
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - - - -			- Nil.		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, and Salcey and Delamere Forests, applicable to Hazleborough Wood) - - - - - - - -		40 - -			
Woodman (at 2 *s.* 8 *d.* per diem) - - - - -		41 14 8			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		81 14 8			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour: Maintenance, &c. -	77 15 -				
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	- 6 10				
		78 1 10			
Labour: Preparation of Produce for Sale -		156 8 1			
		234 9 11			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - -		19 7 6			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - -		1 8 1			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof -		1 13 2			
Repaid to a Purchaser for deficiency in the Weight of Bark sold by Estimate - - - - - - - - -		- 3 9			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			338 17 1		
Total Expenditure for Hazleborough Wood - - - £.				338 17 1	
BY SALCEY FOREST:—(*Northampton.*)					
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - -		4 12 -			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - -		5 5 -			
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - £.			9 17 -		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, and Salcey and Delamere Forests, applicable to Salcey Forest) - - - - - - - - -		90 - -			
Woodman (at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per diem) - - - - -		52 3 4			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		142 3 4			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour: Maintenance, &c. -	245 16 3				
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	2 13 9				
		248 10 -			
Labour: Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - -	431 16 2				
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	1 5 10				
		433 2 -			
		681 12 -			
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - - - -		9 18 5			
Provender for Horses - - - - - - -		12 4 -			
Value of Hay supplied for the Crown Horse (*vide* per contra)		8 15 -			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - -		23 - 9			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - -		4 10 -			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - -		4 - 2			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			886 3 8		
Total Expenditure for Salcey Forest - - - £.				896 - 8	
			Carried forward - - - £.	31,062 15 8	133,023 13 5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	52,285 17 10	429,077 11 11

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO DELAMERE FOREST:——(*Chester.*)

	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce:					
Timber - - - - - - - -	- - -	1,373 5 6			
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	- - -	581 1 6			
Bark (Flittern, 138 tons 13 cwt.) - -	553 2 2	—			
Poles - - - - - - - -	- - -	897 10 5			
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - -	- - -	137 19 2			
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	- - -	6 5 6			
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - -	- - -	46 10 -			
	553 2 2	3,042 12 1			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - -	£. 3,595 14 3		- -	3,595 14 3	
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				16 9 -	
Value of Timber, &c., used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) -				2 16 8	
Rents - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				6 10 -	
Brushwood Tickets - - - - - - - - - - -				3 7 -	
Various Receipts of small amount - - - - - - - -				- 11 -	
Total Receipt from Delamere Forest - - -			£.		3,625 7 11

TO WYCHWOOD FOREST:——(*Oxfordshire.*)

	£. s. d.		
Sales of Deer - - - - - - - - - - - - -	16 2 3		
(This Forest having been disafforested, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36, the Receipts from Sales of Timber, &c. are credited under the Head of "Sales of Produce of Crown Estates," p. 164; and also in the "Disafforestation Fund Account," at p. 202.)			
Total Receipt from Wychwood Forest - - -	£.	16 2 3	
Carried forward - - -	£.	55,927 8 -	429,077 11 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			31,062 15 8	133,023 13 5
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY DELAMERE FOREST:——(*Chester.*)				
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:				
Labour - - - - - - - -	27 19 11			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - -	103 10 –			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. - - - -	6 6 3			
Manure - - - - - - - -	– 18 –			
		138 14 2		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - -		16 9 –		
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - £.			155 3 2	
II.—Maintenance and General Management:				
Salaries and Allowances:				
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, and Salcey and Delamere Forests, applicable to Delamere Forest) - - - - - - -	200 – –			
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - -	30 – –			
		230 – –		
Foreman (at 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem) - - - - -		54 15 6		
Woodmen (4 in number, 1 at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3 at 2*s.* each per diem) - - - - - - - - - -		133 – 6		
Special Constables (2 in number, at 1*l.* 1*s.* each per week)		109 11 –		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		527 7 –		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour: Maintenance, &c. -	401 19 7			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	149 14 9			
		551 14 4		
Labour: Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - -	546 11 1			
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	7 17 3			
		554 8 4		
		1,106 2 8		
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - - -		9 4 6		
Provender for Horses, &c. - - - - -		29 7 2		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - -		6 3 6		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - -		26 16 11		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof -		9 4 2		
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. - - - - - -		13 8 6		
Contributions to Schools, &c. - - - - - -		30 – –		
Cost of Survey, &c. of the Forest - - - - -		183 – 4		
Allowances to Sick and disabled Labourers - - -		5 12 –		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			1,946 6 9	
Total Expenditure for Delamere Forest - - - £.				2,101 9 11
BY WYCHWOOD FOREST——(*Oxfordshire.*)				
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - - -			- Nil.	
II.—Maintenance and General Management:				
Ancient Allowances to the Ranger and Keepers	42 11 8			
Allowance in lieu of Fuel Wood - - -	20 – –			
		62 11 8		
Rent of Nursery - - - - - - - -		7 – –		
Moiety of Expenses of Prosecutions for Wood Stealing in the year 1856 - - - -	18 – –			
Ditto, for Deer Stealing - - - -	2 1 –			
		20 1 –		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			89 12 8	
Total Expenditure for Wychwood Forest - - - £.				89 12 8
Carried forward - - - £.			33,253 18 3	133,023 13 5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	55,927 8 –	429,077 11 11
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*		
TO EPPING FOREST:——(*Essex.*)		
Receipt - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- Nil.	
(The Crown's Interest in this Forest is limited to the Forestal Right, and the amount which has arisen from the sale thereof during the period of this Account, is credited at page 158.)		

TO CHOPWELL WOODS (exclusive of Mines):——(*Durham.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	£. s. d.	
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Flitterns and Saplings - -	1,598 – 2	—		
Bark, (Flittern, 135 tons) -	- - -	625 4 4		
£.	1,598 – 2	625 4 4		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - £. 2,223 4 6 - -			2,223 4 6	
Received Interest of 70*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expended in 1853–54 on Drainage of Land - - - - - - - - -			4 11 4	
Rents of Cottages and Gardens - - - - - -			7 4 –	
Use of a Watercourse - - - - - - - - -			– 5 –	
Fine for a Trespass - - - - - - - - -			– 5 –	
(*N. B.*—*See* Produce of Mines in Chopwell Woods, at page 162.)				
Total Receipt from Chopwell Woods - - - £.				2,235 9 10
Total Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands - - - £.				58,162 17 10
			£.	487,240 9 9

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		33,253 18 3	133,023 13 5
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*			
BY EPPING FOREST:——(*Essex.*)			
Salaries of Underkeepers - - - - - - - - -	53 16 5		
Total Expenditure for Epping Forest - - - £.		53 16 5	
BY CHOPWELL WOODS (exclusive of Mines):——(*Durham.*)			
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Labour - - - - - - - - -	778 15 5		
Artificers' Work and Materials - - -	15 – –		
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., including Carriage -	737 8 –		
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - £.		1,531 3 5	
II.—Maintenance and General Management:			
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor - - - - -	100 – –		
Foreman (at 3*s.* 4*d.* per diem) - - -	52 – –		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - £.	152 – –		
Labour: Maintenance, &c. - - - - £. s. d. 480 7 7			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - 10 – –			
490 7 7			
Labour: Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - - - - 503 3 2			
993 10 9			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - -	7 19 8		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - -	20 17 2		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -	1 3 4		
Repaid to a Purchaser for deficiency in weight of Bark sold by Estimate - - - -	52 14 9		
Donation towards the Erection of a Wooden Bridge over the River Derwent - - -	4 – –		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - £.		1,232 5 8	
Total Expenditure for Chopwell Woods - - - £.		2,763 9 1	
Total Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands - - - £.			36,071 3 9
By Consolidated Fund:			£. 169,094 17 2
Amount paid over to the Exchequer in 1856–57, as Surplus Income - - - - - -			284,857 1 6
By Balance on the 31st March 1857:			£. 453,951 18 8
For Net Available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 192 to 195 - - - - -			33,288 11 1
			£. 487,240 9 9

BALANCE SHEET, explanatory of the Net Available Balances, at the Commencement and Close of the preceding Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Income of the Land Revenue.

BALANCES, 1st April 1856.						LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1857.					
Drs.			*Crs.*				*Drs.*			*Crs.*		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
35,958	11	9	-	-		CASH.—Proportion of the Aggregate Cash Balance at the Banks of England, Ireland and Royal Bank of Scotland, applicable to Income, as per General Abstract, at page 210 - - - -	28,603	1	7			
						RECEIVERS, &c.						
						W. C. Higgins - - - Middlesex, &c. - - - - -	—					
-	1	2	-	-		Sir John Kirkland - - Bailiwick of St. James, &c. - -	—					
94	6	5	-	-		John Higgins - - - York, Lancaster, &c. - - - -	119	4	11			
392	14	8	-	-		Due by him - - - J. Clutton - Due by him -	440	14	5			
4	10	-	-	-		Due by Purchasers - - Lincoln, Kent, &c. Due by Purchasers	1,829	4	5			
						H. F. Day - - - Norfolk and Suffolk - - - -	—					
1,684	2	7	-	-		W. Wilkin - - - Chester, Wales, &c. - - - -	26	3	6			
192	10	5	-	-		F. C. Skrimshire - - Isle of Man - - - -	82	9	2			
128	1	2	-	-		R. Sanford - - - Isle of Alderney - - - -	114	9	7			
65	11	10	-	-		J. Reid - - - - Aberdeen, &c. - - - -	235	12	1			
9	3	3	-	-		J. M'Farlane - - - Dunfermline, &c. - - - -	3	3	6			
						G. Bellairs - - - Ross, &c. - - - - -	17	8	2			
9	3	-	-	-		D. Horne - - - Archbishopric of Glasgow - -	-	-	-	-	1	9
4	7	1	-	-		J. Blaikie - - - Forfar, &c. - - - - -	191	10	2			
5	4	-	-	-		D. Campbell - - - Galloway, &c. - - - - -	6	10	5			
						J. Berry - - - - Fife, &c. - - - - - -	—					
-	10	3	-	-		A. J. Napier - - - Dunbar - - - - - -	—					
16	10	-	-	-		John Spence - - - Orkney - - - - - -	19	1	11			
2,462	12	10	-	-		Duncan and Hutchison - late for Glasgow - - - -	2,462	12	10			
2	9	10	-	-		James Spence - - - late for Orkney - - - - -	2	9	10			
			-	10	1	J. M. Melville - - late for Dunbar - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10	1
76	4	4	-	-		H. J. Cameron - - late for Ross, &c. - - - -	2	19	9			
992	6	1	-	-		Collectors of Inland Revenue - - - for Ireland (16 in number) - -	593	-	1			
			4	11	-	Brassington and Gale - late for Ballykilcline, &c. - - -	-	-	-	4	11	-
						DEPUTY SURVEYORS, &c.						
3,842	4	7	-	-		Due by him - - L. H. Cumberbatch - Due by him - -	489	15	3			
879	-	-	-	-		Due by Purchasers - New Forest - Due by Purchasers	879	-	-			
1,072	2	5	-	-		Due by him - - Sir J. Campbell, Bart. - Due by him - -	1,606	14	5			
21	10	3	-	-		Due by Purchasers - Dean Forest, &c. - Due by Purchasers	2,745	8	-			
325	-	5	-	-		J. Atkinson - - - Mines in Dean Forest - - - -	776	12	5			
113	4	4	-	-		Due by him - - N. Higinbothom - Due by him - -	299	18	9			
5	10	2	-	-		Due by Purchasers - Alice Holt Forest, &c. - Due by Purchasers	29	3	4			
485	13	3	-	-		Due by him - - T. Linnell - Due by him - -	214	15	6			
281	6	7	-	-		Due by Purchasers - Delamere Forest, &c. - Due by Purchasers	211	17	9			
			41	5	2	Due to him - - W. Thomson - Due by him - -	4	15	11			
235	14	9	-	-		Due by Purchasers - Chopwell Woods -						
365	19	5	-	-		Due by him - - W. Menzies - Due by him - -	178	9	-			
367	16	8	-	-		Due by Purchasers - Windsor Forest and Parks - - Due by Purchasers	407	11	7			
17	1	5	-	-		Col. Seymour - Windsor Great Park - - - - -	91	6	2			
50,110	15	11	46	6	3	- - - - - Carried forward - - - - £.	42,685	4	5	5	2	10

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1856. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1856. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1857. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1857. Crs. £. s. d.
50,110 15 11	46 6 3	Brought forward	42,685 4 5	5 2 10
		STEWARDS, &c. OF MANORS.		
12 10 5	- - -	G. AUSTIN - - Shefford with Campton, Bedford	3 7 6	
42 14 6	- - -	C. BENNING - - Dunstable, Bedford	57 11 2	
		W. BRIDGE - - Portland, Dorset	—	
		E. P. CLARKE - - Wymondham, Norfolk	2 17 4	
		G. COOPER - - East Dereham, Norfolk	—	
13 8 4	- - -	L. H. CUMBERBATCH Lyndhurst, Hants	413 12 4	
		W. DUGMORE (Lessee) E. JACKSON (Deputy Steward) - - West Walton-cum-Membris, Norfolk	—	
45 7 1	- - -	J. EADEN, jun. - - Burwell Ramseys, Cambridge	75 10 11	
	- - 1	J. HAWKINS - - Hitchin, Portman and Foreign, Herts	- - -	9 8 2
30 - -	- - -	E. J. KERLY - - Hampton Court, Middlesex	1 10 10	
34 10 4	- - -	E. L. PEMBERTON - Poynings, Perching and Pangdean, Sussex	—	
	13 4 5	J. A. POWELL - - Richmond, Surrey	- - -	75 - 10
83 - 11	- - -	J. SECKER - - Egham, Surrey	18 11 7	
- 3 -	- - -	J. STONE - - - Portland, Dorset	- 3 -	
		C. UPPLEBY (Lessee) J. WILKINSON (Steward) - - Barton, Barrow and Goxhill, Lincoln	6 14 8	
	3 19 6	P. WALLIS - - Rialton, Cornwall	28 8 7	
		B. WHITE (Collector) Portland, Dorset	—	
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
200 - -	- - -	J. PENNETHORNE (Architect) For Balance of Advances made to him up to 31st March 1857.	200 - -	
133 4 -	- - -	THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c. For Balance of Account of Venison Fees, &c., Windsor Great Park.	—	
	268 1 -	PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c. For Balance of Moneys lodged to meet Expenses connected with Bills in Parliament.	- - -	534 4 6
	150 3 5	J. PARKES (Civil Engineer) For Balance of his Account of Drainage Works on the Woodhouse Grange Estate, County York.	- 1 -	
200 - -	- - -	J. PARKES (Civil Engineer) For Balance of Advances on account of his Professional Services, &c.	200 - -	
611 1 8	- - -	S. S. TEULON (Architect) For Balance of Imprests on account of Plans, &c. for, and Commission in respect of, new Buildings on various Estates.	1,101 7 -	
250 - -	- - -	A. SALVIN (Architect) For Balance of Advances made to him up to 31st March 1856.	—	
650 - -	- - -	T. R. FEARNSIDE (Record Keeper) For Balance of his account of Searches and Copies (including the Case of The Attorney-General *v.* The Corporation of London).	- - -	1,153 2 4
800 - -	- - -	J. CLUTTON (Surveyor) For Balance of Advances made to him up to 31st March 1856.	—	
53,216 16 2	481 14 8	Carried forward	44,795 - 4	1,776 18 8

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Income—Balance Sheet—*continued.*

Balances, 1st April 1856. Drs.	Balances, 1st April 1856. Crs.	Ledger Accounts.	Balances, 31st March 1857. Drs.	Balances, 31st March 1857. Crs.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
53,216 16 2	481 14 8	- - - - Brought forward - - - -	44,795 - 4	1,776 18 8
		MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*		
		J. Clutton - - - - - - - - - - - For Balance of Imprest on account of Works at Exmoor Church, &c.	1,000 - -	
		W. Menzies - - - - - - - - - - - For Balance of Imprest on account of Drainage on the Hog Common Farm, at Windsor.	110 - -	
199 - -	- - -	The Trustees of Birkenhead Docks - - - - - For Balance of Charges for Report as to the Merits of the Plans of the Docks (to be repaid with Interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum).	199 - -	
	500 - -	C. Morring - - - - - - - - - - - For Amount lodged as Security for the execution of Repairs of Premises in the rear of No. 28, Piccadilly	—	
	97 18 -	Phillips and others (No. 1) - - - - - - - For Amount lodged in respect of Damage which may be done to the Lands of Trethurras by mining operations.	- - -	5 - -
	100 - -	Phillips and others (No. 2) - - - - - - - For Amount deposited in respect of the Lease to be granted for working the Trethellan Wheal Rose Mine at Rialton, Cornwall.	- - -	100 - -
80 -	- - -	J. & G. Pollard and the Wallasey Local Board of Health - - - - - - - - - - For Amount due on Account of Plans and Sections of the Road and Culvert across the North Reserve at Birkenhead.	80 - -	
43 12 3	- - -	S. Y. McCullock - - - - - - - - - - For Balance of Account for Improvements on Crown Estates in the County of Caithness.	- - -	21 11 3
21 19 2	- - -	M. Boyan, Agent in Ireland - - - - - - - For Balance of his Account as Agent for the Management of the Kingwilliamstown and Castlemaine Estates, and Lands of Kinsale.	- - -	117 5 4
92 10 -	- - -	The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty - - For Balance due for Navy Timber supplied to Deptford Dockyard from Wychwood Forest.	—	
	1,315 18 5	New Forest Deer Removal (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76) - - - - - - - - - - For Balance of Account up to the 31st March 1857. —(*Vide* detailed Account at page 199.)	- - -	821 16 2
	6,718 17 6	Hainault Forest Disafforestation, &c. (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43) - - - - - - - - For Balance of Money which has arisen out of the Disafforestation of Hainault Forest, reserved for Appropriation in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 200.)	- - -	7,497 17 4
450 - -	- - -	T. Thurston (Surveyor) - - - - - - - - For Amount of Advances on account of Survey, &c. of Hainault Forest.	—	
	5,584 15 5	Whittlewood Forest Disafforestation, &c. (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42) - - - - - - - - For Balance of Money which has arisen out of the Disafforestation of Whittlewood Forest reserved for Appropriation in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 200.)	- - -	5,293 14 11
54,103 17 7	14,799 4 -	- - - - Carried forward - - - - £.	46,184 - 4	15,634 3 8

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1856. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1856. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1857. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1857. Crs. £. s. d.
54,103 17 7	14,799 4 –	Brought forward	46,184 – 4	15,634 3 8
		MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*		
	4 3 –	M. ALLEN For Balance of his Account of Disbursements as Clerk to the Whittlewood Forest Disafforestation Commissioners.	—	
2,160 9 9	– – –	WYCHWOOD FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36) For Balance of Expenses incurred under this Act up to the 31st March 1857.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 202.)	2,791 – 10	
377 3 10	– – –	H. BUSK For Balance of his Account of Disbursements as Clerk to the Wychwood Forest Disafforestation Commissioners.	180 3 8	
150 – –	– – –	T. S. WOOLLEY For Balance of Advance on Account of his Services as Valuer in the matter of Wychwood Forest Disafforestation.	—	
		WOOLMER FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 46) For Balance of Expenses incurred under this Act up to the 31st March 1857.—(*Vide* detailed account at page 202.)	435 1 1	
100 – –	– – –	N. WETHERELL For Balance of Money imprested to meet Expenses connected with the Disafforestation of Woolmer Forest.	71 7 9	
11 14 2	– – –	CINDERFORD SCHOOL, IN DEAN FOREST For Balance of the Account.	11 14 2	
		RAILWAY COMPANIES, &c., for the following Balances, &c.:		
56 10 8	– – –	LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY For Engineer's Charges for Services, &c. relative to Land at Pearman's Close, required by the Railway.	56 10 8	
209 6 –	– – –	WINDSOR, STAINES AND RICHMOND RAILWAY For Engineer's Expenses connected therewith.	209 6 –	
	3 4 –	WINDSOR, STAINES AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY For Balance of Lodgment in discharge of Expenses of constructing a Gate and Piers from Richmond Green into the Old Deer Park at Kew.	– – –	3 4 –
119 13 –	– – –	GREAT GRIMSBY DOCK COMPANY For Surveyors' Charges connected therewith.	—	
410 2 2	– – –	COMMISSIONERS OF WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS For Legal Expenses connected therewith.	410 2 2	
	1,340 5 3	PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, *et seq.*): Schedule E.	– – –	1,423 7 11
57,698 17 2	16,146 16 3	£.	50,349 6 8	17,060 15 7
	41,552 – 11	NET AVAILABLE BALANCES brought to Account at pages 160 and 191	– – –	33,288 11 1
57,698 17 2	57,698 17 2	£.	50,349 6 8	50,349 6 8

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Income
[*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
160	Crown Rents, &c. - - -	218,452 16 1	23,475 12 7	49,402 3 11	1,579 2 -	650 6 5	—
160	Profits of Manors, &c. - -	7,341 2 -	—	—	—	—	—
162	Profits of Mines, &c. - -	10,857 19 5	- - -	- - -	5,077 15 8	—	—
164	Fines on the Renewal of Crown Leases - - - -	1,729 - -	—	—	—	—	—
164	Fees on Acquittance of Rents in Ireland - - -	- - -	- - -	1,086 18 3	—	—	—
164	Fees for Leases, Conveyances, Assignments, &c. - -	2,911 16 7	15 15 -	43 1 -	21 9 -	20 9 -	—
164	Sales of Produce of Crown Estates - - - -	24,613 13 11	4 18 -	—	—	—	—
166	Interest of Money - -	253 4 9	775 19 -	16 15 3	- - -	- - -	1,913 7 6
166	Haymarket, Regent's Park -	275 6 4	—	—	—	—	—
168	Rolls Estate - - -	950 3 6	—	—	—	—	—
168	Kingwilliamstown Estate -	- - -	- - -	13 2 6	—	—	—
168	Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold - - -	1,750 19 10	312 13 1	—	—	—	—
170	York House, St. James' -	20,737 8 4	—	—	—	—	—
170	Bed and Shores of the Thames	5,000 - -	—	—	—	—	—
170	Superannuation Fund - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	596 4 4
172	Miscellaneous Receipts - -	1,889 1 7	40 - -	50 5 -	- - -	17 4 3	—
	£.	296,762 12 4	24,624 17 8	50,612 5 11	6,678 6 8	687 19 8	2,509 11 10
				£.	381,875 14 1		
174	Windsor Forest and Parks - - - - - -			£.	5,649 16 11		
190	Royal Forests and Woodlands - - - - -			£.	58,162 17 10		

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

has been derived in the Year ended on the 31st March 1857.
Account for Details.]

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
161	Fees and Expenses paid to the Keeper of Records	A.	3,098 3 10	—	—	—	—	—
161	Salaries and per Centage of Receivers - -	A.	5,101 12 4	1,415 5 5	830 15 3	280 – –	50 – –	—
161	Salaries and per Centage of Stewards of Manors	A.	426 11 4	—	—	—	—	—
161	Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c. - -	A.	296 11 10	33 4 3	78 13 11	5 19 4	– 19 4	—
161	Incidental Expenses of Stewards of Manors -	A.	265 13 4	—	—	—	—	—
161	Surveys, &c. of Crown Property - - -	A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,355 3 –
163	Expenses connected with the Mines in Dean Forest and Chopwell Woods -	A.	1,636 6 4	—	—	—	—	—
165	Cost of Preparation of Produce, and other Expenses connected with the Sales thereof -	C.	5,989 13 11	—	—	—	—	—
165	Repairs and Improvements	B.	56,142 14 6	1,588 – 11	5 1 6	- - -	18 – 11	—
169	Allowances to Crown Tenants - - -	B.	126 4 –	32 5 1	—	—	—	—
171	Exmoor Church and Parsonage House - -	C.	81 6 10	—	—	—	—	—
171	Kensington Building-Ground - - -	B.	20 – –	—	—	—	—	—
171	Rates and Taxes on Crown Property - - -	C.	816 5 1	151 9 4	72 5 1	—	—	—
171	Property Tax allowed to Tenants - - -	C.	13,811 16 4	1,160 11 3	3,415 10 8	—	—	—
171	Queen's Road, Kensington	B.	811 4 5	—	—	—	—	—
171	Haymarket, Regent's Park	A.	130 7 6	—	—	—	—	—
171	Rolls Estate - - -	A.	295 19 5	—	—	—	—	—
171	Kingwilliamstown Estate -	C.	- - -	- - -	151 4 2	—	—	—
171	Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends, &c. - -	C.	5,906 3 5	1,846 8 5	216 13 4	30 17 2	95 – –	—
171	Donations to Churches, Schools, &c. - -	C.	815 7 –	12 10 –	25 – –	6 – 2	—	—
173	Miscellaneous Payments -	C.	1,113 6 1	555 17 6	85 6 –	179 12 –	1,041 13 11	—
		£.	96,885 7 6	6,795 12 2	4,880 9 11	502 8 8	1,205 14 2	3,355 3 –

	£.	113,624 15 5
Expenses of Collection, Surveys, &c. (Items marked A.) - -		17,301 6 5
Farm Buildings, Drainage and other Improvements (Items marked B.) - - - - - - - - - - - -		58,743 11 4
Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends, Rates and Taxes, Donations, Preparation of Produce for Sale, &c. (Items marked C.) - -		37,579 17 8
	£.	113,624 15 5
175 WINDSOR FOREST and PARKS - - - - - - -	£.	19,398 18 –
191 ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS - - - - - -	£.	36,071 3 9

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c.—*cont^d.*

Unavailable Balances due to Income.

STATEMENT, in detail, of Advances out of the Income of the Land Revenue to the Trustees of various Roads; together with the Dates at which the Advances were made, and the Amounts remaining due on the 31st March 1857.

TO WHOM ADVANCED.	DATE OF ADVANCE.	AMOUNT of Advance.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Trustees of the Derwent and Shotley Bridge Roads	29 September - 1834	200 – –	
	17 November - „	200 – –	
	25 February - 1835	200 – –	
	8 July - - „	200 – –	
	31 August - „	200 – –	
			1,000 – –
The Trustees of the Hollington and Hastings Road	29 June - - 1836	100 – –	
	8 May - - 1837	200 – –	
	11 June - - 1838	100 – –	
	4 February - 1839	100 – –	
			500 – –
The Trustees of the Dean Forest Roads	1796, 1799 and 1800	10,645 – –	
	1828	200 – –	
	1829	200 – –	
	1831	100 – –	
	15 February - 1841	500 – –	
	31 March - - 1841	2,500 – –	
	21 April - - 1841	2,000 – –	
			16,145 – –
Total of "Unavailable Balances" on the 31st March 1857 - £.			17,645 – –

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857, under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, intituled, "An Act to extinguish the Right of the Crown to Deer in the New Forest, and to give Compensation in lieu thereof, and for other Purposes relating to the said Forest," and under the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 49, intituled, "An Act for the Settlement of Claims upon and over the New Forest."

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £.821. 16. 2., on the 31st March 1857, shown in the Income Balance Sheet, at page 194.)

Dr. *Cr.*

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1856 - - - - - - - -	1,315	18	5	By Fees and Expenses paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches and Records in the year 1852 - -	129	12	6						
				Ditto - ditto - 1855 - -	10	18	8						
								140	11	2			
				„ Bill of Costs and Expenses of Mr. W. Stead attending the hearing of Claims -	185	19	7						
				„ ditto, relative to the service of several Notices of Objections to Claims - -	5	11	–						
								191	10	7			
				„ Expenses of Witnesses attending Meetings of Commissioners - - - - - - - - - -				160	9	–			
				„ Short-hand Writer's Notes and Transcripts - -				1	11	6			
											494	2	3
				By Balance on the 31st March 1857 - - - - - - -							821	16	2
£.	1,315	18	5							£.	1,315	18	5

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting the

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 7,497. 17. 4. on the 31st March 1857, standing upon the Allotments

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1856				6,718	17	6
To Value of Timber supplied from the Commoners' Allotment for Boundary Fences				920	–	–
To Apportioned Amounts of Contracts applicable to the following Services, and charged against the Disafforestation Fund in the Accounts of former Years, pending an adjustment between this Fund and the Income of the Land Revenue, viz.:						
Arterial Drains	1,761	8	1			
Construction of a Reservoir	299	6	8			
Preparing and fixing Subdivision Fences	612	16	5			
				2,673	11	2
£.				10,312	8	8

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting the

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 5,293. 14. 11. on the 31st March 1857, standing upon the Allotments

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1856	5,584	15	5
– Sales of Produce (Timber, Bark, &c.)	2,091	4	8
– The Commissioners for Disafforesting the Forest of Whittlewood. For transfer of the Balance of the Account (*vide* page 203)	40	7	9
£.	7,716	7	10

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857, under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, Forest of *Hainault,* in the County of *Essex.*"

shown in the Income Balance Sheet, at page 194), and arising from the proceeds of the Timber, &c. formerly awarded to the Commoners, &c.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Value of Timber used in the preparation of the Boundary Fences, viz.:		
Supplied from the Commoners' Allotment (*vide* per contra)	920 – –	
Supplied from the Crown Allotment, &c.	146 2 –	
		1,066 2 –
– Apportioned Amounts of Charges applicable to the following Services, viz.:		
Quick Plants used for the Boundary Fences, including Planting	134 16 –	
Digging Boundary Ditches	46 6 7	
Superintendent's Wages	161 17 –	
Advertisements	15 5 5	
Labour in re-making Roads	197 12 1	
Surveyor's Commission and Expenses in relation to the Fences	194 16 10	
Surveyor's Commission and Expenses in relation to the Roads	170 9 9	
		921 3 8
– Amount paid to Mr. T. Thurston on account of Map of the Forest		450 – –
– Contribution in aid of the Cost of re-making Roads in Chadwell Ward, Barking	180 – –	
– Moiety of the Cost of the Order of Magistrates in reference to ditto	13 8 6	
		193 8 6
– Bills of Costs and Disbursements in relation to the Roads		92 – 4
– Searches and Translations made by the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records in 1854, of Grant to Sir Christopher Hutton of the Manor of Barking		7 16 10
– Compensation Allowances paid to Underkeepers, &c.		84 – –
£.		2,814 11 4
By Balance on the 31st March 1857, reserved for appropriation in accordance with the Provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43		7,497 17 4
£.		10,312 8 8

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857, under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, Forest of *Whittlewood,* otherwise *Whittlebury.*"

shown in the Income Balance Sheet, at page 194, and arising from the proceeds of the Timber, &c. formerly awarded to the Commoners, &c.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Allowances to the Commissioners:		
To N. Wetherell	333 6 8	
To G. W. Cooke	333 6 8	
To W. F. Channell	333 6 8	
		1,000 – –
– Salary of Clerk to the Commissioners (half a year)		100 – –
– Travelling, &c. Expenses of the Commissioners and Clerk		40 4 5
– Office Expenses and Sundries		75 9 6
– Advertisements (£. 13. 16. 6.), Printing (£. 31. 15. 6.)		45 12 –
– Surveyors' Charges and Expenses		833 12 7
– Costs of Preparation of Produce for Sale		16 6 –
– Commission on Sales of Produce		294 8 6
– Cost of Quick Fence along the New Road		11 4 9
– Short-hand Writer's Notes and Transcripts		2 12 8
– Cost of Copy, and Translation of the Perambulation of the Forest		3 2 6
£.		2,422 12 11
By Balance on the 31st March 1857, reserved for appropriation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42		5,293 14 11
£.		7,716 7 10

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners for Disafforesting the intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting the

(*Note.*—By the 13th and 14th Sections of the Act, the Disafforestation Commissioners are required to set Expenses thereof, to sell so much of the Forest as they shall find necessary. The subjoined Account incurred by them in the formation of Roads, &c.,

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.
To Sales of Allotments of Land (Nos. 1 to 8) (By Public Auction) - - - - - -	4,955	–	–
£.	4,955	–	–

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 2,791. 0. 10. on the 31st March 1857, Timber, &c. upon the Allotments

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.
To Sales of Produce (Timber, Bark, &c.) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	796	16	10
To Amount received from the Disafforestation Commissioners in reimbursement of the proportion of the *per contra* office and other Expenses properly chargeable to the Fund under their control, arisen from the Proceeds of the Sales of Land - - - - - - - - - - - -	74	15	9
To Balance on the 31st March 1857 (to be hereafter repaid in accordance with the Provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,791	–	10
£.	3,662	13	5

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting

Dr.

(*Note*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 435. 1. 1.

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount received from the Disafforestation Commissioners in reimbursement of the proportion of the *per contra* office and other Expenses properly chargeable to the Fund under their control, arisen from the Proceeds of the Sales of Land - - - - - - - - - - -	14	3	11
To Balance on the 31st March 1857 (chargeable as part of the Costs of Management of the Land Revenues, pursuant to the 18th Section of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 46) - - - - - -	435	1	1
£.	449	5	–

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

Forest of *Whittlewood*, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857, under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, Forest of *Whittlewood*, otherwise *Whittlebury*."

out, make and fence such Public Roads and Ways as they shall think fit, and for the purpose of defraying the shows the Sum received by those Commissioners from Sales of Land, &c. in the Forest, and the Expenditure in pursuance of the above-mentioned Sections of the Act.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Auctioneer's Charges	58 5 6	
– Road Making, &c.	2,910 19 –	
– Fencing, &c.	1,581 12 –	
– Superintendence, &c.	177 6 –	
– Surveyor's Charges and Expenses	186 9 9	
		4,914 12 3
By the Commissioners of Woods, &c., for Balance transferred (*See* Account at page 200)		40 7 9
	£.	4,955 – –

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857, under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36, the Forest of *Wychwood*."

shown in the Income Balance Sheet, at page 195, and which will hereafter be repaid out of the proceeds of the awarded to the Commoners).

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Balance on the 1st April 1856		2,160 9 9
By Surveyor's Charges and Expenses	971 10 9	
– Commission on Sales of Produce	21 9 4	
– Salary of Clerk to the Commissioners	200 – –	
– Travelling, &c., Expenses of the Commissioners and Clerk	98 10 7	
– Office Expenses and Sundries	162 19 6	
– Advertisements	7 – –	
– Short-hand Writer's Notes and Transcripts	26 13 10	
– Copies, Translations, Searches, &c., made by the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records	13 19 8	
		1,502 3 8
	£.	3,662 13 5

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857, under the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 46, the Forest of *Woolmer*."

on the 31st March 1857, shown in the Income Balance Sheet, at page 195.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.
By Cost of a Map of the Forest and Surveyor's Charges, &c., attending the Commissioners during the Perambulation, &c.	304 – 6
– Travelling and Expenses of the Commissioners	71 18 10
– Office Expenses and Sundries	68 15 4
– Short-hand Writer's Notes and Transcripts	4 10 4
£.	449 5 –

III.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1857,
" DRAINING, or otherwise
Per Act 8 & 9

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Exchequer Bills. £. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st April 1856, viz.:			
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 210 -	205 1 7		
2d. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest - - - - - - - - - -	44 6 3	249 7 10	
3d. Exchequer Bills - - - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	4,100 - -
To Receipt:	£. s. d.		
Royalty on Bricks sold at the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Account, at page 176) - - - -	28 3 10		
Sales of Pipes, Bricks, &c. - - - - - - - -	33 17 7		
Interest of Exchequer Bills - - - - - - -	140 16 -	202 17 5	
£.		452 5 3	4,100 - -

IV.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1857,
"The Fund for the Payment of Stipends to the Officiating Ministers of the Parish
the County
Per Act

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1856, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being - - - - - - - - - -	8,333 6 8		
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8	- - -	16,666 13 4
To Dividends of Stock:			
Dividends on £. 16,666. 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Year ended 5th January 1857 (less Income Tax) - - - - - - - - - - - - -		466 13 4	
£.		466 13 4	16,666 13 4

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Improving the NEW FOREST,"
Vict. c. 93. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Exchequer Bills. £. s. d.
By Expenditure:			
Labour, Draining	36 7 6		
Allowances towards the Cost of erecting a new Kiln	10 – –		
		46 7 6	
By Balances on the 31st March 1857, viz.:			
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 210	345 17 7		
2d. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest	60 – 2		
		405 17 9	
3d. Exchequer Bills		– – –	4,100 – –
	£.	452 5 3	4,100 – –

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Churches of NEWBOROUGH, in the County of Northampton, and of SUNK ISLAND, in
of York,"
1 Will. 4, c. 59. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £ s. d.
By Stipends of Officiating Ministers, viz.:			
Parish Church of Newborough, County Northampton:			
Rev. John Watson, Stipend for the Year ended 5 January 1857 (less Income Tax)	233 6 8		
Parish Church of Sunk Island, County York:			
Rev. Robert Metcalf, Stipend for the Year ended 5 January 1857 (less Income Tax)	233 6 8		
		466 13 4	
By Balance on the 31st March 1857, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
		– – –	16,666 13 4
	£.	466 13 4	16,666 13 4

V.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1857,

"The Fund for maintaining and repairing the Fabrics of the CHURCHES of Christchurch, Per Act 5 & 6

Dr. RECEIPT.

	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st April 1856, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balances, as per General Abstract, at page 210 -	38 6 1	- -	13 17 3	- -	12 17 6	—	—	—
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
To Receipt:								
Dividends of Stock - -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	—
To Balance on the 31st March 1857, viz.:								
Cash overdrawn, as per General Abstract, at page 210 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 - 8	—
Cash - - £.	48 6 1	- -	23 17 3	- -	22 17 6	- -	24 - 8	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the on Account of—

Holy Trinity, St. Paul, and Cinderford, in DEAN FOREST, in the County of Gloucester," Vict. c. 65.

EXPENDITURE.

Cr.

	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Balance on the 1st April 1856, viz.:								
Cash overdrawn, as per General Abstract, at page 210	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 - 8	—
By Expenditure on the Maintenance and Repairs of the Churches, for the Year ended 31st March 1856 - - -	3 7 -	- -	- -	- -	14 17 10	—	—	—
By Balances on the 31st March 1857, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balances, as per General Abstract, at page 210 - - -	44 19 1	- -	23 17 3	- -	7 19 8	—	—	—
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
Cash - - - £.	48 6 1	- -	23 17 3	- -	22 17 6	- -	24 - 8	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Appendix, N° 43.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

VI.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1857,

Dr. Vote, "SALARIES AND EXPENSES,

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES, {1855–56 / 1856–57}—Class 2, Vote 11.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance of the Grant for 1855–56, unexpended on the 1st April 1856, viz.:			
Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 210		1,282 17 11	
In the hands of the Solicitor, Land Revenue (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements)	36 13 6		
In the hands of the Solicitor in Scotland (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements)	173 2 5	209 15 11	
		1,492 13 10	
Less,—			
Due to the Solicitor, Royal Forests (Balance of Disbursements up to the 31st March 1856)	56 3 9		
Due to the Solicitor in Ireland (Balance of Bills of Costs up to the 31st March 1855)	135 12 6		
Due to the Office-keeper for amount expended beyond Imprests for Office Expenses	4 17 9		
		196 14 –	
			1,295 19 10
To Amount granted for the Service of the year 1855–56 (per Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 105), and issued from the Exchequer		21,664 – –	
Less,—Amount retained by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, being the Net Surplus of the Sums voted for the Service of the years 1852–53, 1853–54, 1854–55 and 1855–56		895 7 3	
			20,768 12 9
		£.	22,064 12 7

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1857—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—
in the Office of Woods, &c." *Cr.*

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES, {1855-56 / 1856-57}—Class 2, Vote 11.

	CHARGEABLE AGAINST				Total Expenditure within the Year 1856-57.
	Estimate, 1855-56.		Estimate, 1856-57.		
By Salaries, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Commissioners (2 in number)	- - -	- - -	2,400 - -		
Principal Clerks (2 in number)	- - -	- - -	1,304 4 5		
Senior - ditto (2 in number)	- - -	- - -	890 9 5		
Assistant ditto (6 in number)	- - -	- - -	1,919 4 2		
Junior - ditto (9 in number)	- - -	- - -	1,253 4 9		
Chief Mineral Inspector	- - -	- - -	200 - -		
Receiver-general	- - -	- - -	662 10 -		
Assistant to Receiver-general	- - -	- - -	309 15 11		
Receiver of Rents (part of Middlesex)	- - -	- - -	125 - -		
Book-keeper	- - -	- - -	417 1 10		
Registrar	- - -	- - -	400 - -		
Drawing Clerk	- - -	- - -	180 - -		
Paper-keeper	- - -	- - -	113 5 3		
Office-keeper	- - -	- - -	110 - -		
Messengers (4 in number)	- - -	- - -	356 18 6		
				10,641 14 3	10,641 14 3
For the Office in Dublin:					
Chief Clerk	- - -	- - -	700 - -		
Senior Clerk	- - -	- - -	479 14 5		
Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare	87 10 -	- - -	350 - -		
		87 10 -		1,529 14 5	1,617 4 5
By Allowances to Clerks for extra Duty in the Examination of Welsh Rentals	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	60 - -
By Pay of Persons temporarily employed:					
Land Revenue Department, England	113 11 10	- - -	279 16 10		
Ditto - - - Scotland, Ireland and Wales	74 15 7	- - -	171 2 5		
Royal Forests and Woodlands Department	42 8 8	- - -	94 16 2		
Three Clerks in the Quit-rent Department, Ireland	- - -	- - -	383 8 6		
Book-keeping	- - -	- - -	80 - -		
		230 16 1		1,009 3 11	1,240 - -
By Legal Expenses:					
Solicitor, Land Revenue: His Salary	- - -	- - -	1,000 - -		
Solicitor, Land Revenue: Clerks (4 in number)	- - -	- - -	933 5 4		
Solicitor, Land Revenue: Disbursements	- - -	- - -	2,173 3 1		
Solicitor for the Department of Royal Forests (His and his Clerks' Salaries are paid by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c.)	—	—	—		
Ditto, Disbursements	- - -	- - -	1,486 16 5		
Solicitor in Scotland	- - -	- - -	1,171 8 8		
Solicitor in Ireland	- - -	- - -	139 10 7		
Other Legal Expenses, viz:					
Land Revenue Department, England	- - -	- - -	317 1 10		
Ditto - - ditto - - Scotland and Ireland	- - -	- - -	20 - 6		
Ditto - - ditto - - Wales	- - -	- - -	74 11 1		
				7,315 17 6	7,315 17 6
By Contingencies:					
Postage	72 4 11	- - -	11 6 5		
Rates and Taxes on Office Premises	4 1 3	—	—		
Servants' Wages, Fuel, &c.	- - -	- - -	463 12 7		
Contingencies of the Office in Ireland	6 - 4	- - -	79 14 6		
		82 6 6		554 13 6	637 - -
	£.	400 12 7	£.	21,111 3 7	21,511 16 2
By Balance of the Grant for 1856-57, unexpended on the 31st March 1857, viz.:			£. s. d.		
In the hands of the Solicitor in Scotland (Balance of Imprest for Disbursements)			1,232 11 -		
In the hands of the Office-keeper (Balance of Imprests to meet Office Expenses)			2 13 3		
				1,235 4 3	
Less,—					
Cash overdrawn, as per General Abstract at page 210			368 9 7		
Due to the Solicitor, Land Revenue (Balance of Disbursements up to 31st March 1857)			213 18 1		
Due to the Solicitor, Royal Forests (ditto)			100 - 2		
				682 7 10	552 16 5
				£.	22,064 12 7

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I N D E X

TO

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

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